

Theatre & Performing Arts

Acting

Key Instructional Activities

CREATING

- Use script analysis in the development and presentation of formal and informal theatre performances.
- Examine various theories of dramatic structure.
- Engage in and apply meaningful cultural, literary, and historical research to create acting choices or directorial concepts.
- Examine theatre practices regarding the development, structure, layout, and format of scripts.
- Use improvisation, personal experiences, heritage, imagination, literature, and history to develop scripts.
- Perform formal and informal monologues and scenes based on published and original scripts.

PERFORMING

- Examine and implement the voice, body, observation, and imagination as tools of the actor in presentations of formal and informal theatre.
- Research and assess the development of acting skills for character creation and performance including historical movements, personal experience, and cultural influences.
- Act by developing, communicating, and sustaining roles within a variety of situations and environments.
- Identify and examine the responsibilities and tasks of an actor in relationship with directors, designers, and technical crew.
- Use the skills and tools of a director to conduct rehearsals for performance.

RESPONDING

- Examine and reflect on the relationship between actor and live audience in historical and contemporary performances.
- Develop and utilize meaningful, structured criteria for assessing the work of an actor.

CONNECTING

- Examine multiple facets of the business of theatre.
- Examine the methods of pursuing various acting careers, including demonstrating audition etiquette and techniques.
- Examine and apply theatrical theories, performances, and conventions from a variety of theatrical literature, historical periods, and cultures.

In Acting, students will be introduced to the acting process and the role of the actor in various styles/methods with a focus on scene study. Stresses developing imagination, observation, concentration powers, and self-discipline.



HOUSTON COUNTY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
HIGH-ACHIEVING STUDENTS

By the conclusion of Acting, all students are expected to:

- *Use script analysis and engage in research for the development and presentation of formal and informal theatre performances.*
- *Use a variety of sources to develop and perform formal and informal scripts.*
- *Research how to pursue an acting career.*
- *Examine the voice, body, observation, and imagination as the tools an actor uses to develop, communicate, and sustain roles within a variety of situations/environments.*
- *Develop and use a criteria to critique the work of an actor.*

Helping Your Student in Acting

Learning does not end in the classroom. Students need help and support at home to succeed in their studies. Try to craft a creative place for your student to study, create, discover, rehearse, and carve out time every day when your student can concentrate on exploring theatre arts uninterrupted by friends, brothers or sisters, or other distractions. Sit down with your student at least once a week for a few moments to while he or she works on theatre assignments. Ask them to read what they wrote, demonstrate a new skill, or share a recent performance. This will keep you informed about what your student is working on and share in their journey as they discover more about theatre.

- Discuss performances together. Watch movies, plays, read scripts together and discuss what you liked about the performances and what you did not like and why.
- It is okay to be nervous. If your student expresses “stage fright”, remind them that this is a common experience. Take that nervous energy and turn it into adrenaline.
- Encourage your student to demo what they do in class and applaud their growth. Your support is key as your student delves into the unknown.
- Encourage your student to keep the scenes they write, jot down the ideas they have in class, and even journal about the activities they complete in class. Students often mention the first scenes they do on-stage.
- Attend a live performance with your student, whether it is a school, community, touring, or professional production. There is nothing compared to a live performance.
- Help your student by reviewing terms in preparation for quizzes and tests.
- Help your student by encouraging them as they memorize lines for performance. Several students worry about learning lines, but working on it with you will demonstrate your interest and help them as they learn the lines.
- Read articles about theatre to discuss with your student. Online sources such as <https://dramatics.org/>, <https://www.thestage.co.uk/>, and <https://www.stagelightmagazine.com/> discuss topics affecting theatre around the world.

