

Syllabus

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Cambridge IGCSE Drama
Syllabus code 0411
For examination in June 2011



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Note for Exams Officers: Before making Final Entries, please check availability of the codes for the components and options in the E3 booklet (titled "Procedures for the Submission of Entries") relevant to the exam session. Please note that component and option codes are subject to change.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is the world's largest provider of international qualifications. Around 1.5 million students from 150 countries enter Cambridge examinations every year. What makes educators around the world choose Cambridge?

Recognition

Cambridge IGCSE is internationally recognised by schools, universities and employers as equivalent to UK GCSE. Cambridge IGCSE is excellent preparation for A/AS Level, the Advanced International Certificate of Education (AICE), US Advanced Placement Programme and the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/recognition.

Support

CIE provides a world-class support service for teachers and exams officers. We offer a wide range of teacher materials to Centres, plus teacher training (online and face-to-face) and student support materials. Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entry and excellent, personal support from CIE Customer Services. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/teachers.

Excellence in education

Cambridge qualifications develop successful students. They not only build understanding and knowledge required for progression, but also learning and thinking skills that help students become independent learners and equip them for life.

Not-for-profit, part of the University of Cambridge

CIE is part of Cambridge Assessment, a not-for-profit organisation and part of the University of Cambridge. The needs of teachers and learners are at the core of what we do. CIE invests constantly in improving its qualifications and services. We draw upon education research in developing our qualifications.

1. Introduction

1.2 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE Drama?

Cambridge IGCSE Drama is accepted by universities and employers as proof of knowledge and understanding of both the theory and practical application of drama.

Through practical and theoretical study, the IGCSE Drama syllabus encourages students to understand and enjoy drama by:

- developing their performance skills, both individually and in groups
- considering ways in which ideas and feelings can be communicated to an audience
- discovering the performance possibilities of texts and other stimuli
- devising dramatic material of their own.

1.3 Cambridge International Certificate of Education (ICE)

Cambridge ICE is the group award of the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE). It requires the study of subjects drawn from the five different IGCSE subject groups. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of students who pass examinations in at least seven subjects, including two languages, and one subject from each of the other subject groups.

The Cambridge portfolio of IGCSE qualifications provides a solid foundation for higher level courses such as GCE A and AS Levels and the International Baccalaureate Diploma as well as excellent preparation for employment.

A wide range of IGCSE subjects is available and these are grouped into five curriculum areas. Drama falls into Group V, Creative, Technical and Vocational Subjects.

Learn more about ICE at www.cie.org.uk/qualifications/academic/middlesec/ice.

1. Introduction

1.4 How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge Centre

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels, e.g. CIE Direct. If you have any queries, please contact us at **international@cie.org.uk**.

If you are not a Cambridge Centre

You can find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge Centre. Email us at **international@cie.org.uk**. Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge Centre at **www.cie.org.uk**.

2. Assessment at a glance

Cambridge IGCSE Drama Syllabus code 0411

All candidates take Paper 1 (Written Examination) and Paper 2 (Coursework) and are eligible for the award of grades A* to G.

Paper 1: Written examination

2½ hours

Written examination

Candidates answer questions relating to a pre-release text and three stimuli.

- **Section A (30 marks)** 8 to 10 short-answer questions on all of the pre-release material. Answer all questions.
- **Section B (25 marks)** Answer **one** from three longer-answer questions on the pre-release extract.
- **Section C (25 marks)** Answer **one** from three longer-answer questions on the three stimuli.

Weighting: 40%

Paper 2: Coursework

Internally assessed and externally moderated.

Candidates submit three pieces of practical work:

- **One individual piece (max 5 mins): either** original devised work **or** a performance of an extract from a piece of repertoire.
- **Two group pieces (max 15 minutes each): one** original devised piece **and one** performance of an extract from a piece of repertoire.

Weighting: 60%

This syllabus contains a compulsory coursework component. Centres must provide written evidence in advance to CIE that a member of staff is competent to set and mark the coursework, and that the Centre has facilities to record coursework for external moderation.

3. Syllabus aims and assessment

3.1 Aims

1. To develop candidates' understanding of Drama through practical and theoretical study.
2. To enable candidates to realise the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli.
3. To encourage the use of dramatic forms and structures to communicate feelings and ideas to an audience.
4. To help candidates to acquire and develop skills in Drama, both individually and in groups.
5. To develop understanding of the processes leading to performance and the elements involved in creating a performance; to be able to evaluate the various stages of performance work.
6. To encourage enjoyment of drama.

