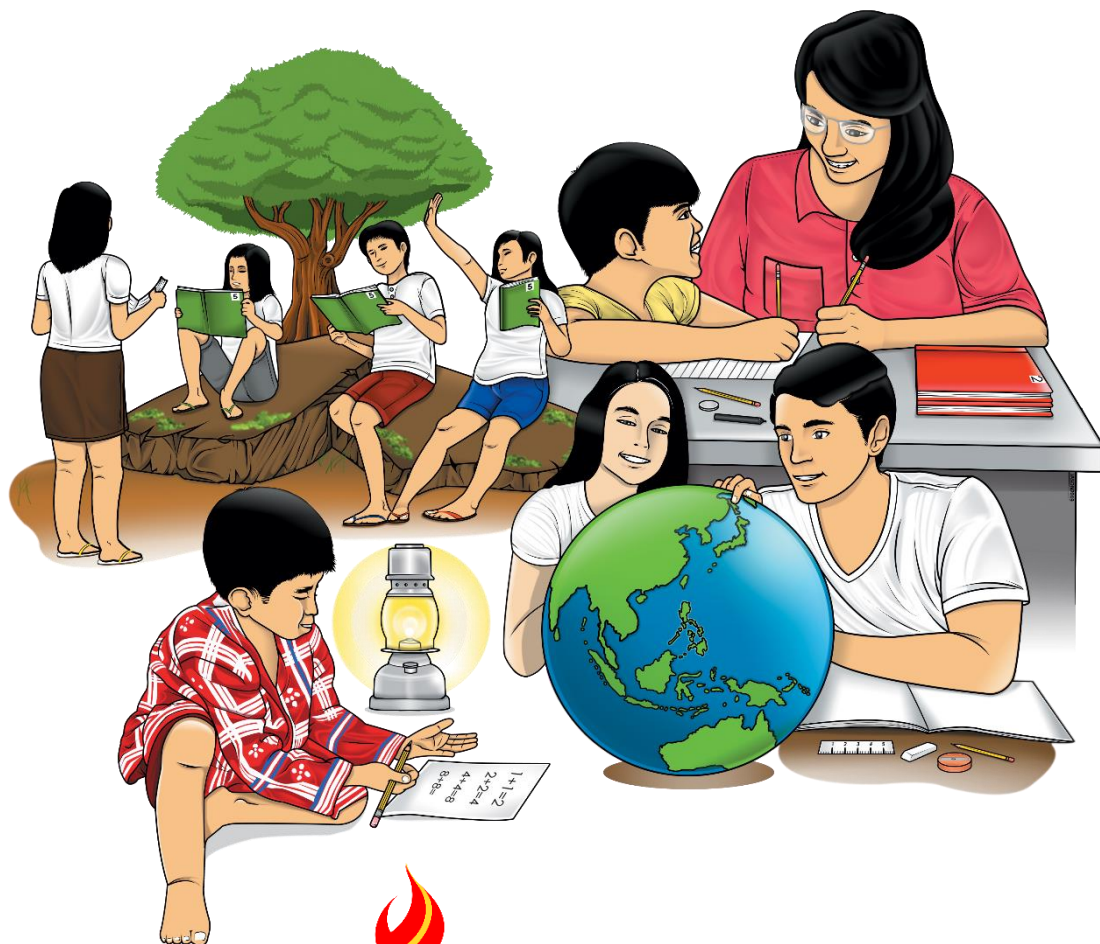


Arts

Quarter 4 - Module 1: Theatrical Forms from Different Art Periods



Arts - Grade 9

Alternative Delivery Mode

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First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by

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Arts

Quarter 4 - Module 1: Theatrical Forms from Different Art Periods

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

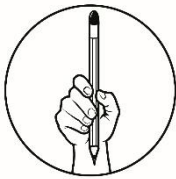


What I Need to Know

At the end of this module, you should be able to:

1. Identify selected theatrical forms from different art periods.
(A9EL – IVa – 1)
2. Research on the history of the theatrical forms and their evolution.
(A9EL – IVb – 2)

Covid 19 got the majority quarantined at home. This made movie marathon a trend, aside from the online market and the “tiktok” challenges of course. Movies entertain us, but, do you know that theater was already around before them? Today we are going to identify the different theatrical forms that evolved throughout the different periods in history. Later you will be asked to research about the history & evolution of theater forms to further your knowledge and to help spice up our next discussion about it.



