

Teechers - Learning Journey

This term we will explore the play '**Teechers**' by **John Godber**. We will look at strategies to approaching a script to communicate the playwright's intentions for performance. We will also explore the social, historical & political context of the play. After exploration, you will rehearse and perform an extract from the play under exam conditions and will be assessed in relation to the *GSCE Drama* assessment criteria. **This will be a mock version of Component 2: performance from text**, which will prepare you for your real exam in year 11.

By the end of this term, students will have learnt:

Performers must gain knowledge and understanding to explore how meaning is communicated through:

- themes, issues, performance conventions
- genre, structure, form, style, language and stage directions
- character relationships
- character development

How will I know how to perform in a successful way?

This will be modelled through marked examples, peer and professional performances.

How will I practice working creatively?

You will experiment in rehearsal to develop your characterisation through:

- voice: use of clarity, pace, inflection, pitch and projection
- physicality: use of space, gesture, facial expression, stillness and
- practice developing interpretations independently and collaboratively
- the development of specific artistic intentions
- learning lines, rehearsing, amending and refining text extracts in progress for performance
- performing to an audience.

How will I be assessed?

You will perform you in exam conditions in front of your peers and teacher. Your extract will last between 3-5 minutes in performance and will be out of 24 marks. There are three areas of focus to gain marks:

Vocal & physical skills
Characterisation & communication
Artistic intention



Verfrumdungeffekt (n)

Verfremdungseffekt is the German word for 'alienating the audience'.

The V-effect was developed by Bertolt Brecht as a way of distancing the audience from the action on stage.

Brecht wanted the audience to remember at all times that they were watching a play, and that the characters were actors performing.

Episodic structure (n)

The action unfolds as a series of episodes all connected but perhaps out of chronological sequence.

Colloquial language (n)

Colloquialism also called colloquial language, everyday language or general parlance, is the linguistic style used for casual (informal) communication.

Multi-role (n)

Multi-roling is when an actor plays more than one character onstage. The differences in character are marked by changing voice, movement, gesture and body language but the audience can clearly see that the same actor has taken on more than one role.

Social commentary (n)

Social commentary is an element of a narrative that levels a comment — usually a critique — on societal issues or general society as a whole.

Direct address (n)

Direct address is when a character speaks directly to the audience.