3.2 Assessment objectives

A Understanding

Candidates will be assessed on their ability to demonstrate understanding of:

- the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli, and
- the differing roles of actor, director, stage manager and technician in their realisation.

B Devising

Candidates will be assessed on their ability to devise dramatic material and reflect on its effectiveness.

C Performing skills

Candidates will be assessed on their performing skills in Drama.

3. Syllabus aims and assessment

3.3 Weightings

The way the Assessment Objectives relate to the Scheme of Assessment is shown below. The figures are **percentage** weightings.

Components	Assessment Objective		
	A: Understanding	B: Devising	C: Performing skills
1 Written examination	20	20	—
2 Coursework	15	15	30
Total	35	35	30

3.4 Exam combinations and availability

Both components for this syllabus are available in the June session. Coursework for the June session should be submitted by 30 April 2011.

Paper 2 (Coursework) is also available in the November session. Coursework for the November session should be submitted by 31 October 2011. Candidates wanting to enter their coursework in the November session must have already taken Paper 1 (Written examination) in the previous June (2011) session. Results for the syllabus taken in this way will only be issued after the November (2011) session.

Candidates who take both Paper 1 and Paper 2 in June may **not** enter the following November examination session.

3.5 Exam exclusions

Candidates can combine this syllabus in an exam session with any other CIE syllabus, except:

- syllabuses with the same title at the same level

Please note that IGCSE, Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificates and O Level syllabuses are at the same level.

4. Description of components

4.1 Paper 1: Written examination

2½ hours, 80 marks

Candidates answer questions based on the pre-release material which is issued to Centres in the December preceding the examination. The pre-release material can only be sent to Centres who have provided estimated entry information. See CIE's *Handbook for Centres* for details.

The pre-release material consists of:

- three stimuli which are either short titles, phrases, scenarios or quotations. Candidates must create drama based on all three stimuli. In the examination they will be required to reflect on, and evaluate, the practical work.

Note: the stimuli may **not** be used as a basis for the devised piece(s) on Paper 2 (Coursework).

- an extended extract from a play. This will be taken from repertoire from a variety of cultures and times. Candidates should study the extract with a view to understanding both the text and the practical aspects of production. It is recommended that they perform it, at least informally.

The question paper is structured as follows:

Section A (30 marks) Candidates answer 8–10 short-answer questions on all of the pre-release material. Candidates must answer **all** questions in this Section.

Section B (25 marks) Candidates answer **one** from a choice of three longer-answer questions on the pre-release extract.

Section C (25 marks) Candidates answer **one** from a choice of three longer-answer questions on the three stimuli.

Candidates are advised to split their time equally between the three sections.

A new copy of the pre-release material will be provided in the examination.

In all three sections of the exam paper, the questions assume that candidates have performed the extract from the play, and devised and performed pieces based on each of the stimuli. Candidates' answers should show practical and theoretical understanding of the drama performed.

4. Description of components

Questions on the exam paper will cover a variety of aspects of drama, e.g. characterisation, role, pacing/contrast/dynamics, spatial awareness, physicality, tension. This list is not exhaustive. Candidates should also be familiar with other dramatic features as appropriate.

Candidates are also expected to understand the role of set, lighting, sound, costume and make-up, and to appreciate the issues facing directors and stage managers.

A glossary of dramatic and theatrical terms is provided at Appendix B.

Candidates should consider the following points in relation to the extract and the three stimuli:

- the use of suitable approaches to interpret the extract/stimuli,
- the reasons behind the choices they have made,
- appropriate use of resources to facilitate effective performance,
- how meaning(s)/atmosphere(s) could be presented to an audience.

4. Description of components

4.2 Paper 2: Coursework

Internally assessed and externally moderated

Each candidate submits a total of **three** pieces of practical work: **one** individual piece and **two** group pieces.

One individual piece:

- **either** an original devised piece*
- **or** a performance of an extract from a piece of repertoire**.

The individual piece must last no longer than **5 minutes**.

Two group pieces:

- **one** original devised piece*
- **and one** performance of an extract from a piece of repertoire**.

Each group piece must last no longer than **15 minutes** and must allow each candidate broadly equal exposure. The prescribed group size is between **two** and **six** candidates.

