

# **Daily Lesson Plan**

Course Name: DRAMA		Course Code: ADA20	
Grade Level: 10	<b>Duration:</b> 3 hours	Lesson No: 28	
Unit 4: Voice	Topic: Elements of Improvisation		

# **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.
- C1.2 demonstrate an understanding of and use correct terminology to refer to the forms, elements, conventions, and techniques of drama, with a focus on ensemble drama works.

# **Learning Skills & Work Habits**

□ Self regulation: to respect turns and listen to others' participation.

#### **Learning Goals**

Today you will:

- Identify and apply the elements of improvisation (spontaneity, acceptance, beginning-middle-end, and character development).

#### **Success Criteria**

By the end of this lesson I can:

- Identify and classify the two types of improvisation: rehearsed and spontaneous.
- Create, together with their classmates, two different scenes through improvisation, applying the elements seen.

### **Materials and Resources**

- "Improvisation" worksheet.
- Speakers and microphone.
- Projector.
- Moodle.

#### **Lesson Structure and Activities**

Timing	Lesson
(minutes)	

	WARM UP ACTIVITY + ATTENDANCE			
	No, but / Yes, and			
30	<ul> <li>Sts sit in a circle. The T explains this game works on acceptance.</li> <li>Variation 1, what not to do: "No, but"</li> <li>First person starts with a general "story starter" such as "Me and my friend decided to go to the zoo"</li> <li>The next person has to say "NO BUT". Example: "No but we didn't decide thatwe decided to head over to Sal's house instead"</li> <li>The next person says "NO BUT" and it continues</li> <li>This will go horribly! Sts will not be able to build a story, and it will be awkward for them (that's the point!)</li> <li>The T explains that now they are going to work on the #1 rule of improv: acceptance.</li> <li>Variation 2, "what to do": "Yes, and"</li> <li>This time everyone will start with "YES AND" and build on the story.</li> <li>This will go much better: the sts will actually create a group story, because acceptance works.</li> <li>The T marks attendance.</li> </ul>			
20	<ul> <li>LECTURE: ELEMENTS AND RULES OF IMPROVISATION</li> <li>The T explains the different elements to be considered in drama when doing improv: spontaneity, acceptance, beginning-middle-end, and character development.</li> <li>The T explains the sts they will go through each element of improv during the next exercise.</li> <li>The sts read the rules together. The T explains each rule and provides examples.</li> <li>Sts in the circle asks questions about the concepts.</li> </ul>			
40	ACTIVITY 1: LET'S IMPROV!  Workshop  - The sts sit in chairs, in a line, next to each other.  - The T explains the sts they will put into practice the elements of improv they just saw.  - The T chooses one sts and provides the scenario.  - Then, the T assigns one student a role. This student joins the first one and interacts.  - As they interact, to make the story progress, the T adds more students.  - As they act and react, they look for motivations to enter and exit the stage.  - The scene must continue until the T asks the sts to finish the scene.  - After the scene is finished, the sts reflect on the motivations they had to enter and exit the stage, and analyse if it worked/contributed to the development of the story.  - Then, the T provides a different scenario, and the activity continues.  - When they finish, the sts compare both scenes and make comments about the difficulties they faced and how, with their classmates' help, they were solved.			
15	BREAK			
90	CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE: REHEARSAL  - Sts move to the room in which the performance will take place.  - They organise the stage, placing chairs and making room for the rehearsal (dress the stage).  - Sts rehearse, following the T's stage directions.			

- They perform again, without receiving stage directions.
- After they rehearse, they reflect on their own performance, the application of the stage directions suggested and the correct use of their voice.

# **Assessment AS Learning / Homework**

The sts must read and learn the lines of their characters to rehearse the activity for Christmas, to be presented in front of the school.

## **Teacher's Reflections**

Encourage the students to practise saying sentences using the elements of voice seen.

Sts with a lower level of English should always be accompanied by a student who speaks their language and that helps them to understand instructions. This will assure every student is involved in the class and reinforces the idea of teamwork.

The Erindale Academy Daily Lesson Plan Unit 4 and Lesson Plan 28

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 Question and answer session		
Lesson Tools				
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 centres	Experiential Learning    Field trips   Conducting   Experiments   Simulations   Games   Story telling   Focused imaging   Field observations   Role-playing   Model building   Surveys   Case studies		