Student Worksheet

Scene 4: Three ways of creating a story for Object Theatre

1. Before watching

This scene is all about creating the plot (or action) and the characters of a story.

- How do you think you can create the plot and characters for an Object Theatre story?

2. While watching

Read the following questions and then think about them as you watch the scene.

- According to Scott, what types of story can you use to create an Object Theatre performance?

- What extra tip does Scott give for creating an Object Theatre story?

3. After watching

- Discuss with your group and your teacher what you would like to use to create your Object Theatre performance.

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Object Theatre Story 1: Understanding the layout of a script

Look at an example script to learn about its layout. Your teacher will show you an example.

a. How is the layout of a script different from that of a story? Circle things which you think are important. For example, you might circle the character names or the description of the setting.
b. Work with your teacher to write a list of technical terms used for scripts. Add an example sentence.

Words:	**Examples:**
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

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Object Theatre Story 2: Creating a script based on a story

1. Look at a fairytale or short story of interest, such as Cinderella. Follow the instructions in the table below.

Procedures	**This will help to give you...**
a) Highlight the lines of speech in yellow.	the dialogue
b) Highlight any times and places in green.	one part of the stage directions: settings, scene changes
c) Circle the action and speaking verbs.	another part of the stage directions about what characters do and how they speak, feel and act
d) Highlight the character descriptions in blue.	the final part of the stage directions about characters, appearance and personality Note: Longer sections giving background information on characters may not be suitable for stage directions. These may be included in a separate section which you might call ‘Notes for Actors’.

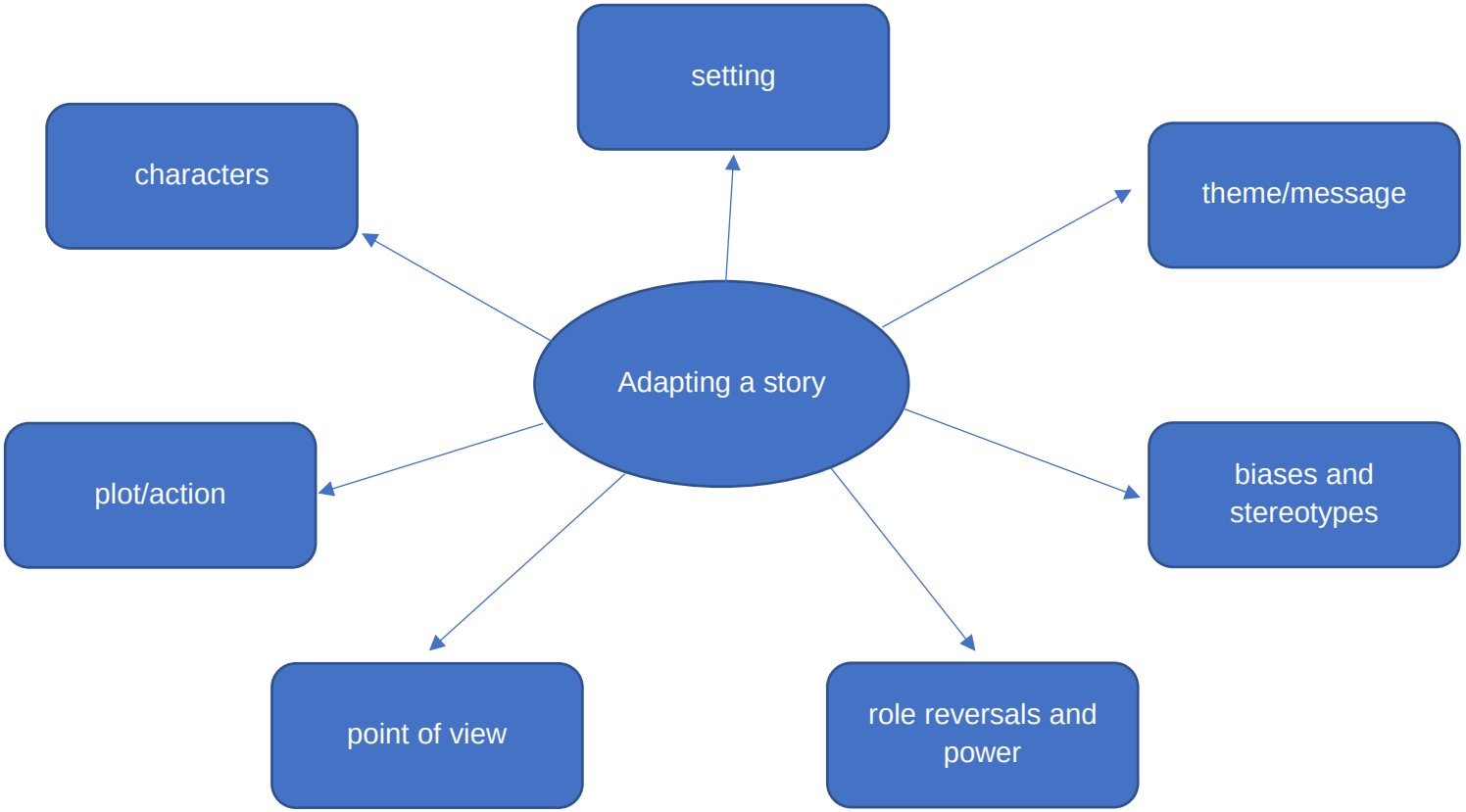
2. Use the highlighted parts of your fairytale or story to write your script. Remember to use the correct layout for a script.

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Object Theatre Story 3: Adapting an existing story to make it more relevant

1. Consider the story that your group has chosen and brainstorm ideas for aspects of the story that you can change.
2. Use the graphic organiser below for some examples of aspects that you might change.



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Object Theatre Story 4: Create a devised piece with your own ideas

Step 1: Create some ideas

Working in pairs or small groups, answer the following questions to think of ideas for your story.	
Who? Think of interesting groups of people.	
What? Think of an important item or concept (e.g. a castle or ‘freedom’) that your people want.	
Why? Think of the reason they want it.	
When? Think of the time period in which the story takes place.	
Where? Think of the location of the story.	
Share your ideas with your class or classmates and then choose or vote for the favourite/best options.	

Step 2: Develop your plot

Working in pairs or small groups, add ideas for each element of the plot.	
Plot Elements	**Ideas**
Opening: characters and the world they live in (i.e. setting which includes time and place). Everything is happy or, at least, stable.	

Problem or conflict: a disruption to the world that the character(s) must fix. It could be a conflict between characters (like a ‘bad guy’ comes to town), a journey they must embark on, or something that must be achieved (like good exam grades).	
Rising action (attempt and failure): the things your character(s) do(es) to fix the problem, end the conflict or achieve the goal, though without success.	
Rising action (learning): after the failure, quite often the character(s) learn something or gain something that will help them.	
Climax: the final and most exciting, attempt to solve the problem or tackle the conflict.	
Falling action: what happens after the climax that leads to the problem being solved.	
Resolution: the problem is solved, or the conflict is ended. Those characters that have succeeded are rewarded and those who failed, are punished.	

Step 3: Develop your ideas for each story stage

You can do this by

- creating a storyboard;
- creating 4 – 5 freeze frames or short scenes; or
- doing some creative writing.

Step 4: Fine-tuning

Take your ideas and develop them into a scene.