Candidates must have the opportunity to produce more than three pieces of practical work during the course, so that there is a choice of pieces to submit and their best work may be selected.

Candidates take part in the planning, rehearsal, performance and evaluation of Drama and are assessed on their individual practical contributions.

Candidates are assessed on their skills in working towards performance, their ability to devise performance material and their practical ability in performing to an audience.

Each candidate's work must be marked according to the assessment criteria provided in this booklet. Marks and supporting comments must be entered on the Individual Candidate Mark Sheet (0411/C) (see Appendix A).

4. Description of components

***Guidance on original devised pieces**

Original devised pieces must be based on any one of the following options. A different genre should be used for each piece. The list includes dramatic styles and techniques, issues and other options. All are viewed equally and different options may be offered from year to year. The options for 2011 are:

Dramatic styles and techniques

- forum theatre
- a piece of satire
- *documentary theatre*
- Commedia dell' Arte
- character study

Issues

- *an issue of conscience*
- a personal issue
- a domestic issue

Other options

- a picture
- a landscape
- *a sculpture*
- an event in the history of your country

Options in italics indicate syllabus changes for 2011.

****Guidance on repertoire pieces**

Repertoire, that is existing and already published plays, **not** TV drama, films, novels or unpublished works, will be chosen by the Centre and should be selected in line with candidates' abilities, interests and available resources.

Teacher involvement in the working process

The devised pieces must be the original work of the candidates. They are responsible for deciding on the subject matter, style, characterisation, structure and intention of the pieces. Candidates are not expected to work in isolation, and teachers may support, challenge, critique or direct as necessary during the process.

CIE does not expect candidates to undertake coursework without guidance and ongoing supervision from teachers. The amount of teacher guidance will vary depending on the kinds of work. During the assessment of coursework, teachers may challenge candidates on their use of ideas and the crafting of the drama. They may also act as director for the group performance of the piece of repertoire.

Teachers must:

- select appropriate repertoire for candidates
- set and/or negotiate coursework tasks
- supervise the work throughout to monitor individual progress
- ensure that the work is completed according to the requirements of the syllabus and that it can be assessed in line with the assessment criteria and procedures.

4. Description of components

Video/DVD recordings

Centres must record work **throughout the course** so that candidates' best pieces may be chosen for the coursework submission. The work submitted to CIE for moderation should be recorded onto a VHS video or a DVD*. Each video/DVD should have with it:

- a completed Individual Candidate Mark Sheet (0411/C, one for each candidate)
- a video/DVD cover sheet (0411/V).

Copies of these forms are provided at Appendix A and should be photocopied as required.

Only full-sized DVDs will be accepted and Centres must check they can be played on a **standard DVD player before sending their moderation sample to CIE.*

5. Coursework: marking and moderation

This Section should be read in conjunction with CIE's *Handbook for Centres*.

5.1 Marking

- The Centre must record all of the coursework onto a single VHS video or a DVD. Coursework must be marked by the teacher and internally standardised by the Centre (see Section 5.2 (a)).
- For each candidate, an Individual Candidate Mark Sheet (0411/C) must be completed giving details of the three pieces used for the final assessment and the marks awarded for each piece.
- For each candidate and for each piece, a mark is awarded for Assessment Objective A or B depending on whether the work is text-based (from repertoire) or original devised material. A mark is always awarded for Assessment Objective C (performing skills).

The teacher's comments on the Individual Candidate Mark Sheet need to be specific rather than general. They should set out:

- the context the candidates were working in – task, group, etc.
- what they actually contributed – e.g. did, said, decided
- the mark for each Assessment Objective, as appropriate.

The information should be detailed enough to justify the mark awarded to a neutral observer not present at the assessment.

An example of a completed Individual Candidate Mark Sheet is provided in this booklet (see Appendix A).

Assessment Objective A: Text-Based Pieces

- If only one piece of text-based work is used for final assessment, the mark awarded is the final mark for Assessment Objective A.
- If two pieces of text-based work are used for final assessment, add together the marks awarded for each piece, divide by two and enter this average mark as the final mark for Assessment Objective A.
Do not round the mark up or down at this stage.

Assessment Objective B: Original Devised Pieces

- If only one piece of original devised work is used for final assessment, the mark awarded is the final mark for Assessment Objective B.
- If two pieces of original devised work are used for final assessment, add together the marks awarded for each piece, divide by two and enter this average mark as the final mark for Assessment Objective B.
Do not round the mark up or down at this stage.

