



Theatre

Grades Nine Through Twelve— Proficient

Note: The proficient level of achievement for students in grades nine through twelve can be attained at the end of one year of high school study within the discipline of theatre after the student has attained the level of achievement in theatre required of all students in grade eight.

1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION

Processing, Analyzing, and Responding to Sensory Information Through the Language and Skills Unique to Theatre

Students observe their environment and respond, using the elements of theatre. They also observe formal and informal works of theatre, film/video, and electronic media and respond, using the vocabulary of theatre.

Development of the Vocabulary of Theatre

- 1.1 Use the vocabulary of theatre, such as *acting values, style, genre, design, and theme*, to describe theatrical experiences.

Comprehension and Analysis of the Elements of Theatre

- 1.2 Document observations and perceptions of production elements, noting mood, pacing, and use of space through class discussion and reflective writing.

2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION

Creating, Performing, and Participating in Theatre

Students apply processes and skills in acting, directing, designing, and scriptwriting to create formal and informal theatre, film/videos, and electronic media productions and to perform in them.

Development of Theatrical Skills

- 2.1 Make acting choices, using script analysis, character research, reflection, and revision through the rehearsal process.

Creation/Invention in Theatre

- 2.2 Write dialogues and scenes, applying basic dramatic structure: exposition, complication, conflict, crises, climax, and resolution.
- 2.3 Design, produce, or perform scenes or plays from a variety of theatrical periods and styles, including Shakespearean and contemporary realism.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Understanding the Historical Contributions and Cultural Dimensions of Theatre

Students analyze the role and development of theatre, film/video, and electronic media in past and present cultures throughout the world, noting diversity as it relates to theatre.

Role and Cultural Significance of Theatre

- 3.1 Identify and compare how film, theatre, television, and electronic media productions influence our values and behaviors.
- 3.2 Describe the ways in which playwrights reflect and influence their culture in such works as *Raisin in the Sun*, *Antigone*, and the *Mahabarata*.

History of Theatre

- 3.3 Identify key figures, works, and trends in world theatrical history from various cultures and time periods.

4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

Responding to, Analyzing, and Critiquing Theatrical Experiences

Students critique and derive meaning from works of theatre, film/video, electronic media, and theatrical artists on the basis of aesthetic qualities.

Critical Assessment of Theatre

- 4.1 Compare a traditional interpretation of a play with a nontraditional interpretation and defend the merits of the different interpretations.

Derivation of Meaning from Works of Theatre

- 4.2 Report on how a specific actor used drama to convey meaning in his or her performances.

5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

Connecting and Applying What Is Learned in Theatre, Film/Video, and Electronic Media to Other Art Forms and Subject Areas and to Careers

Students apply what they learn in theatre, film/video, and electronic media across subject areas. They develop competencies and creative skills in problem solving, communication, and time management that contribute to lifelong learning and career skills. They also learn about careers in and related to theatre.

Connections and Applications

- 5.1 Describe how skills acquired in theatre may be applied to other content areas and careers.

Careers and Career-Related Skills

- 5.2 Manage time, prioritize responsibilities, and meet completion deadlines for a production as specified by group leaders, team members, or directors.
- 5.3 Demonstrate an understanding of the professional standards of the actor, director, scriptwriter, and technical artist, such as the requirements for union membership.



Theatre

Grades Nine Through Twelve— Advanced

Note: The advanced level of achievement for students in grades nine through twelve can be attained at the end of a second year of high school study within the discipline of theatre and subsequent to the attainment of the proficient level of achievement.

1.0 ARTISTIC PERCEPTION

Processing, Analyzing, and Responding to Sensory Information Through the Language and Skills Unique to Theatre

Students observe their environment and respond, using the elements of theatre. They also observe formal and informal works of theatre, film/video, and electronic media and respond, using the vocabulary of theatre.

Development of the Vocabulary of Theatre

- 1.1 Use the vocabulary of theatre, such as *genre, style, acting values, theme, and design*, to describe theatrical experiences.

Comprehension and Analysis of the Elements of Theatre

- 1.2 Research, analyze, or serve as the dramaturg for a play in collaboration with the director, designer, or playwright.
- 1.3 Identify the use of metaphor, subtext, and symbolic elements in scripts and theatrical productions.

2.0 CREATIVE EXPRESSION

Creating, Performing, and Participating in Theatre

Students apply processes and skills in acting, directing, designing, and scriptwriting to create formal and informal theatre, film/videos, and electronic media productions and to perform in them.

Development of Theatrical Skills

- 2.1 Make acting choices, using script analysis, character research, reflection, and revision to create characters from classical, contemporary, realistic, and nonrealistic dramatic texts.

Creation/Invention in Theatre

- 2.2 Improvise or write dialogues and scenes, applying basic dramatic structure (exposition, complication, crises, climax, and resolution) and including complex characters with unique dialogue that motivates the action.
- 2.3 Work collaboratively as designer, producer, or actor to meet directorial goals in scenes and plays from a variety of contemporary and classical playwrights.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Understanding the Historical Contributions and Cultural Dimensions of Theatre

Students analyze the role and development of theatre, film/video, and electronic media in past and present cultures throughout the world, noting diversity as it relates to theatre.

Role and Cultural Significance of Theatre

- 3.1 Research and perform monologues in various historical and cultural contexts, using accurate and consistent physical mannerisms and dialect.

History of Theatre

- 3.2 Analyze the impact of traditional and nontraditional theatre, film, television, and electronic media on society.
- 3.3 Perform, design, or direct theatre pieces in specific theatrical styles, including classics by such playwrights as Sophocles, Shakespeare, Lope de Vega, Aphra Behn, Moliere, and Chekhov.
- 3.4 Compare and contrast specific styles and forms of world theatre. For example, differentiate between Elizabethan comedy and Restoration farce.

4.0 AESTHETIC VALUING

Responding to, Analyzing, and Critiquing Theatrical Experiences

Students critique and derive meaning from works of theatre, film/video, electronic media, and theatrical artists on the basis of aesthetic qualities.

Critical Assessment of Theatre

- 4.1 Use complex evaluation criteria and terminology to compare and contrast a variety of genres of dramatic literature.
- 4.2 Draw conclusions about the effectiveness of informal and formal productions, films/ videos, or electronic media on the basis of intent, structure, and quality of the work.

Derivation of Meaning from Works of Theatre

- 4.3 Develop a thesis based on research as to why people create theatre.

5.0 CONNECTIONS, RELATIONSHIPS, APPLICATIONS

Connecting and Applying What Is Learned in Theatre, Film/Video, and Electronic Media to Other Art Forms and Subject Areas and to Careers

Students apply what they learn in theatre, film/video, and electronic media across subject areas. They develop competencies and creative skills in problem solving, communication, and time management that contribute to lifelong learning and career skills. They also learn about careers in and related to theatre.

Connections and Applications

- 5.1 Create projects in other school courses or places of employment, using tools, techniques, and processes from the study and practice of theatre, film/video, and electronic media.

Careers and Career-Related Skills

- 5.2 Demonstrate the ability to create rehearsal schedules, set deadlines, organize priorities, and identify needs and resources when participating in the production of a play or scene.
- 5.3 Communicate creative, design, and directorial choices to ensemble members, using leadership skills, aesthetic judgment, or problem-solving skills.
- 5.4 Develop advanced or entry-level competencies for a career in an artistic or technical field in the theatrical arts.