Intermediate Acting Curriculum Map*

Name: Jo Strom Lane Grade/Course: Intermediate Acting (Theatre 3-4) Map Updated: 2014-2015

Unit	Unit of Study Big ideas/Context/Time Frame	Priority Standards	Learning Targets Unit Self-Test Questions	Projects and Products/ (Formative and Summative Assessments)
1	 Ensemble Building Unit week Build trust and acceptance of others within a group Engage in a series of small group activities that stimulate the need for risk taking, acceptance, and mutual support. SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Students have multiple opportunities to demonstrate their skill and knowledge, including both written and practical examinations. Assessment include, but are not limited to: Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Question of the day Create questions Word wall Demonstration Rubrics 	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize Anchor Standard 1: Generate and conceptualize artistic ideas and work. Enduring Understanding: Theatre artists rely on intuition, curiosity, and critical inquiry. Essential Question(s): What happens when theatre artists use their imaginations and/or learned theatre skills while engaging in creative exploration and inquiry? PROFICIENT TH.Cr.1.1.I a. Apply basic research to construct ideas about the visual composition of a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cr.1.1.II a. Investigate historical and cultural conventions and their impact on the visual composition of a drama / theatre work.	 Long term targets: I can participate in trust-building activities. I can accept others' strengths and weaknesses, as well as my own. I can take risks and support others in taking risks. Short-term Learning Targets I can take risks. I can support my fellow ensemble members. I can make others feel welcome. I can explore new boundaries. I can go outside of my comfort zone. Unit Self-Test Questions: When are we the most vulnerable? How does an ensemble work? In what ways can we accept and support each other to take risks? 	 <u>Formative</u> Teacher assesses student interactions and responses to each activity. Teacher side coaches students on participation and support. Students reflect daily about their role in creating ensemble. <u>Summative</u> Student performs high-risk activities demonstrating acceptance of self and others. <u>SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS</u> Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Word wall (related terminology) Demonstration (cooperation)
2	Viewpoints Unit 4-5 weeks ~ Explain the origin of Anne Bogart's 9 Viewpoints. (In 1970s, choreographer Mary Overlie developed 6 Viewpoints. Bogart	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize PROFICIENT TH.Cr.1.1.I c. Use script analysis to generate ideas about a character that is believable and authentic in a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cr.1.1.II c. Use personal experiences and knowledge to	 Long term targets: I can participate in movement exercises to demonstrate "Time" and "Space". I can use Bogart's 9 Viewpoints to develop and perform an original movement piece based on a response from an interview. 	 Formative Teacher questions students about prior knowledge about the importance of movement in developing the actor. Teacher observes students demonstrating initial skills of



ovpond	ed them to 9. She	develop a character that is believable and	Short torm torgete:	"Time" and "Space" through
	hed SITI Company and	authentic in a drama / theatre work.	 <u>Short term targets</u>: I can warm up and stretch daily. 	exercises in Viewpoints.
				3. Student conducts and
	Viewpoints and Suzuki.)	CREATING 2. Deheares	 I can explain Anne Bogart's importance to a sting training 	
	re each of the 9 Viewpoints	CREATING 3: Rehearse	acting training.	documents interview.
	movement work related to	Anchor Standard 3: Refine and complete	I can practice each element of Viewpoints in	
	and "Space".	artistic work.	isolation and collectively.	Summative
	iew one person and	Enduring Understanding: Theatre artists refine	 I can work with an ensemble. 	1. Students participate in an
	ent the interview responses.	their work and proactive their craft through		Open Session within
	op short movement pieces	rehearsal.	Unit Self-Test Questions:	parameters given.
	c that tell a story based on	Essential Question(s): How do theatre artists	 What are the 9 Viewpoints? 	2. Students present their own
interview	-	transform and edit their initial ideas?	How do the Viewpoints allow the actor to	original Viewpoints inspired
~ Prese	nt the movement story.		isolate issues outside the standard narrative	movement piece.
		ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cr.3.1.II	framework of modernist acting?	
		a. Use the rehearsal process to analyze the	In what ways do the 9 Viewpoints apply to	SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS
		dramatic concept and technical design	modern acting?	 Essential questions
		elements of a devised or scripted drama /	4. How does exploring "Time" and "Space" help	 Exit passes
		theatre work.	the actor better understand the world of the	 Focus questions
		ADVANCED TH Cr.3.1.III	play?	Word wall (related
		a. Refine, transform, and re-imagine a devised		terminology)
		or scripted drama theatre work using the		Demonstration (Viewpoints
		rehearsal process to invent or re-imagine style,		open session)
		genre, form, and conventions.		 Rubrics (movement)
		PERFORMING 5: Prepare		
		Anchor Standard 5: Develop and refine artistic		
		techniques and work for presentation. Enduring		
		Understanding: Theatre artists develop		
		personal processes and skills for a		
		performance or design.		
		Essential Question(s): What can I do to fully		
		prepare a performance or technical design?		
		PROFICIENT TH.Pr.5.1.I		
		a. Practice various acting techniques to expand		
		skills in a rehearsal or drama / theatre		
		performance.		
		ACCOMPLISHED TH.Pr.5.1.II		
		a. Refine a range of acting skills to build a		



