Teaching drama

One week of complete lessons to teach drama



WHAT IS DRAMA? DAY I

- to be prepared for discussion.
- Copy student pages

Gather your students in your meeting area to share that today they are going to talk about drama...dun dun duruna, not the drama that happens at lunch, but the literary genre. Ask students; what do you think drama is? What types of text would be considered drama? Why do you think authors create dramatic writina?

A drama is a story that is meant to be performed in front of an audience. A skit, play, musical, opera, comedy, tv

Create an anchor chart: What is drama?

- Can be written as a dialogue or a monologue
- . Has stage directions included for how the stage should look and how the actors should act
 - Can include a description to tell more of the story
 - · Characters are named in a list
 - It is written to entertain an audience.

When reading a drama, the characters' names are placed before the words that they say, there are no auotation marks like we are used to seeing in a text. Reading a drama is different from reading a fiction or nonfiction story the character's dialogue tells the story

There are links to example reader's theaters that you can use far students to read. You can use these reader's theaters and have students work in small aroups/partners to read them. They can "perform" and read to the whole group if they are comfortable, you can display it on your board and point out the parts discussed. Any way that you feel is best for your kids to see the genre in action.

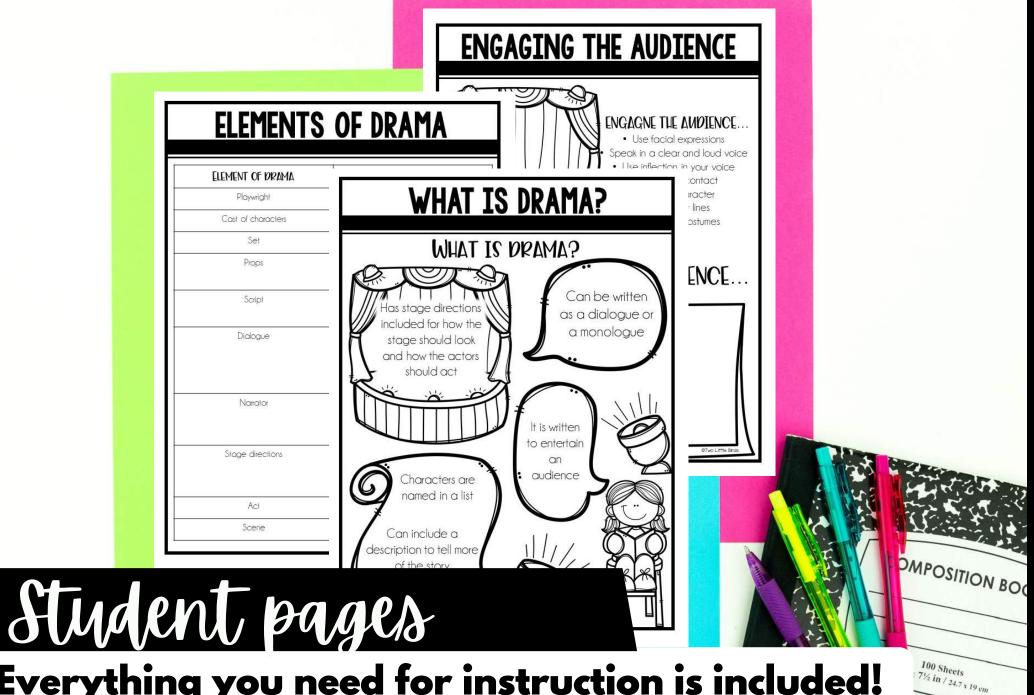
Students can write down tips for reading and acting out a drama in their reader's notebooks.

In small groups, you can have students read a short reader's theater and discuss what they notice as you are

Please note that vocabulary activities are a separate file included in this download.

As you come back together as a group, ask students what they think they will like about learning about drama. What is exciting an fun about reading plays or scripts? What do you think can be challenging?