What I Know

Direction: Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. The first performer in a tragedy play who was later considered the Father of tragedy was
a. Dionysus b. Thespis c. Plautus d. Magnus
2. Which of the following is a common English term for a performer?
a. Actor b. Playwright c. Shakespearian d. Thespian
2. Satyr was often performed after three tragedies. What could be the reason for this?
a. Satyr is the most important genre.
b. It contains the name of the playwright.
c. It provides a breather from the preceding unhappy endings.
d. It is always requested by the many audiences during the period.
4. Who is the most famous playwright during Renaissance period?
a. William Shakespeare c. Allan de la Halle
b. Titus Maccius Plautus d. Pierre Corneille
5. It is the most admired type of play in Ancient Greece.
a. comedy b. satyr c. tragedy d. drama

Lesson 1

Theatrical Forms from Different Art Periods



What's New



<https://www.alamyimages.fr/la-reconciliation-des-montaigus-et-capulets-sur-les-cadavres-de-romeo-et-juliette-peinture-par-frederic-leighton-1854-image245029781.html>



<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=157301&picture=comedy-drama-vintage-poster>



<https://freesvg.org/1546458490>

Look at the pictures above. What do you think are they about? You might say that they are theatrical plays. Yes, they are, but I'd like you to know that there is more to theater than just entertainment. For one, it mirrors life itself. Another thing is that, it is categorized into types that distinguish one from the others. This is called "theatrical form" or "genre". To what theatrical form or genre could the above plays belong? Let us now discover.

Activity 1: Guess Where? (Write your answers in your quiz notebook)

Pick up words or phrases found in the upper box and place them under each period in the lower box where you think they belong.

Concept of Decorum	Melodrama	Commedia dell'arte	Feast of Fools
Sentimental Comedy	William Shakespeare	Satyr	Tragedy
	Morality plays	Experimental Theater	Opera

Ancient Theater 700 BCE-410 BC	Medieval Theater 500C.E. – 1400	Renaissance Theater 1400-1600	Baroque Theater 1600-1750	Neoclassical Theater 1800-1900	Romantic Theater 1800-2000



What is It

Rituals and ceremonies were upshots of the myths and stories told, and theater evolved from them. Theater takes place in a location called *theatron*, a “place of seeing”. A lot of people are involved in theater production but, it is the playwright who makes the plot of the story and establishes the story’s theatrical form.

Theatrical form refers to the type or genre of the play performed by the actors on stage. Generally there are four basic theatrical forms: Tragedy, Comedy, Melodrama and Drama. It started with Tragedy that led to Comedy and together these two theatrical genres became the foundation upon where the modern theater genres are formed.

Different Art Periods

A. Ancient Theater (700 B.C.E – 410 B.C.E.)

Ancient Greek Theater (began around 700 B.C.).	Roman Theater (in the 3 rd century B.C.)
Theatrical Form or genre: 1. Tragedy 2. Comedy 3. Satyr	Theatrical Form or genre: 1. Tragedy 2. Comedy
<p>Tragedy - deals with tragic events, unhappy endings, defeat of the main character, it is the most admired type of play in Greece. There were only 3 players allowed onstage, a “chorus” (group of up to 15 actors who sang and dance but did not speak) helps in scene transitions.</p> <p>Thespis - the earliest recorded actor in a tragedy play, introduced the use of masks. Often called the “Father of Tragedy”. “Thespian” is a common English term for a performer.</p>	
<p>Comedy: a form of theater that mirrors the society in a humorous way reflecting wickedness and immorality. It makes people see the impact of their behavior and change for the better.</p>	
<p>Satyr – (Greek theater) combination of tragedy and comedy. A spoof of tragedy known for its vulgar and indecent amusement. Usually performed after a set of three tragedies. (also called tragicomedy, a term coined by Titus Maccius Plautus, a Roman playwright).</p>	