		 believable and sustainable drama / theatre performance. PERFORMING 6: Share/Present Anchor Standard 6: Convey meaning through the presentation of artistic work. Enduring Understanding: theatre artists share and present stories, ideas, and envisioned worlds to explore the human experience. Essential Question(s): What happens when theatre artists and audiences share a creative experience? PROFICIENT TH.Pr.6.1.I a. Perform a scripted drama / theatre work for an audience. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Pr.6.1.II a. Present a drama / theatre work using creative processes that shape the production for a specific audience. 		
3	Character Development Unit 3-4 weeks ~ Explain Ambiguous Dialogue or Open Scenes ~ Use open scenes for exploring multiple ways to interpret a script and each character ~ Share multiple open scenes ~ Share history of Spoon River Anthology ~ Select one SRA monologue for analysis and interpretation ~ How to select performance material suited to your "type" ~ Selection of performance material	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.I-II.c CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 4: Select Anchor Standard 4: Select, analyze, and interpret artistic work for presentation. Enduring Understanding: Theatre artists make strong choices to effectively convey meaning. Essential Question(s): Why are strong choices essential to interpreting a drama or theatre piece? PROFICIENT TH.Pr.4.1.I a. Explore how character relationships assist in telling the story of a drama / theatre work. b. Shape character choices using given	 Long term targets: I can analyze, rehearse, and perform an open scene. I can select, rehearse, and perform a monologue. I can analyze my character, apply it to my performance, and create original blocking. Short term targets: I can explain Ambiguous Dialogue or Open Scenes or monologues from World Theatre. I can use open scenes for exploring multiple ways to interpret a script and each character. I can share multiple open scenes. I can select one monologue for analysis and interpretation. 	 Formative Teacher observes focused rehearsal time determining analysis. Teacher side coaches students on open scenes then monologues. Students reflect daily about their understanding of applying analysis, blocking, and subtext. Summative Students perform open scenes demonstrating analysis and using subtext as motivation for



	~ Analysis, Rehearsal, Performance of monologue ~ Application of subtext to a monologue	 circumstances in a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Pr.4.1.II a. Discover how unique choices shape believable and sustainable drama / theatre work. b. Identify essential text information, research from various sources, and the director's concept that influence character choices in a drama / theatre work. PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I-II.a	 I can identify how to select performance material suited to your "type". I can analyze, rehearse, and perform a monologue. I can apply subtext to a monologue. Unit Self-Test Questions: How does the "moment before" inform the action of the open scene/monologue? What is the difference between an open scene and a monologue? How does analysis play a major role in developing a believable character for an open scene and monologue? What are the most difficult and the easiest part of creating a character for the stage? 	 line interpretation and blocking. 2. Students perform monologue demonstrating analysis and using subtext as motivation for line interpretation and blocking. SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Word wall (related terminology) Demonstration (open scene) Rubrics (Duo Scene)
4	Analysis Unit (Acting Competition) 7-9 weeks ~ Explain Regional Acting Competition categories: pantomime or group acting or solo acting (monologues); duo acting (comedic or dramatic scenes); musical performance (solo or duo or group) ~ Explain rules of competing, including time limits, etc. ~ Inform about how to select audition/competition material appropriate to age and experience ~ Analyzing a text ~ Rehearsing a text ~ Developing a truthful character	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.I-II.c CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-III.a-b PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a	 Long term targets: I can select, analyze, rehearse, and perform a selection for Regional Acting Competition. AND/OR I can select, analyze, rehearse, and perform a selection for the English Speaking Union Shakespeare Competition. AND FOR BOTH I can use Uta Hagen's Six Steps to prepare and perform a selection for an acting competition (Regional Acting Competition OR English Speaking Union's Shakespeare Competition, I can self-reflect on my acting progress daily. Short term targets (Uta Hagen work): 	 Formative Teacher assists/observes student in determining selection(s) (with a partner). Teacher observes focused rehearsal time (with a partner). Teacher side coaches student(s) rehearsing selected material. Students reflect daily about their understanding of blocking, creating original character as driven by the script, and analysis of each moment. Students perform selected material (with a partner) demonstrating application of
	AND/OR		Short term targets (Uta Hagen work):	demonstrating application of