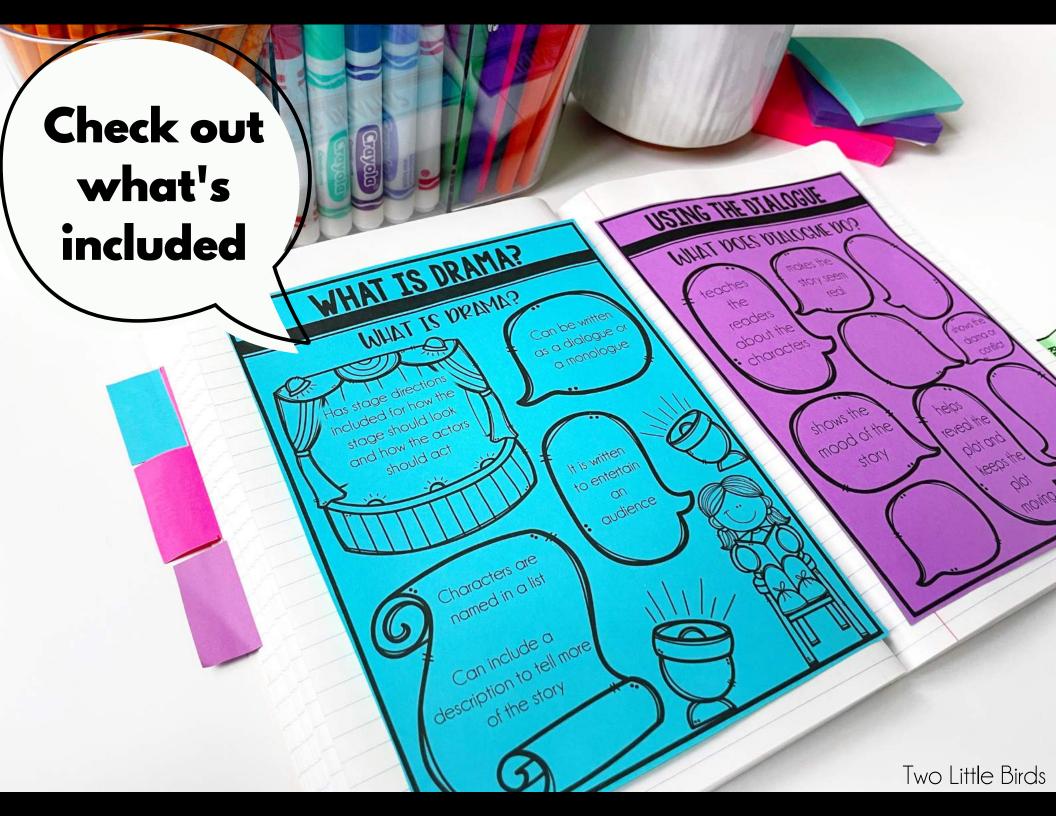
Students can complete an exit ticket using sticky note



Everything you need for instruction is included!

What's Included:

0 1	5 days of detailed lesson plans	
02	Standards-based resources	
03	Anchor chart pieces & examples	
04	Student reader's notebooks & anchor charts	
05	Links to suggested reader's theater scripts	
06	Exit tickets for each lesson	
07	6 meaningful extension activities	
08	Related vocabulary terms with activities	







Teacher lesson plans







Student pages

words, encourage actors to use facial expressions, in the story, give directions based on stage directions.



Exit tickets





Everything you need!

east in a loud, clear voice, use expression, low along so I know when it is my part, use rial expressions to show how my character is feeling.



Listen * pay attention to the actors, laugh appropriately at things that are funny, sit in my space, applaud at the end, say "Bravo!", give a standing ovation, give specific feed back to the actors, director.



Take the stress out of planning with easy to prep materials all in one place.

BUILDING THE DRAMA DAY 3

MATERIALS

- Student reading notebooks & student anchor charts
- Your choice of Reader's Theater scripts
- Sticky notes
- Exit tickets

- to be prepared for discussion.
- Prepare anchor chart
- Copy student pages
- Prepare exit tickets

- RL 3.5, RL 4.5, RL 5.5
- RL 3.10, RL 4.10, RL 5.10

MINI LESSON

Gather your students into your meeting area and let them know that today you're going to talk about the fun part of drama_building the drama and engaging the audience! An important part of reading and performing drama is engaging the

When you watch a movie or a tv show, what makes you want to keep watching? Has anyone ever seen a play? What keeps your interest as a member of the audience? (You can have students write down their ideas on sticky notes and add to an anchor chart or you can just discuss if time does not allow)

Create an anchor chart: Engaging your audience to build the drama

- Use facial expressions
- Speak in a clear and loud voice
- Use inflection in your voice
 - Make eye contact
 - Stay in character
 - Know your lines
 - Use props/costumes

As you are discussing how the cast of characters engages the audience, you can also brainstorm ideas for b audience member

INDEPENDENT READING

There are links to example reader's theaters that you can use for students to read. You can use these students work in small groups/partners to read them. They can "perform" and read to the whole group if can display it on your board and point out the parts discussed. Any way that action.