B. Medieval Theater (500 C.E. -1400)

<p>Transition and Early Medieval Theater (Byzantine Empire): Theatrical Forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mime, Pantomime scenes, or recitations from tragedies and comedies 2. Liturgical dramas or Religious plays - dramatized versions of particular biblical events ex. <i>Mystere de Adam</i> or Mystery of Adam
<p>High & Late Medieval Period:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. “Feast of Fools” festival (where lesser clergy get to ridicule the superiors and routine church life) 4. Mystery Plays – earliest formally developed plays in Medieval Europe, actors were all male amateur locals and uses the vernacular in their plays 5. Morality Plays - examples are: “The Castle of Perseverance” and “Everyman” 6. Secular performances - (not religious) ex: “Play of the Greenwood” by Allan de la Halle 7. Farces - comedy with highly exaggerated and extravagant situations 8. Masques - festive courtly entertainment in the 16th & 17th bc was developed in Italy

C. Renaissance Theater (1400 – 1600)

1. Emergence of the *Commedia dell'arte* – from Italy. Theater troupe that performed lively improvisational playlets across Europe for centuries. Actor centered, requires little scenery and props. Plays come from the “Lazzi” or stock comedic routines that provide the framework of the story from which the actors improvise.
2. *History plays* (English or European history), *Tragedy* (ex. *Revenge plays*), *Comedy* (with subgenre *City comedy*), from the older genres were the *Pastoral plays*, *Morality plays*, *Tragicomedy*, and *Masque*,
3. The *Companies of Players* became the foundation of professional players performing on the Elizabethan stage.
4. William Shakespeare is the most famous playwright during this period.

D. Baroque Theater ((1600 – 1750

Tragedy was the overall preferred genre, but the aristocrats preferred the lighter tragicomedy. *Pierre Corneille*, a tragedian produced works that were un-tragic having happy endings, like his “*Le Cid*”. For English theater, this was a time for “restoration comedies” (comedies written during the restoration period). “*Sentimental comedy*”, a genre that counters the immoral tone of restoration comedies – its aim was to be more realistic on the nature of human beings having tendencies to go astray and return to the right path after overcoming trials. A type of comedy that ends in tears rather than laughter as the main character triumphs over trials.

Technological development made way for broadways and commercial plays as ropes and pulleys were utilized to support special effects and scene changes within seconds. Another important product of this period was the Opera.

E. Neoclassical Theater (1800 – 1900)

Theater was dominated by Neoclassicism (art forms inspired by the classics). Emphasis was on the exact adherence to the classical unities that has largely contributed to *proper decorum* (audience etiquette) when watching a play. This period was characterized by lavish and complex scenery, costumes, large gestures and melodrama. Politically satirical comedies outshined the sexual farces of the Restoration.

In Germany, historic accuracy in costumes and settings was the trend. Theater architecture was greatly improved and *German Romanticism theatrical* form was introduced.

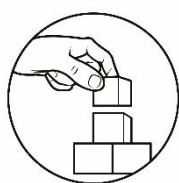
The emergence of “Theater Movements” i.e. *Realism* (depicts life as it is naturally) and non-realism - *Symbolism* (expressing the intangible or unseen internal feelings by means of visible or sensuous representations) and forerunner of *Expressionism*. (Express emotion and meaning rather than reality). *Naturalism* (naturalistic) which was influenced by Darwin’s theory of Evolution founded on the belief that one’s character is determined by its heredity and environment.

F. Romantic Theater (1800 – 2000)

Melodrama and Operas were the most popular theatrical forms.