5. Coursework: marking and moderation

Assessment Objective C: Performing Skills

- Add together the marks awarded for Assessment Objective C for each of the three pieces, divide by three and enter this average mark as the final mark for Assessment Objective C. **Do not round the mark up or down at this stage.**

Add together the final marks for each Assessment Objective to give a **total** mark for each candidate out of 60. Round up 0.5 and above, and round down below 0.5. Please double check **all** addition as even small errors create problems.

When all assessments are finished, transfer each candidate's total mark to the computer-printed Internal Assessment Mark Sheet (**MS1**) provided by CIE.

5.2 Moderation

(a) Internal Moderation

If more than one teacher in a Centre is involved in the internal assessments, arrangements must be made within the Centre for all candidates to be assessed to a common standard. The sample the Centre submits to CIE should include the work of each teacher.

The Centre assessments are then subject to external moderation.

(b) External Moderation

By **30 April** for the June session and by **31 October** for the November session, Centres need to send to CIE:

- a completed Individual Candidate Mark Sheet (0411/C) for each candidate, including those not in the video/DVD sample (see Appendix A);
- a video/DVD cover sheet (0411/V – see Appendix A);
- the Moderator's copy of the computer printed Internal Assessment Mark Sheet (**MS1**) provided by CIE;
- a sample of six candidates' complete work on video/DVD (see below for further details).

Selecting the sample

The sample should cover the full ability range:

- If there are six or fewer candidates **all** the Coursework that contributed to the final mark for these candidates must be sent to CIE.
- Where there are more than six candidates **all** the Coursework that contributed to the final mark for **six** of them must be sent to CIE. The Centre should select candidates covering the whole ability range, with the marks spaced as evenly as possible from the top mark awarded to the lowest. If more than one teacher has assessed the Coursework, the sample should include the work of each teacher. A further sample of Coursework may subsequently be required.

5. Coursework: marking and moderation

The Video/DVD

Number of videos/DVDs:

- If there is only one group for moderation purposes, (i.e. six or fewer candidates), all the work for the Centre is to be submitted on one video/DVD, clearly labelled.
- If there are two or more groups, all the Individual tasks are to be put on **one** video/DVD, all the Group tasks on a separate video/DVD.

Identifying the candidates:

- Videos/DVDs must be labelled with Centre name and number and **full** candidate names and numbers.
- If a video/DVD is submitted without a clear label attached it may not be accepted for moderation.
- **At the beginning of each task**, the candidate must identify himself/herself clearly – if necessary removing any mask/costume or wearing a numbered vest. It is essential that the Moderator can easily identify the candidates.

Quality of recordings:

It is essential to produce clear recorded evidence. In particular:

- camerawork should follow candidates, rather than relying on static long-shots
- extraneous noise and echo must be avoided and the sound track must be clearly audible.

Centres are responsible for checking that all recorded work is clear and that candidates can be clearly identified. Work may be recorded at any time over the two-year course; the Centre should re-run any recorded work that does not meet these standards.

Keep at the Centre

- one complete set of copies of the forms
- all other recorded work until results are issued.

All records and supporting work should be kept until after the publication of results, and the recordings of all other candidates' work should be kept at the Centre. The CIE Moderator may ask for further samples of work.