~ Explain the ESU Shakespeare Competition (20 lines of Shakespeare text interpreted and performed) ~ See additional details above	 I can <u>underline the GIVEN</u> <u>CIRCUMSTANCES</u> in my selection. I can divide my selection into BEATS. I can TITLE each BEAT. ("A Chance Meeting", "Revealing My Secret") I can assign an ACTIVE VERB to each BEAT. (AOB and BOA) I can write down my OBJECTIVE (I want) I can write down the OBSTACLE that is preventing me from achieving my OBJECTIVE. I can list all of the TACTICS I will try to get what I want. I can write out my SUBTEXT for each line I speak in the selection. I can draw the ARC that shows how my character changes from beginning to end. I can complete the SIX STEPS through written work (i.e. worksheet provided). 	 objective, obstacle, raising the stakes, tactics, etc. 2. Students take both a written final exam over fall semester content, as well as a performance final demonstrating understanding of concepts as applied. SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Word wall (related terminology) Demonstration (performance) Rubrics (Acting)
	 <u>Short term targets (competition)</u>: I can select the category(ies) in which I will compete. I can select my performance material that is a challenge, but age appropriate. I can analyze my character using the Six Steps from Uta Hagen (see separate list). I can develop a truthful character. I can block my performance piece. I can rehearse with concentration and focus. I can perform with confidence by the deadline. Unit Self-Test Questions: What is your character's objective? How does that objective drive your character's actions? 	



			 How do obstacles change the way in which you seek your objective? What actions raise the stakes? What tactics do you use to achieve your objective? How does the vocal character connect to the physical character? In what ways does an analysis help the actor to be more truthful in a scene? How does playing your actions and subtext help the actor be more truthful in a scene? 	
5	Children's Theatre Unit 8-10 weeks ~ Introduce children's theatre ~ Find common themes in children's literature ~ Discuss the role fairy tales and picturization play in development of children's theatre ~ Review story structure and literary elements ~ Take Cornell notes about dynamic vs. static characters, plot structure, genres, and movements ~ Develop a children's theatrical production from children's literature—adapting story to stage ~ Explain audition and character development for a children's theatre production ~ Rehearsal and pre-production for children's theatre production ~ Technical development and final performances for children's theatre production	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.I-II.c CREATING 2: Develop Anchor Standard 2: Organize and develop artistic ideas and work. Enduring Understanding: Theatre artists work to discover different ways of communicating meaning. Essential Question(s): How, when, and why do theatre artists' choices change? PROFICIENT TH.Cr.2.1.I a. Explore the function of history and culture in the development of a dramatic concept through a critical analysis of original ideas in a drama / theatre work. b. Investigate the collaborative nature of the actor, director, playwright, and designers and explore their interdependent roles in a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cr.2.1.II a. Refine a dramatic concept to demonstrate a critical understanding of historical and cultural influences of original ideas applied to a drama / theatre work.	 Long term targets: I can identify the key plot elements, character development, and themes in children's literature. (I can adapt a children's story for a theatrical performance.) (Optional per year) I can perform (an original adaptation of children's literature as) children's theatre for young audiences. Short term targets: I can select one tale to adapt in a group. I can select one tale to adapt in a group. I can participate in a playwriting exercise to generate ideas for the script content. I can write lines of dialogue for my character. I can create the technical elements needed for the adaptation. I can perform my adaptation. 	 Formative Teacher questions students about literary elements. Teacher questions students about their prior knowledge of playwriting. Students define dynamic vs. static characters. Students discuss children's literature versus children's theatre. Students participate in development process of adapting literature from page to stage. Students reflect daily about rehearsal and production process. Students write adaptation of children's literature. Students perform original children's theatre production.