There was an abundance of *Experimental theater* (also known as *avant-garde theater*), a rejection of the conventional theater styles, the experimental theater changes the theme, language even the relationship of the actors to the audience. Through the breaking of the “fourth wall” where the actors address dialogues (questions) to the audience.

Hollywood came out and endangered American theater. But theater was not affected instead it continued to be known and noticed worldwide



What's More

Activity 2: Chunking the Data

Direction: In an intermediate paper, copy the template below and enumerate the theatrical forms that you have learned from the different art periods.

Name: _____		
Grade and Section: _____		
Ancient Period	Medieval Period	Renaissance Period
Baroque Period	Neoclassical Period	Romantic Period



What I Have Learned

Activity 3: My PMI Matrix

Direction: Choose the **Plus** (best features), **minus** (areas to improve) and **interesting** parts in our lesson and write them under their respective label below. Use intermediate paper for this.

Topic _____

Name: _____ Grade & Sec: _____

PLUS What's best in the discussion?	MINUS What is quite difficult?	INTERESTING What struck you most?



What I Can Do

History and Evolution of Theatrical Forms: Bingo Trivia Hunt

Directions: Make a research using the internet, encyclopaedia or books to find answers to the following questions. To get a grade of 85 you must have 10 correct answers; to get 90 =15 correct answers, to get 95=20 and to get 100 = all correct answers.

What do you call a performance of 3 tragedies + 1 satyr?	They are the Medieval travelling performers-singers, musicians etc.	Under whose reign did Drama unify the different social classes of people?	Write something about " <i>Ballet de Polonais</i> "	What is a "Pageant Wagon"?
Old Roman exhibitions comprising of chariot races and theater acts.	What prompted the emergence of Liturgical dramas in the Medieval period?	Whose work is Romeo and Juliet?	What is " <i>Restoration Spectacular</i> "	The most famous Morality play.

Athens significant center of cultural, political & military power. Ancient Greece	Part of Ancient theater which is the “seeing spot”	Free Space	Name 1 of the 3 divisions of Comedy.	Name 1 of the 3 divisions of Comedy.
What is proper decorum in theater?	Naturalism is supported by what theory?	Name 1 of the 3 divisions of Comedy.	Give examples of Commedia dell Arte stock characters.	State the Puritan’s argument about Religious plays.
Frames & separate the stage from the audience	Explain the “fourth wall”	A place where performances take place - Renaissance period	A place where performances take place - Renaissance period	A place where performances take place - Renaissance period

Summary

The distinguishing character of a play is its theatrical form of which “Tragedy” and “comedy” are forerunners having emerged from the ancient times. From these two are founded the rest of the theatrical forms that emerged throughout the course of history.

New theatrical forms may have evolved since the ancient period, but if we examine them closely, they are just but a bit of variations from the original tragedy and comedy. A lot of factors may have caused such changes like the social, political and economic growth and development, the educational background and exposure of the recent playwrights, the advancement in technology and others. Whatever it is, as they say, for as long as we live, change is inevitable, thus, as complex as theater and theatrical forms have become, still we can expect for newer theatrical forms in the future.



Assessment

Direction: Answer the following in your quiz notebook.

1. Earliest theater forms were rituals and festivals, all an upshot of the following:
 - a. gods
 - b. myths
 - c. music
 - d. composers
2. When we talk about Ancient period we are actually talking about these great cities.
 - a. Rome & Athens
 - b. Greece & Athens
 - c. Athens & Israel
 - d. Rome & Italy
3. Armand used to be joyful, but this COVID 19 had been unforgiving. The time he spent at home thinking about his future made him sad. He finally succumbed to depression. His family misunderstood him as only having tantrums. Being misunderstood and unable to control his feelings, Armand committed the grave mistake of killing his mother. The other members of the family were very sad not only for the death of the mother but also for Armand who now have to spend his life living in prison. How would you classify this story's genre?
 - a. morality play
 - b. satyr
 - c. tragedy
 - d. mystery play
4. "There are only two sides of a coin in the same way that there are only two kinds of color either black or white which sometimes mean either you are good or bad. During what period in history was classical theater viewed diabolical that eventually led to its closure?
 - a. Ancient
 - b. Medieval
 - c. Renaissance
 - d. none of the above
5. In Greek theater, performers were limited to only 3 persons playing different roles, the transition between scenes and the storyline itself is taken cared of by one of the following
 - a. the narrator
 - b. the guest
 - c. the host
 - d. the chorus
6. Tragedy goes back to ancient times where it was the most preferred sort of play. The first performer in a tragedy plays who was later on considered the Father of tragedy was.
 - a. Dionysus
 - b. Thespis
 - c. Plautus
 - d. Magnus