5.3 Assessment criteria for coursework

Assessment Objective	BAND 5	BAND 4	BAND 3	BAND 2	BAND 1
<p>A: Text-Based Pieces. To understand the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli, and the differing roles of actor, director, stage manager and technician in their realisation</p>	<p>1–3 Marks Recognises one or two possibilities and attempts to use them. Marginal understanding of differing roles.</p>	<p>4–6 Marks Understands some dramatic possibilities and successfully employs them with rudimentary skill. Some insight into differing roles.</p>	<p>7–9 Marks Demonstrates understanding in shaping and structuring and employs appropriate skills competently. A degree of insight into roles.</p>	<p>10–12 Marks Identifies and develops the potential to create dramatic material and interprets it effectively through a skilful use of shaping, selecting and structuring. Clear insight into roles.</p>	<p>13–15 Marks Interpretation, shaping, selecting and structuring of dramatic material are all of a consistently accomplished nature. There is effective insight into the various roles involved.</p>
<p>B: Original Devised Pieces. To devise dramatic material and reflect on its effectiveness</p>	<p>1–3 Marks Identifies when a course of action is working or not working. Intentions are occasionally clear.</p>	<p>4–6 Marks Clear intentions; identifies when a process is not working and suggests or makes basic changes to the course of action.</p>	<p>7–9 Marks Competently identifies intention and style. Problems encountered during the devising or rehearsal process are identified and tackled with solutions and alternatives that facilitate the achievement of the defined purpose.</p>	<p>10–12 Marks Recognises the need to adapt and shape the material to communicate its meaning. Produces flexible and imaginative dramatic work in a skilful manner.</p>	<p>13–15 Marks Consistent approach to the performance process; mature reflection enables the dramatic intention to be executed in an accomplished manner.</p>
<p>C: Performing Skills (ALL PIECES). To demonstrate performance skills in Drama</p>	<p>1–5 Marks Performs with occasional fluency. Glimpses of stylistic awareness.</p>	<p>6–11 Marks Performs with some fluency with some stylistic awareness.</p>	<p>12–17 Marks Performs competently with a degree of stylistic awareness and in a fairly engaging manner.</p>	<p>18–23 Marks Performs confidently and fluently with consistent stylistic awareness and engages the audience.</p>	<p>24–30 Marks Performs with flair and sensitive stylistic understanding; consistently engaging.</p>

6. Grade descriptions

Grade descriptions are provided to give a general indication of the standards of achievement likely to have been shown by candidates awarded particular grades. The grade awarded will depend in practice upon the extent to which the candidate has met the assessment objectives overall. Weakness in one aspect of the examination may be balanced by a better performance in some other aspect.

Grade A

Assessment Objectives:

- **to understand the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli and the differing roles of actor, director, stage manager and technician in their realisation**
Candidates recognise and act upon implications for development. They produce flexible and imaginative responses to problems encountered so as to enhance the stated defined purpose in an accomplished manner.
- **to demonstrate the ability to devise dramatic material and reflect on its effectiveness**
Candidates identify and develop dramatic material and interpret it effectively through accomplished use of resources, independently evaluating the progress of the work to facilitate its shaping and structuring.
- **to demonstrate performing skills in Drama**
Candidates act a role with fluency and commitment, demonstrating sensitivity in performance.

Grade C

Assessment Objectives:

- **to understand the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli and the differing roles of actor, director, stage manager and technician in their realisation**
Candidates identify intention and implications competently. Possibilities are identified and tackled with solutions and alternatives that facilitate the achievement of the defined purpose.
- **to demonstrate the ability to devise dramatic material and reflect on its effectiveness**
Candidates demonstrate understanding and skill in shaping and structuring dramatic material, reflecting on its effectiveness and adapting work competently.
- **to demonstrate performing skills in Drama**
Candidates act a role with fluency, demonstrating competence in performance.

Grade F

Assessment Objectives:

- **to understand the performance possibilities of text and other stimuli and the differing roles of actor, director, stage manager and technician in their realisation**
Candidates understand simple ways of creating performance from a given starting point.
- **to demonstrate the ability to devise dramatic material and reflect on its effectiveness**
Candidates demonstrate an ability to devise material and, with close guidance, reflect on their work to shape and structure it at a basic level.
- **to demonstrate performing skills in Drama**
Candidates act a role with some fluency.

7. Appendix A: Forms for external moderation

The forms Centres must send to CIE when submitting their recorded sample for moderation are provided on the following pages. See Section 5 for full details about marking and moderation.

- **Individual Candidate Mark Sheet** (0411/C) – one sheet must be filled in for each candidate.
An example of a completed Individual Candidate Mark Sheet is provided on the following page.
- **Video/DVD cover sheet** (0411/V)

EXAMPLE

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please complete one form for each candidate (also available electronically) in accordance with the marking instructions in the syllabus

0411 IGCSE DRAMA CO
Individual Candidate M

Centre Number	X	Y	3	4	5	Centre Name	International School of the Seven Seas	June/November	2	0
Candidate Number	5	6	7	8		Candidate Name	Hasdish Kalipura	Teaching set: Mr Jalipintu		

Notes on Assessment Objective A: (Text-based pieces)

Piece 1 GROUP	Piece 2 (if 2 text-based pieces) INDIVIDUAL
Title: <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> by Oscar Wilde Hasdish struggled with this extract and, although he was keen to take the part of Jack, he struggled throughout with the natural rhythms of the words. At times it was difficult to tell what the dialogue was about and there was little evidence that he understood the meaning of what he was saying.	Title: <i>Teachers</i> by John Godber Hasdish has made a good attempt at playing the role of Oggy Moxon in the extract. He remembered his lines well and some of the facial expressions were quite good. He needed to control his physical gestures more as he had a tendency to gesticulate wildly when the energy level was higher and was too static when the energy reduced.
Mark 5	Mark 10

Add together the mark for each piece and divide by 2. Do **not** round the mark up or down. If one text-based piece only, enter that mark as final.