~ Option production	al: Tour children's theatre on	b. Cooperate as a creative team to make interpretive choices for a drama / theatre work. ADVANCED TH.Cr.2.1.III a. Develop and synthesize original ideas in a drama / theatre work utilizing critical analysis, historical and cultural contest, research, and western or non-western theatre traditions. b. Collaborate as a creative team to discover artistic solutions and make interpretive choices in a devised or scripted drama / theatre work. CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.II-III.a-b PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a RESPONDING 7: Reflect <u>Anchor Standard 7</u> : Perceive and analyze artistic work. <u>Enduring Understanding</u> : Theatre artists reflect to understand the impact of drama processes and theatre experiences. <u>Essential Question(s)</u> : How do theatre artists comprehend the essence of drama process and theatre experiences? PROFICIENT TH.Re.7.1.I a. Respond to what is seen, felt, and heard in a drama / theatre work to develop criteria for artistic choices. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Re.7.1.II a. Demonstrate an understanding of multiple interpretations of artistic criteria and how each might be used to influence future artistic choices of a drama/ theatre work	3.	How does analyzing a script give the actor clues about how to portray the character and relate to the other characters? What is the main exposition in a story? Inciting incident? Rising action? Climax? Falling action? Denouement? What challenges do authors face when adapting literature for performance? How do the story's theme and style effect the actor and storytelling?	 Students tour children's theatre production. SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Word wall (related terminology) Demonstration (theatre production) Rubrics (Acting)
		might be used to influence future artistic			



structure and justify personal responses to a	
drama/theatre work.	
RESPONDING 8: Interpret	
Anchor Standard 8: Interpret intent and	
meaning in artistic work.	
Enduring Understanding: Theatre artists'	
interpretations of drama / theatre work are	
influenced by personal experiences and	
aesthetics.	
Essential Question(s): How can the same work	
of art communicate different messages to	
different people?	
PROFICIENT TH.Re.8.1.I	
a. Analyze and compare artistic choices	
developed from personal experiences in	
multiple drama / theatre works.	
b. Identify and compare cultural perspectives	
and contexts that may influence the evaluation	
of a drama / theatre work.	
c. Justify personal aesthetics, preferences, and	
beliefs through participation in and observation	
of a drama / theatre work.	
ACCOMPLISHED TH.Re.8.1.II	
a. Develop detailed supporting evidence and	
criteria to reinforce artistic choices, when	
participating in or observing a drama / theatre	
work.	
b. Apply concepts from a drama / theatre work	
for personal realization about cultural	
perspectives and understanding.	
c. Debate and distinguish multiple aesthetics,	
preferences, and beliefs through participation in	
and observation of drama / theatre work.	
RESPONDING 9: Evaluate	
Anchor Standard 9: Apply criteria to evaluate	



artistic work. <u>Enduring Understanding</u> : Theatre artists apply criteria to investigate, explore, and assess drama and theatre work. <u>Essential Question(s)</u> : How are the theatre artist's processes and the audience's perspectives impacted by analysis and synthesis?	
 PROFICIENT TH.Re.9.1.I a. Examine a drama / theatre work using supporting evidence and criteria, while considering art forms, history, culture, and other disciplines. b. Consider the aesthetics of the production elements in a drama / theatre work. c. Formulate a deeper understanding appreciation of a drama / theatre work by considering its specific purpose or intended audience. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Re.9.1.II a. Analyze and assess a drama / theatre work by connecting it to art forms, history, culture, and other disciplines using supporting evidence and criteria. b. Construct meaning in a drama / theatre work, considering personal aesthetics and knowledge of production elements while respecting others' interpretations. c. Verify how drama / theatre work 	
audience. CONNECTING 10: Empathize <u>Anchor Standard 10</u> : Synthesize and relate knowledge and personal experiences to make art. <u>Enduring Understanding</u> : Theatre artists allow	