7. Medieval period began with the closure of classical theater by the church for it was seen as of the devil. What happened to the religious plays in many countries at the end of the period?
- a. It was banned
 - b. it multiplied
 - c. it grew more
 - d. none of the above
8. True or False. In *Commedia dell'arte* the players wrote their own plays and build their own characters from scratch.
9. Satyr was often performed after three tragedies. What could be the reason for this?
- a. It is the most important genre
 - b. It contains the name of the playwright
 - c. It provides a breather from the preceding unhappy endings
 - d. It is always requested
10. Which of the following is a common English term for a performer?
- a. Actor
 - b. Playwright
 - c. Shakespearian
 - d. Thespian

Lesson 2

Elements and Principles of Theater



What I Need to Know

At your age, some of you might have tried constructing something – a dog cage maybe, a toy, the girls may have sewn a dress, or some of the boys might have gone with their friends working on a construction as a summer job. This experience tell us that in building something we need to have bits and pieces of important things that when put together will create a work of art. In this lesson, we are going to **identify** these *bits* and *pieces*, we call “**Elements and Principles**” that are necessary in producing a theatrical masterpiece.

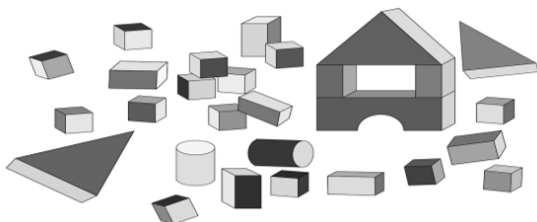


What's In

In the preceding lesson we learned about the different theatrical forms that evolved throughout history. We now understand that theatrical form characterizes and defines the drama itself but, we should realize that theatrical form alone does not create the play. There are other elements and principles that playwrights consider to complete his written work.



What's New



<https://www.needpix.com/photo/665303/building-block-kids-toys-free-pictures-free-photos-free-images-royalty-free-free-illustrations>

Look at the picture above. What does it show? Yes, it shows some *building blocks* and what do you think are they for? Again, you got it right, these blocks when grouped together builds something. Each of them form part of the finished product. The elements and principles of theater are very much like these building blocks. They need to be put together in order for the playwright to come up with a good play. Before we identify the elements and principles, I want you to make an initial list of them by answering the following activity.

Activity 1: My Play-list.

Pick some words from the first box that you think, when put together will result to a good theater experience for the spectators. Write those words in this box.



Blueprint	Actor	Chorus	Gesture	
Sound	Music	Movement	Masonry tools	
Carpentry skills	Plot	Make – up	Costume	
Structure	Spectacle	Theatron	Harmony	
Tragedy	Variety	Rhythm	Balance	



What is It

Dictionary.com defines the word *Element* as “a part or aspect of something, it is a component or a constituent of a whole”. By this definition we understand that we will be talking about things or aspects that composes a play. One of the pioneers of theater who wrote about these elements was Aristotle (384-322BC). He was a Greek philosopher and scientist who first analyzed and wrote about the essential elements of drama more than 2,000 years ago. In that list he came up with “six” elements which later on grew gradually in number and became more specific and emphasized as modern playwrights and other theater enthusiasts applied some changes to it over the years. Here is Aristotle’s list:

“Six Aristotelian Elements of a Play”

