Evaluating Reader's Theater Performances

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I. Introduction

- There is **no** free lunch in the world.
- What are the major characteristics of an outstanding RT performance?



II. Evaluation Criteria

- Language: The actor should have a full understanding of the scene and his/her role in it. This should be apparent in ...
- ✓ _____ (accuracy, fluency, etc.)
 ✓ _____ (regarding age, gender, mood, etc.)
 Reader's Theater



: The actors should be able to be heard clearly from the back of the classroom. : While an actor is performing, the pace should be comfortable but never too fast. Actors need to anticipate their cues and come in immediately with no pauses. The entire cast should use accelerated tempo to build a scene to a climax.

• Script: Whenever possible, the script should be ...

Help your audience grasp your message by focusing on your message. Stories, humor, or other "sidebars" should connect to the core idea. Anything that doesn't needs to be edited out.

Whenever possible, the script should also be ...

- ✓ entertaining
- ✓ stimulating
- ✓ touching

✓ surprising

A good script needs ...
controlled vocabulary
simple ______
a nice topic & theme
Most important of all...

• Look for literature that



✓ uses ___

✓ is **not** filled with descriptive passages.

✓ *flows at a* _____ *pace.*

Polar Bear

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctQjLfMKinU&feature=related

Ugly Duckling

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NMLNTIZR620&feature=related

Goldilocks And The 3 Bears

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=63w9aPO-W_E

Strategies for of Creative Scripts

- •*Creativity is constrained by rules.*
- ✓ Rule 1:
- ➤ Three Little Monkeys →
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Owxi2OKWk2o
- ✓ Rule 2:
- ➤Three Little Pigs →



✓ Rule 3:

 \rightarrow

>Character:

Gender: Snow White

Roles: Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F5DS2DnsJ04&feature=related

http://www.learnnc.org/lp/pages/2858

Personality: The Boy Who Cried Wolf

➢Plot & Ending:
<u>Tom Sawyer →</u>

✓ *Rule* 4: _

➢ Character conflict →
➢ Place conflict →
➢ Time conflict →

•Language can be simple and repetitive.

✓ Rule 5: >New elements (chants, songs, culture, a moral lesson, etc.) > New characters (narrators, funny characters, twins, etc.) >New events (incident, adventure, etc.)



• Every script is unique.





Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue

• Acting: The actor must stay "in character" at all times.

: There should be no looking around and no laughing while performing.



position

The audience should always be able to see the actor's eyes. The actor must look down quickly to remind him of the line but must have eyes up when speaking the line. When characters speak to each other, the actors do not look at each other but speak to their focus area as if it were the other character. All actors in a scene should be working together to create their performance. There should never be a feeling of the actor performing in his own world.



III. Before RT

■ _____a topic. → _____your RT material.

 ✓ Pick a topic your students are interested in.

the audience.

Deliver the message they want to hear. They want your students to be interesting, stimulating, informative and entertaining.

an introduction.

Set the context and make sure the audience is ready to go, whether the introduction is for your students or for someone else. Help your audience grasp your students' message. Stories, humor, or other "sidebars" should connect to the core idea. Anything that doesn't needs to be edited out.



ideas logically.

A well-organized RT can be absorbed with minimal mental strain. ______ is important.



quotations or moral

lessons.

Don't include these for the sake of including them, but do use them appropriately to complement your ideas.

the room.

_____ early, walk around the speaking area and practice using the microphone and any visual aids.



other RT performers.

Study the strengths and weakness of other **performers**.

_____, ____, practice! Rehearse out loud. Revise as necessary. Practice, pause and breathe. Practice with a timer and allow time for the unexpected.

Tips for Implementing Readers Theater

- Model ______ reading often.
- Introduce RT using ______ scripts.
- Students need to grasp the concept of RT and become familiar with the format of a script before writing their own.

http://vlog.xuite.net/play/a1MxR292LTQxMzg4NjkuZmx2/2011-12-27%E8%AE%80%E8%80%85%E5%8A%87%E5%A0%B4%E7%B7%B4%E7%BF %92%E9%8C%84%E5%BD%B1 Teach the basic steps of performance: *how to use _______ to mark the parts how to _______ the part how to read _______ how to _______ the script when to assume various stage positions*

- Give the students time to prepare their roles in different ways: individually and in small groups, privately and in front of others.
- *Keep a copy of the _____ script at school and send one home to read.*

with the readers

- Provide needed direction and support regarding Ss' interpretation, pacing, expression, volume, positions, and motions.
- Begin with short presentations.

______for an audience as often as possible.

IV. After RT

feedback.

Aim for continuous improvement, and understand that the best way to improve is to solicit candid feedback from as many people as possible.



• Gain

Your students' RT represents them as a person. Experience builds _____, which is the key to effective oral reading.

V. Common Mistakes

Start with a whimper.Fail to read aloud

http://www.toastmasters.org/Main MenuCategories/FreeResources/ NeedHelpGivingaSpeech/TipsTec hniques/10TipsforPublicSpeaking .aspx



• Fail to use

techniques.

Do whatever it takes – listening to music, breathing deeply, shrugging your shoulders – to relieve nervous ten

the RT script word fo

word.

Read without

The more passionate you are about your topic, the more likely your audience will act on your suggestions.

• End the RT performance in a rush.

• Fail to

Your reputation is at stake every time you face an audience – so rehearse well enough to ensure you'll leave a good impression!

Failing to recognize that oral reading is an ______ skill.

Effective executives learn how to present in the same way they learn to use other tools to operate their businesses

VI. Conclusion

• No performance or performer is perfect.

• Stay hungry, stay foolish.





The End