awareness of interrelationships between self and others to influence and inform their work. <u>Essential Question(s)</u> : What happens when theatre artists foster understanding between self and others through critical awareness, social responsibility, and the exploration of myth. PROFICIENT TH.Cn.10.1.I a. Investigate how cultural perspectives, community ideas, and personal beliefs impact a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cn.10.1.II a. Choose and interpret a drama / theatre work to reflect or question personal beliefs. CONNECTING 11: Interrelate <u>Anchor Standard 11</u> : Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding. <u>Enduring Understanding</u> : Theatre artists understand and can communicate their creative process as they analyze the way the world may be understood. <u>Essential Question(s)</u> : What happens when theatre artists allow an understanding of themselves and the world to inform perceptions about theatre and the purpose of their work? PROFICIENT TH.Cn.11.1.I a. Explore how cultural, global, and historic belief systems affect creative choices in a drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cn.11.1.II a. Integrate conventions and knowledge from different art forms and other disciplines to	
drama / theatre work. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cn.11.1.II	



		CONNECTING 11: Research <u>Anchor Standard 11</u> : Relate artistic ideas and works with societal, cultural, and historical context to deepen understanding. <u>Enduring Understanding</u> : Theatre artists critically inquire into the ways others have though about and created drama processes and productions to inform their own work. <u>Essential Question(s)</u> : In what ways can research into theatre histories, theories, literature, and performances alter the way a drama process or production is understood? PROFICIENT TH.Cn.11.2.I a. Research how other theatre artists apply creative processes to tell stories in a devised or scripted drama / theatre work, using theatre research methods. ACCOMPLISHED TH.Cn.11.2.II a. Formulate creative choices for a devised or scripted drama / theatre work based on theatre research about the selected topic.		
6	Commedia dell'arte Unit 2-4 weeks ~ Introduce students to the Italian Renaissance ~ Explain commedia dell'arte, its history, lazzi, and stock characters ~ Parallel commedia's influence with modern theatre, including television and film ~ Help students understand the relationship of works of art to their social, historical and cultural contexts, and the influence of the	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.I-II.c ADVANCED TH.Cr.1.1.III c. Integrate cultural and historical contexts with personal experiences to create a character that is believable and authentic, in a drama / theatre work. CREATING 2: Develop TH.Cr.2.1.I-III.a CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-III.a PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a RESPONDING 7: Reflect TH.Re.7.1.I-III.a	 Long term targets: I can distinguish works of art from different societies, time periods, and cultures using Italy's commedia dell'arte. I can explain commedia dell'arte's history, lazzi, and stock characters. I can write an analysis comparing the Italian Renaissance and commedia dell'arte with modern examples. Short-term Learning Targets I can explain how commedia dell'arte developed during the Italian Renaissance. 	 Formative Assessments Students take pre-test on commedia dell'arte and Italian Renaissance. Teacher assesses student movements during each activity. Teacher assesses student discussions about content. Students reflect daily about their learning of commedia: history, characters, scenarios, etc. Summative Assessments



	arts on individuals, communities and cultures.	RESPONDING 8: Interpret TH.Re.8.1.I-II.a-c RESPONDING 9: Evaluate TH.Re.9.1.I-II.a-c CONNECTING 10: Empathize TH.Cn.10.1.I- II.a CONNECTING 11: Interrelate TH.Cn.11.1.I- II.a CONNECTING 11: Research TH.Cn.11.2.I-II.a	 I can identify characteristics, movement, and other traits of each stock character in commedia. I can read a commedia dell'arte script and identify specific commedia dell'arte stock characters. I can compare a commedia character with a modern day example. I can demonstrate the physical movement of a commedia character. I can demonstrate lazzi. I can develop a scenario based on a commedia character. 	 Students take post-test on commedia dell'arte and Italian Renaissance. Students present information about commedia compared with modern times. Students complete research paper and analysis on commedia. Students demonstrate commedia scene, including stock character, scenario, and lazzi.
			 <u>Unit Self-Test Questions</u>: How did commedia dell'arte develop during the Italian Renaissance? In what ways did stock characters and scenarios create full-length performances without a rehearsed script? How does commedia still have influence on theatre and comedy today? 	 SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Essential questions Exit passes Focus questions Word wall (related terminology) Demonstration (performance) Rubrics (Acting)
7	Short Form Improvisation Unit 3 weeks ~ Review the concept of accepting "blind offers" to further a scene and develop character ~ Play a series of short form improvisation games and activities that increase skills in teamwork, observation, listening, responding to an offer, and risk taking.	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.II.c CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a	 Long term targets: I can accept blind offers to advance a scene. I can create an improvisation to develop story and character. Short term targets: I can participate in group games and activities. I can describe the rules of one game. I can explain how one game relates to theatre. 	 <u>Formative</u> Teacher assesses student interactions and responses to each scene. Teacher side coaches students on performance. Students reflect daily about their understanding of the rules and their application.
	~ Connect commedia dell'arte history to current short form improvisation and scene development		 I can take risks. I can accept blind offers to advance a scene. <u>Unit Self-Test Questions</u>: 	 Student performs high-risk improvisation games demonstrating acceptance of blind offers.