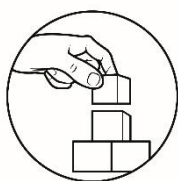
Plot (<i>mythos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the “organization of incidents” in a play. - Plot refers to the action; the basic storyline of the play
Character (<i>ethos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the moral or ethical character of the agents, revealed when the agent makes moral choices - people (sometimes animals or ideas) portrayed by the actors in the play. - It is the characters who move the action, or plot, of the play forward.
Thought (<i>dianoia</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the story background being delivered in a spoken reasoning - the meaning of the play (theme)
Language/ Diction (<i>lexis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to the quality of speech in a tragedy - the expression of the meaning of words. - The dialogue helps move the action of the play along.
Melody (<i>melos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - can also mean “music – dance” - While music is often featured in drama, in this case Aristotle was referring to the rhythm of the actors' voices as they speak (as in the case of the “chorus”)
Spectacle (<i>Opsis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to the visual elements of a play: sets, costumes, special effects, etc. - Spectacle is everything that the audience sees as they watch the play.

Just like any other products, those that came later as a development of the former is expected to be more complex and emphasized just like the list of elements below:

Elements of Drama in the Modern Theater		
Literary Elements	Technical Elements	Performance Elements
<p>This contains the six Aristotelian elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plot - Theme (thought) - Character - Language/Dialogue - Rhythm/Music - Spectacle <p>With the addition of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <i>Genre / Theatrical form</i> 8. <i>Audience</i> – group of people who watch the play 9. <i>Convention</i> – Techniques and methods used by the playwright and director to create the desired stylistic effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Scenery (Set)</i> - theatrical equipment like curtains, platforms, backdrops 2. <i>Costumes</i> – clothing and accessories worn by actors to portray the character & period 3. <i>Properties (Props)</i> – any articles except costumes and scenery used as part of a dramatic production. Any movable object that appear on stage during a performance. 4. <i>Lights</i> – every placement, intensity and color of lights have to be set as needed to help communicate environment, mood or feeling 5. <i>Sound</i> – the effects the audience hears during performance to communicate character context or environment. 6. <i>Make-up</i> – includes costumes, wigs, and body paint used to transform and actor into a character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Acting</i> – Use of face, body and voice to portray character. 2. <i>Character Motivation</i> – The reason/s for a character's behaviour. 3. <i>Character Analysis</i> – the process of examining how the elements of drama – literary, technical and performance are used. 4. <i>Empathy</i> – The capacity to relate to the feelings of others. 5. <i>Speaking</i> – the mode of expression or delivery of lines 6. <i>Breath Control</i> – Proper use of the lungs and diaphragm muscle for maximum capacity and efficiency of breath for speaking. 7. <i>Gestures</i> – any movement of the actor's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg or foot to convey meaning 8. <i>Facial expression</i> – Physical or vocal aspects used by an actor to convey mood, feeling or personality

Note that the use of these elements depend on the complexity of the play because there are instances where some of the elements do not apply, for example, an open stage play in the broad daylight would not need lights unless efforts will be used to enclose the area to darken it so that the lights will have their effect.

Moving forward, let us now discuss the “principles” of theater art. Dictionary.com define the word *principle* as “a fundamental, primary, general law or truth from which others derive.” This tells us that a principle is something that serve as a guideline. It relates to the elements in a way that cement relates to the blocks in building something. We can use as many elements as we want but if we do not apply the principles of arts our work will be futile. The following is a list of the principles of art – that generally apply to all areas of art including theater. We should understand that principles are not things but rather they are guiding laws that should be observed when using each of the elements.



What's More

Activity 2: Forced Analogy

Instruction: Choose an object around you and relate that object to our lesson today in an essay. Write your answer in an intermediate paper using the template below.

