

PR2.A – TEACHING SOURCES

Title	Creative Writing and Drama
Duration	1 session
Age Group	14 – 16 YO
Dimension of the advised group of students Area	One group of 20-30 people divided in small groups of 3-5 Area 1: Reading, writing and literature Area 2: Math Area 3: Second language learning Area 4: Sciences
	☐ Area 5: Soft skills
Specific objectives	 To explore thoughts, ideas, feelings, and experiences To comprehend literature and other texts in different formats To respond personally, critically, and creatively To manage ideas and information To enhance the clarity and artistry of communication To respect, support and collaborate with others
Needed Materials	 Devising a plot worksheet Sets of cards Photocopies of tasks If the training is organized online one communication platform will be necessary.
Software	- One online communication platform, such us: Zoom, Google Meet, Webex, etc In person, no software is needed.
Descriptio n	This activity provides an introduction to plays and plots. It explores the differences between plays and films, introduces different emotions, looks briefly at the basic elements of some Shakespeare plays and gives participants an opportunity to devise a simple plot. Today, an increasing number of communities are realizing how important theatre is to youth development. The number of theatres catering to youth is increasing, and the professional quality of many companies has shown patrons that theatres for young audiences are worthy of respect. From the very beginnings of the performing arts, the importance of self-expression to artists was emphasized. The theatre, dance and other performing arts can teach people.
	artists was emphasized. The theatre, dance and other performing arts can teach people how to express themselves effectively and can also be a tool through which people with disabilities can communicate. Many performing arts students suffer from shyness when they start attending classes and gradually become more confident as they find ways to communicate. In addition to teaching self-expression, the performing arts help society as a whole in self-knowledge and understanding. Theatre and the performing arts teach



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	society about itself, hoping to point out the attitudes and mindsets of current society. It can be a tool used to educate people about their current conditions.
Procedure on how to put in practice	No of participants: small groups of three to five Methods used: group discussion, collaborative writing Competences developed: critical thinking, reflection, reading comprehension, writing skills Step-by-step description: 1. Discuss in groups whether participants go to the theatre, why / why not, and the theatre genres they know about. 2. Participants work in groups to discuss whether they prefer going to see a play or a film and why, writing down their reasons. 3. Participants discuss the differences between plays and films from an actor's point of view. 4. Then, they discuss different emotions used by playwrights and ask concept questions about the words. With brief summaries of Shakespeare plays, participants match these emotions with the descriptions. 5. Finally, participants work in groups with a set of character, emotion, and prop cards. After choosing two of each, they are asked to think of a simple plot for a play that uses all those cards. 6. When the groups have finished, ask a spokesperson from each group to tell the whole group which cards their group picked and how they turned them into a story.
Link	Debriefing question: Which of the plays presented would you go see? Why? https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/Plays_and_plots_lesson_plan.p df
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