			 What games focus on character? Setting? Humor? What games can be played for either comedic or dramatic effect? How does accepting an offer from the other actor move the scene forward? How does the denial of an offer create a "scene-stopper"? In what ways do the games connect with character and storytelling from commedia? 	2. Student discusses commedia application to short form.
 3 weel 3 weel 8 ~ Intro- structur LifeGa ~ Play short for using to of The ~ Dever LifeGa ~ Use a perfor intervie structur ~ Control skills in listening risk tak ~ Like scenar improv 	duce long form improvisation are for both The Harold and ame a series of narrative-based orm improvisation games the long form improv structure Harold elop interview questions for ame participants short form games to develop ormance narrative of ewee's life story in the ure of LifeGame tinue activities that increase in teamwork, observation, ng, responding to an offer, and	CREATING 1: Envision/Conceptualize TH.Cr.1.1.II.c CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a	 Long term targets: I can create and perform an original The Harold. I can create and perform an original LifeGame based on a personal interview. I can use improvisation to develop a short play. Short term targets (The Harold): I can identify the key parts of a Harold. I can use an impulse word on which to create a monologue. I can write a personal monologue based on a single impulse. I can identify rising action, conflict, and denouement. I can identify short form improvisation games that best showcase storytelling connected with the monologue. I can play short form improvisation games to portray part of a monologue's story. I can work together with my teammates to create a Harold. 	 <u>Formative</u> Teacher assesses student interactions and responses to each scene. Teacher side coaches students on performance. Students reflect daily about their understanding of the rules and their application. <u>Summative</u> Student performs high-risk long from improvisation structure with a team of players. Student is able to distinguish between The Harold and LifeGame structures and purposes through performance.



			 I can conduct a personal interview with one person about significant memories in his/her life. I can write accurate notes during the interview. I can use a personal interview to create a LifeGame. I can direct a LifeGame based on a single memory. I can break down the memory into three distinct parts: beginning, middle, and end. I can identify rising action, conflict, and denouement. I can perform LifeGame that best showcase storytelling connected with the memory. I can work together with my teammates to create a LifeGame. Unit Self-Test Questions: What games focus on character? Setting? Humor? Storytelling? What games are most effective for narrative storytelling needed for long form structure? How does the structure of the long form improv change the way in which you play the short form games? In what ways can long form develop into a written play for performance? How much does the audience inform the story for The Harold and LifeGame structures?
9	Melodrama Unit 1-2 weeks ~ Explain the history of melodrama in American society	CREATING 2: Develop TH.Cr.2.1.I-III.a-b CREATING 3: Rehearse TH.Cr.3.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 4: Select TH.Pr.4.1.I-II.a-b PERFORMING 5: Prepare TH.Pr.5.1.I-II.a PERFORMING 6: Share/Present TH.Pr.6.1.I- II.a	Long term targets:Formative• I can write a short melodrama using at least three characters, such as hero, heroine, and villain, while following and using the melodramatic story structure and elements.1. Teacher assesses student vocabulary related to melodrama.2. Teacher side coaches students during exercises to