Name: _____ Year & Sec. _____ I choose (object) _____ to relate to ur lesson on _____ Because _____ _____ _____

Rubrics:


	Beginner (3)	Capable (4)	Competent (5)
1. Remembering: Recalls content and details	Recalls some content and details but not always	Recalls most content details accurately	Recalls all significant content and details accurately
2. Understanding Demonstrates awareness	Demonstrates minimal awareness of the depth breadth of one's knowledge	Demonstrates some awareness of the depth and breadth of one's knowledge	Demonstrates a clear awareness of the depth and breadth of one's knowledge
3. Synthesizing Draws generalizations	Draws inconsistent or incomplete generalizations from data	Draws generalizations that are partially consistent and supportable from data	Draws generalizations that are consistent and supportable from data

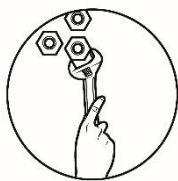


What I Have Learned

Activity 3. Let's apply it.

Instruction: Classify the following theater features according to the elements of theater that we just learned. Choose your answers from the list given here.

Plot	Genre	Lights	Empathy
Character	Audience	Sound	Speaking
Thought/ Theme	Convention	Make-up	Breath control
Language/Diction	Scenery/set	Acting	Gestures/movement
Melody	Costumes	Character motivation	Facial expression
Spectacle	Properties	Character analysis	
ex. Eyes growing big and hands clapping 1. Love story, fantasy, war 2. Introduction – conflict – resolution 3. in the woods, rice fields or in a hospital 4. tuxedo and rubber shoes, kimono, 5. the servant, the hunchback, the priest 6. Watch, necklace, umbrella, train 7. grade 7 students watched the “Popular Pope” at St. Michaels College 8. banging in the wall, howling fox, rain splatter, fart, 9. a wig on top of the body paint 10. 		Ans. Gestures/movement 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	
<u>Jocasta</u> - stabbed herself <u>Oedipus</u> – pinched his eyes <u>Polynices</u> and <u>Eteocles</u> – kill each other			



What I Can Do

Activity 4. Name game

Instruction: Below is a scene from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*. I want you to examine the picture carefully and identify the elements and principles of theater manifested in it. Write your answers in an intermediate paper following the template given. You can read more about the story here: <https://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/msnd/> for additional background.



<https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/681328/edwin-landseer-william-shakespeare-dream-scene-of-a-summer-night-painting-oil-on-canvas-art-public-domain-free-pictures-free-photos>

Name: _____ Year and Section _____		
Theme:	Characters:	Facial Expressions:
Costumes:	Scenery:	Spectacle:

Summary

For the ordinary person theater going is a form of relaxation from their daily grind. What we see is what we get as they say but most of us do not know how theater is behind the curtain or even before it even reached that curtain.

In this lesson we were introduced to the various elements and principles of theater art necessary to make playwriting easier as they provide a checklist of the things we should consider and be mindful of. The elements go back to as early as the Ancient theater through the Aristotelian list of elements and it not only grew gradually in number but also are made more specific over the years. Knowing the principles of art is likewise important for they guide the playwright along the way as to the proper amount of the elements to put into his work.



Assessment

Direction: Answer the following in your quiz notebook.

1. A door is a part of a house, therefore we can say that a door is an _____ of a house.
 - a. important part
 - b. element
 - c. principle
 - d. adornment
2. Before writing his play, Mario, organized his thoughts first as to how the incidents of the play will happen from the start to the ending part. This is called.
 - a. Plot
 - b. Spectacle
 - c. Theme
 - d. Character
3. In this time of pandemic, we usually hear stories about Covid virus, the frontliners, the gov't officials and the ordinary people. In the elements of theater we call these the _____.
 - a. plot
 - b. costumes
 - c. elements
 - d. characters
4. Angelo was amazed at what he saw in the stage during the play presentation. The setting was in a cemetery, when the lady awoke she saw her loved one lying dead from poison so she stabbed herself and died. It was a grim scenery with all those dead people. The lights went out slowly with the music playing a very sad melody. What element of theater is described here?
 - a. Plot
 - b. Theme
 - c. Spectacle
 - d. Genre
5. In a Tom and Jerry show, we do not hear any dialogue but we can feel the intensity and speed of their action through what element?
 - a. Lights
 - b. Sound
 - c. Make – up
 - d. Facial expression
6. Which of the following does not belong to properties.
 - a. Train
 - b. Table
 - c. Telephone
 - d. Cinderella dress
7. Paolo was very convincing in his portrayal of a Parkinson's disease-stricken person especially when he does the shivering movements with his hands and other parts of his body. What element of theater is represented here?
 - a. Facial expression
 - b. Speaking
 - c. Gestures/Movements
 - d. Acting
8. When you combine one or more elements of theater to create interest, this is the principle of _____.
 - a. Proportion
 - b. Variety
 - c. Emphasis
 - d. Rhythm

