

GRADE TWO THEATRE CURRICULUM

Module 4: Stories Can Be Created Through Improvisation

Enduring Understanding

Playmaking: We improvise characters, setting and conflict to create stories.

Essential Question

How do we use theatre to tell stories?

Domain	Process	Standard
PERCEPTION	Observing Responding	1.1 Use the vocabulary of theatre such as plot (beginning, middle and end), scene, sets, conflict, script and audience to describe theatrical experiences.
	Analyzing	4.1 Critique an actor's performance as to the use of voice, gesture, facial expression and movement to create character. 4.3 Identify the message or moral of a work of theatre.
	Critiquing	4.2 Respond to a live performance with appropriate audience behavior.
CREATION	Storytelling	2.1 Perform in group improvisational theatre games that develop cooperative skills and concentration. 2.2 Retell familiar stories, sequencing story points and identifying character, setting and conflict.
	Role playing	2.3 Use improvisation to portray such concepts as friendship, hunger or seasons.
CONTEXT	Organizing	<i>5.1 Use problem-solving and cooperative skills in dramatizing a story, a current event, or a concept from another subject area.</i> 5.2 Demonstrate the ability to participate cooperatively in the different jobs required to create a theatrical production.

Essential standards and **supporting standards** to be assessed.

Sample Performance Task

1. Working in an [ensemble](#), [dramatize](#) a story, such as a folktale or a story from personal experience, for the class. Work cooperatively to choose a job needed to present the play.

Sample Scoring Tool

Quality Level	1. Artistic Perception	2. Creative Expression K Standard 2.3	3. Historical / Cultural Context	4. Aesthetic Valuing	5. Connections, Relationships, Applications Grade 2 Standard 5.1, 5.2
4 Advanced	/	/	/	/	<p>Effectively uses problem solving skills to dramatize a story</p> <p>Demonstrates leadership qualities while participating cooperatively in a job required for production</p>
3 Proficient	/	/	/	/	<p>Uses problem solving skills to dramatize a story</p> <p>Participates cooperatively in a job required</p>

					for production
2 Partially Proficient					Cooperates with group to choose costumes and props
1 Not Proficient					Does not cooperate with group to choose costumes and props

Developing Concepts

A theatrical production requires collaborative work from many different artists to create a unified vision.

Key Ideas:

- Each participant in the production process makes a unique contribution to the whole.
- Some jobs are artistic, some are technical, and some are organizational.

Knowledge	Skills
<p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic Vision • Artistic Jobs: director, actor, designers (set, costume, props, lighting, sound) • Technical Jobs: crew members (set, wardrobe, prop, lighting, sound) • Organizational Jobs: stage manager, front of house staff 	<p>Collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with an ensemble to select an artistic vision for the production • Select appropriate jobs for all group members <p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine what you need to do to accomplish your job • Cooperate with one another to

	complete all jobs
<p>Some stories are more suited to dramatization than others.</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories with plot twists and conflicts can be successfully dramatized. • Stories should have interesting characters and definite settings. • Performers and audiences should find the story interesting and relevant. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plot Twist 	<p style="text-align: center;">Skills</p> <p>Selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and discuss a variety of stories and choose one to dramatize • Decide how to cast and design story for performance <p><u>Improvisation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvise plot points to create a script • Explore ways to create characters and settings
<p>The rehearsal process is essential for a successful performance.</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic choices are refined during rehearsal. • Rehearsal incorporates all of the technical elements. • Rehearsing builds confidence in all participants. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehearsal • Cues 	<p style="text-align: center;">Skills</p> <p>Rehearsal Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice improvised script to remember story points and cues

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add technical elements and work on them until they are smooth • Listen to director's suggestions and continually work to improve your job
<p>Awareness of the audience is crucial for theatrical performances.</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audience members should be comfortable, secure, and able to clearly understand the performance. • Performers and crew remain focused on assigned tasks during a successful performance. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge</p> <p>Vocabulary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Skills</p> <p>Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform so that audience understands the story • Make sure everyone can be seen, heard and understood • Coordinate technical elements so they contribute to the presentation