Final A mark
(out of 15)

7.5

Notes on Assessment Objective B: (Devised pieces)

Piece 1 GROUP	Piece 2 (if 2 devised pieces) INDIVIDUAL
Title: <i>The Dentist</i> An outstanding piece of comic work. Hasdish played the role of the dentist who had the drill stuck in the patient's mouth. He was able to create a caricature that worked well and was clearly related to the study of Commedia dell'Arte. The mask work was well thought-out and he was able to lead the group very effectively in the devising process.	
Mark 15	Mark

Add together the mark for each piece and divide by 2. Do **not** round the mark up or down. If one devised piece only, enter that mark as final.

Final B mark
(out of 15)

15

Notes on Assessment Objective C

Group text-based: <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i>	Group devised: <i>The Dentist</i>	Individual: <i>Teachers</i>
A disappointing piece of work. The pace was far too rushed and the performance was frustrating for the audience as a result.	A strong piece of work: well paced and mature. It was a shame that the other pieces did not have the maturity of this one!	A fair performance – fluent and competent, although there was a need for greater control of pacing of the dialogue.
Mark 5	Mark 13	Mark 10

Add together the mark for each piece and divide by 2. Do **not** round the mark up or down. If one devised piece only, enter that mark as final.

Final C mark
(out of 30)

9.3

Notes to identify candidate on recorded evidence

In the solo piece Hasdish is the only candidate and is therefore easy to recognise. In *The Importance of Being Earnest* he plays the role of Jack and wears a cap throughout. In *The Dentist* he plays the role of the dentist and wears a white coat.

Deduced as 0.5

Total mark
(out of 60)

32

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please complete one form for each candidate (also available electronically) in accordance with the marking instructions in the syllabus.

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Centre Number		Centre Name		June/November	1	1
Candidate Number		Candidate Name		Teaching set:		

Notes on Assessment Objective A: (Text-based pieces)			
Piece 1	GROUP	Piece 2 (if 2 text-based pieces)	INDIVIDUAL
Title:		Title:	
	Mark		Mark

Add together the mark for each piece and divide by 2. Do **not** round the mark up or down. If one text-based piece only, enter that mark as final.

Final A mark (out of 15)

Notes on Assessment Objective B: (Devised pieces)			
Piece 1	GROUP	Piece 2 (if 2 devised pieces)	INDIVIDUAL
Title:	Option*:	Title:	Option*:
	Mark		Mark

Add together the mark for each piece and divide by 2. Do **not** round the mark up or down. If one devised piece only, enter that mark as final.

Final B mark (out of 15)

Notes on Assessment Objective C					
Group text-based:		Group devised:		Individual:	
	Mark		Mark		Mark

Add together the mark awarded for each piece, divide by 3 and enter that mark as final. Do **not** round the mark up or down.

Final C mark (out of 30)

Notes to identify candidate on recorded evidence

Round up 0.5 and above, round down below 0.5.

Total mark (out of 60)

*See list of options on page 11 of the syllabus booklet

June/November (delete as applicable) 2 0 1 1

Centre No.								Centre Name	
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PLEASE LIST CANDIDATES IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR ON THE VIDEO(S)/DVD(S)

Please make sure that all candidates are easily identifiable and announce themselves clearly before each performance. It is the Centre's responsibility to ensure that the recording is of good quality.

INDIVIDUAL PIECES	
Candidate name	Text/devised option used

GROUP PIECES (List members of each group)	
	Text/devised option used

Continue on further sheets if necessary

8. Appendix B: Support for Centres

8.1 Resources

CIE publishes an IGCSE Drama Coursework Training Handbook DVD and Standards CD-ROM which are available from CIE Publications.