9. Ally was having difficulty as to what elements she is going to combine together to produce a feeling of equilibrium on her finished product. This is the principle of ____.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. Balance | b. Harmony |
| c. Emphasis | d. Proportion |
10. When you organize elements within a work of art. This is called the principle of ____.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Proportion | b. Emphasis |
| c. Harmony | d. Balance |

LESSON 1

Answers to Pre-test: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C

Answers to Activity 1 Guess Where?

Ancient	Medieval	Renaissance	Baroque	Neoclassical	Romantic
Theater	Theater	Theater	Theater	Theater	Theater
700 BCE-410 BC	500C.E. - 1400	1400-1600	1600-1750	1800-1900	1800-2000
Tragedy	Morality plays	<i>Commedia dell'arte</i>	Sentimental Comedy	Concept of decorum	Experimental Theater
Satyr	Feast of Fools	William Shakespeare	Opera	Melodrama	

Rubrics for the activity 3 My PMI Matrix

1. Remembering: Recalls content and details	Recalls some content and details	Recalls most content details accurately	Recalls all significant content and details accurately
2. Understanding: Demonstrates awareness of the depth of the depth	Demonstrates minimal awareness of the depth	Demonstrates some awareness of the depth and breadth of one's knowledge	Demonstrates a clear awareness of the depth and breadth of one's knowledge
3. Synthesizing: Draws generalizations	Draws inconsistent or incomplete generalizations from data	Draws generalizations that are partially consistent and supportable from data	Draws generalizations that are consistent and supportable from data

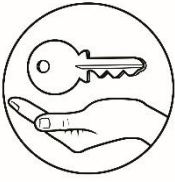
Answers to What Can I Do

Tetralogy	Minstrels	Queen Elizabeth I	William Shakespeare	First formal court ballet in 1573	Movable stage in the Medieval period
Ludi Publici	To counter classical theater	classical theater which is seen as a diabolical threat to Christianity	Free Space	Old Comedy	Everyman
City-state of Athens	Proper audience	Charles Darwin's theory of Evolution	New Comedy	The Lovers, the Masters, the servants	Middle Comedy
Proscaenium	Imaginary wall that separates the actors from the audience	Universities, English Grammar schools	Inns of Court	The Plays as idolatrous religious figures and the stage - pagan Choir Schools	

Answers to Post Test:

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. F 9. C 10. D

Answer Key



LESSON 2

Answers to Activity 1 My Playlist

Gesture	Costume	Spectacle
Sound	Make-Up	Harmony
Music	Plot	Variety
Movement	Balance	Rhythm

Answers to Activity 3 Let's Apply It.

1. theme
2. plot
3. scenery / set
4. costumes
5. Character
6. Properties
7. Audience
8. Sound
9. Make - up
10. Genre or spectacle

Possible answers to Activity 4. Name Game

Name: _____ Year and Section _____		
Theme: Fantasy, dreamland	Characters: a lady, a man (half human half horse), a dwarf, a fairy, rabbit, a baby	Costumes: fairy, pants and polo, angels wings, fairy like dress for the lady
	Scenery: woods or cave	Spectacle: characters, scenery, costumes, props, acting

Answers to Assessment: (Post -Test)

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B.
9. A
10. C

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