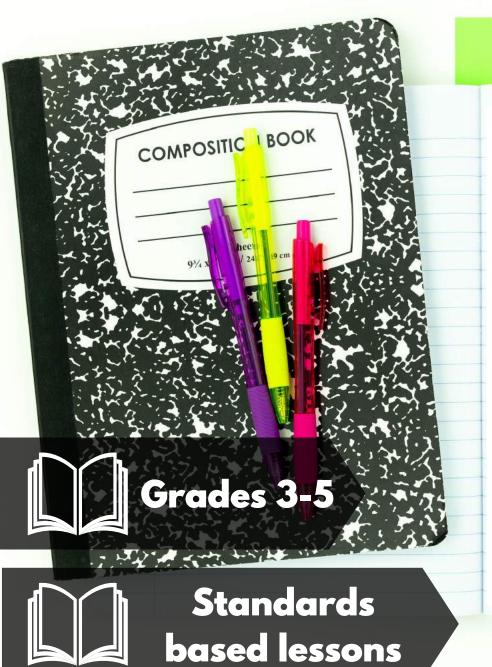
Students can write down tips for engaging the audience and building the drama in

In small groups, you can have students read a short reader's theater and work on readir

Have students come back together to discuss; how can you engage the at help you engage the audience? The stage directions and the inferences that the characters should act with their facial expressions, tone of voice, etc.

Students can complete an exit ticket using sticky notes





READER'S THEATER REFLECTING ON THE READER'S THEATER Color an emoji that shows how you feel about the reader's theater. (if there isn't one, draw it). Complete the rest of the chart. What was your part in the reader's theater? Describe your part What is one thing that you will What is one thing that you loved or something that went well? work on next time?





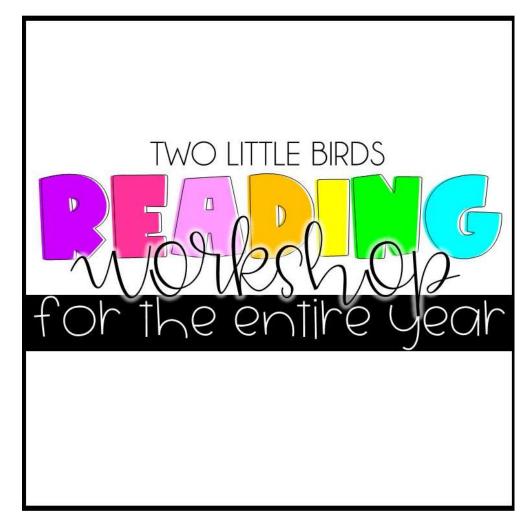
Does this work for grades 3-5?

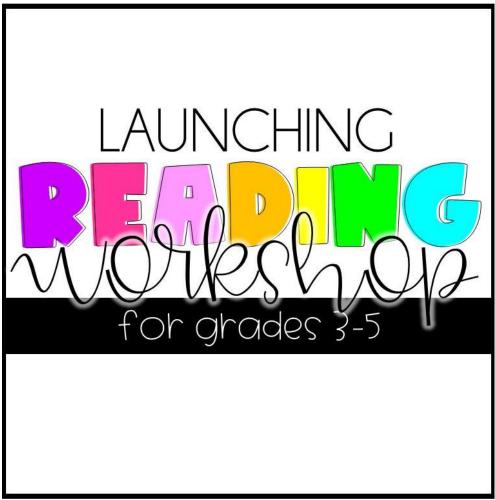
A: Yes! Standards for grades 3-5 are aligned. Each lesson is presented in a way that you can use to fit the needs of your own students while still meeting the standard.

Can I use this with my school's reading program?

A: Yes! The mentor text are suggestions to use but the student pages, anchor charts, and discussions are skill-based and can be used as a supplemental tool to your program.

You might like...





Reading Workshop

Lessons for the entire year

Launching Reading Workshop

Lessons to launch reading workshop