

Daily Lesson Plan

Course Name: DRAMA		Course Code: ADA2O	
Grade Level: 10	Duration: 3 hours	Lesson No: 5	
Unit 1: Trust and Awareness	Topic: Technical Theatre Terms		

Overall Expectations

A. CREATING AND PRESENTING

- A1. The Creative Process: use the creative process and a variety of sources and forms, both individually and collaboratively, to design and develop drama works.

C. FOUNDATIONS

- C1. Concepts and Terminology: demonstrate an understanding of the nature and functions of drama forms, elements, conventions, and techniques, including the correct terminology for the various components.

Specific Expectations

- A1.3 use role play and characterization to explore personal and social issues.
- C1.3 demonstrate an understanding of production roles, practices, and terminology when planning and presenting drama works.

Learning Skills & Work Habits

- □ Organization: write five questions and answers of the interview on the time provided.
- □ Collaboration: in pairs or small groups, participate in the writing process of the interview.

Learning Goals

Today you will:

- Identify and apply Technical Theatre terms.
- Write an interview to be presented in an unique format.

Success Criteria

By the end of this lesson I can:

- Use technical theatre terms when participating in acting activities.
- Write five questions and answers to interview a famous character.

Materials and Resources

- Canva presentation.
- "Technical Theatre Terms" worksheet.
- Projector.
- Moodle.

Lesson Structure and Activities

Timing	Lesson
(minutes)	

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20	 ICEBREAKER + ATTENDANCE Eye Contact: You Sts stand in a circle facing each other. The T tells them this game is about the importance of eye contact and communicating clearly with their on-stage partners. One sts starts by saying "you" and making eye contact with any other student in the circle, who in turns says "YOU" to someone else randomly in the circle. If it's not clear, two people will respond, and the game starts over. Variation 1: to start with "you" eye contact, plus hand pointing, then just eyes as they improve. This variation is important to consider, especially for the students with a lower level of English. Variation 2: "zip, zap, zop" game, instead of "YOU". Sts point and say, in order, ZIP, next student ZAP, next student ZOP. Repeat; speed and pronunciation are key for this variation. The T marks attendance.
40	 LECTURE 1: THE STAGE (part II) The T elicits from the students what they remember from the previous lesson, related to the types and parts of a stage. The T continues with the second part of The Stage presentation: Parts of the stage: offstage/backstage, wings, pit, house, front of house; upstage, downstage, stage left and stage right. Ways to stand on the stage (review).
30	LECTURE 2: TECHNICAL THEATRE TERMS - Sts share the definitions they found out with their partners. - Compare and correct definitions. - Share the definitions with the rest of the class. - The T checks the definitions. - Terms to define: - Set / stage: dressing the set, striking the set, backdrop, flat, set prop, hand prop, prop table, stage manager, backstage, house. - Lights: spotlight, fade to black, blackout. - Acting / directing: blocking, stage crew, cue, curtain call, script, prompt book, cheat.
15	BREAK
30	ACTIVITY 1: Meet and Greet The main purpose of this activity is that sts get out of their comfort zone, moving in space and work different characters. - Sts walk randomly around the room, not in groups (emphasize this). - When sts are aimlessly walking around the room by themselves, the T says "meet and greet like". - They turn to the person closest to them and greet each other in that manner. - They stay in that character and keep walking aimlessly until the T gives the next prompt - It can even be in a group of 3, as long as nobody is ever left out. - The sts meet and greet like: cowboys, long lost twins, horrible enemies, gorillas, zombies, grade 3 kids, deep sea diver, best friends, school crush, lawyers, clowns, yoga instructors.

50	ACTIVITY 2: THE INTERVIEW Assessment presentation, rubric - The T explains the assessment and presents the rubric of evaluation to be used. He answers the sts' questions related to the rubric and adds suggestions from the students if necessary. - Sts pick their own pairs for this assessment. - Rehearsal begins after reviewing how they're being marked. - Sts from groups: two to three sts. - They write the questions and answers to be used in the assessment. - The T checks vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation
10	 CLOSING Sts make comments about the creative process, and questions and answers they wrote: difficulty, stage directions, context, etc. The T makes comments about the sts' texts and mentions the most common mistakes, as well as how to correct them.

Assignment AS learning / Homework

- Sts add stage directions to the interview they wrote.Sts rehearse their scripts.

Teacher's Reflections

Provide sts a complete lesson to finish writing their scripts and rehearse. Even though they have the idea of what to do, it's been difficult for them to put the ideas into words, and write the questions, answers, and transform that into a script with dialogues and stage directions.

The Erindale Academy Daily Lesson Plan Unit 1 and Lesson Plan 5

Assessment Strategies				
For Learning	As Learning	Of Learning		
Student product: Diagnostic tests Practice quiz Pop quizzes Homework Class notes Peer feedback Practice questions Practice tests Observation: Class discussions Peer feedback Conversation: Student teacher conferences Small group discussions	□ Self-assessment sheet □ Homework □ Self-analysis sheet □ Peer-analysis sheet □ Observation: □ Whole class discussions □ Group discussions □ Conversation: □ Student teacher conferences □ Small group discussions □ Pair work	Student product: Assignments Tests Exam Case studies Business report Observation: Student-led discussion/debate Presentation Performance tasks Conversation: Student teacher conferences		
	Lesson Tools	Question and answer session		
	Lesson 1001s			
Direct Instruction Structured overview Lecture Compare & contrast Socratic method Demonstrations	Indirect Instruction □ Problem solving □ Case studies □ Reading for meaning □ Inquiry □ Reflective discussion □ Writing to inform □ Concept formation □ Concept mapping □ Concept attainment	Instructional Skills □ Explaining □ Demonstrating □ Questioning		
Interactive Instruction PowerPoint Video clip Debates Role playing Brainstorming Peer partner Learning/analysis Discussion Laboratory groups Cooperative learning Groups Jigsaw Problem solving Conferencing	Independent Study □ Essays □ Computer assisted instruction □ Journals □ Learning logs □ Reports □ Learning activity packages □ Correspondence lessons □ Learning contracts □ Homework □ Research projects □ Assigned questions □ Learning centers	Experiential Learning Field trips Conducting Experiments Simulations Games Story telling Focused imaging Field observations Role-playing Model building Surveys Case studies		