 Give modern day examples of melodrama Identify characters and storylines common to the art form Explain melodramas influence on theatre and its role and history within modern cinema 		 I can define melodrama, objective, obstacle, motivation, tactic, dialogue, episodic story, escapade, expository scene, and spectacle. I can describe the differences among a hero, heroine, and villain in a traditional melodramatic story structure. I can demonstrate melodrama characters simply using a bowtie. I can appreciate the history of melodrama in its various forms. I can identify the following various elements of melodrama used in a script: characters, scenes/settings, plots, and devices, such as disguise, abduction, concealed identity, and strange coincidence. I can use a short melodrama script in a group to demonstrate a melodramatic story structure through performance. I can explain the usage of audience interaction with signage of "boo", "hiss" and "hooray". I can appreciate melodrama as both writer and performer. I can evaluate and give positive feedback to my fellow writers. 	<u>Summ</u>	demonstrate melodrama characters. Students reflect daily about history and elements of melodrama. <u>ative</u> Student performs melodrama demonstrating use of storytelling, character development, plot development, and use of melodramatic elements.
	U	 Unit Self-Test Questions: What are the differences among a hero, heroine, and villain in a traditional melodramatic story structure? What are the uses of various elements of melodrama used in a script? (characters, scenes/settings, plots, and devices, such as 		



			disguise, abduction, concealed identity, and strange coincidence)3. In what ways can we see melodrama's use today?	
1-9	 Vocabulary: ongoing Write a daily vocabulary word Student's own definition Variety of definitions possible, if more than one exists Define terms as they relate to theatre usage SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS Word wall (unit specific terminology) 	CONNECTING 10: Empathize TH.Cn.10.1.I- II.a CONNECTING 11: Interrelate TH.Cn.11.1.I- II.a CONNECTING 11: Research TH.Cn.11.2.I- II.a-b	Long term targets: • I can write down and define key theatre vocabulary terms.	 <u>Formative</u> Students write a daily vocabulary word and defining the term for themselves. Teacher shares and/or demonstrates the true definition of the word. Students write down correct definition and compare their guess with the answer. <u>Summative</u> Students take a vocabulary quiz/test each quarter over 20 theatre terms learned. Teacher conducts a bi-weekly notebook check on content.
1-9	Reflections: ongoing ~ What did I learn today? ~ Connect the activities occurring in class to their relevance to the learning targets and theatre SPIRALED ASSESSMENTS • Essential questions • Focus questions • Question of the day	RESPONDING 7: Reflect TH.Re.7.1.I-II.a RESPONDING 8: Interpret TH.Re.8.1.I-II.a-c RESPONDING 9: Evaluate TH.Re.9.1.I-II.a-c	 Long term targets: I can reflect on my daily learning, identifying how the activities relate to the learning targets. 	 <u>Formative</u> Students write a daily reflection answering the questions "What did I learn today?" as it relates to that day's lesson content. Teacher conducts a bi-weekly notebook check on content. <u>Summative</u> Students reflect on their own performance in class. Students keep a portfolio documenting their pre-



1-9 TEACHING PRACTICES Integritted integr			Characteristics of culturally responsive	How it applies to the theatre classroom every day	performance work and self- assessment.
	1-9	CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING PRACTICES	 Socio-cultural consciousness (examine one's own thinking and behavior) Affirming attitude (respect cultural differences of students from diverse backgrounds by adding related curriculum) Commitment and skills to act as an agent of change (confront obstacles, develop skills, become equitable) Constructivist views of learners (all students can learn when given the proper tools and instruction) Learning about students (past, present, future experiences and dreams) Culturally responsive teaching practices (create an inclusive classroom that 	 On-going assessment of student understanding Adjust content based on student understanding Verbal, written, and demonstration as instruction and performance of skills and knowledge Multiple attempting of demonstrating understanding Scaffolding assignments and projects Flexible grouping, when applicable Vary products for student learning Use of Gardner's Seven + One Intelligences Use of McLean's brain theory applied Use of Bloom's taxonomy to increase the 	Quizzes Essays Diagnostic test Lab reports Reviews Observations Goal setting Questioning Self/peer reflections <u>Summative</u> Final exams Mastery tests Assessments End of chapter test Critique of final performance Multiple-choice test

* All theatre education standards noted in bold with "TH" are from the 2014 National Core Arts Standards for Theatre Education (*Creating "Cr", Performing "Pr", Responding "Re", and Connecting "Cn"*).

<u>Please note</u>: Although applicable in this course, English/Language Arts standards are not noted due to the lengthy amount of content-specific standards already being addressed.