The following books may also be helpful:

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
David Cross and Christopher Reynolds	<i>GCSE Drama for OCR</i>	Heinemann	9780435186104
Richard Fredman and Ian Reade	<i>Essential Guide to Making Theatre</i>	Hodder & Stoughton	9780340655146
Tony Goode and Jonothan Neelands	<i>Structuring Drama Work</i>	Cambridge University Press	9780521787291
Andy Kempe	<i>The GCSE Drama Coursebook</i>	Nelson Thornes	9780748767731
John Pymm, Gail Deal and Alastair Conquer	<i>A Student's Guide to AS Performance Studies for OCR</i>	Rhinegold	9781904226499
Richard Schechner	<i>Performance Studies: an Introduction</i>	Routledge	9780415146210
Various	<i>Teaching Drama</i> Classroom resource published six times a year	Rhinegold Publishing	

8. Appendix B: Support for Centres

8.2 Glossary of dramatic and theatrical terms

This glossary is provided for information only and is not intended to be prescriptive.

Acting area	That area within the performance space within which the actor may move in full view of the audience. Also known as the <i>playing area</i> .
Acting style	A particular manner of acting which reflects cultural and historical influences.
Action	The movement or development of the plot or story in a play; the sense of forward movement created by the sense of time and/or the physical and psychological motivations of characters.
Analysis	In responding to dramatic art, the process of examining how the elements of drama – literary, technical, and performance – are used.
Antagonist	The opponent or adversary of the hero or main character of a drama; one who opposes and actively competes with another character in a play, most often with the protagonist.
Apron	The area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage.
Arena stage	Type of stage without a frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, in which the audience surrounds the stage area. See also Theatre-in-the-round .
Articulation	The clarity or distinction of speech.
Aside	Lines spoken by an actor to the audience and not supposed to be overheard by other characters on stage.
Back projection	A method of projecting images onto a translucent screen from behind. Often used for projected scenery or special effects. Because the projector is usually close to the screen, special lenses are needed to ensure that the image seen by the audience is large enough.
Backdrop	A flat surface the width of the stage, hung upstage of the acting area, upon which scenery is usually painted.
Backlight	Light coming from upstage, behind scenery or actors, to sculpt and separate them from the background.
Barn doors	A rotatable attachment consisting of two or four metal flaps (hinged) which is fixed to the front of a Fresnel spotlight to cut off the beam in a particular direction(s).
Battens	Compartmentalised floodlights set up so as to allow colour mixing. See also Groundrow . Low voltage battens are commonly used as light curtains and for colour washes. Known in the US as a <i>striplight</i> .

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Bifocal spot	Profile lantern with two sets of shutters, one of which produces a hard edge, and one a soft edge.
Black box	A one-room theatre, without a proscenium arch; interior is painted black, including walls, floor, and ceiling, and any drapes are also black.
Blackout	A lighting cue where all stage lights go off simultaneously.
Blocking	The path formed by the actor's movement on stage, usually determined by the director with assistance from the actor, and often written down in a script using commonly accepted theatrical symbols. See also Staging .
Box set	A set with three walls and a ceiling, leaving the fourth wall to be imagined by the actors. The box set represents a real room with doors and windows that work.
Business	A piece of unscripted or improvised action, often comic in intention, used to establish a character, fill a pause in dialogue, or to establish a scene. An author may simply suggest 'business' to indicate the need for some action at that point in the play.
Catharsis	A theory advocated by Aristotle in his <i>Poetics</i> which attempts to describe the feeling of release felt by the audience at the end of a tragedy; the audience experiences catharsis, or is set free from the emotional hold of the action, after experiencing strong emotions and sharing in the protagonist's troubles.
Character	A person portrayed in a drama, novel, or other artistic piece.
Characterisation	How an actor uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character.
Choreography	The movement of actors and dancers to music in a play.
Chorus	A group of performers who sing, dance, or recite in unison; in Greek drama, the chorus was the group of performers who sang and danced between episodes, narrated off-stage action, and commented on events.
Climax	The point of greatest intensity in a series or progression of events in a play, often forming the turning point of the plot and leading to some kind of resolution.
Cloth	A piece of scenic canvas, painted or plain that is flown or fixed to hang in a vertical position. A <i>backcloth</i> (or <i>backdrop</i>) hangs at the rear of a scene. A <i>floorcloth</i> is a painted canvas sheet placed on the stage floor to mark out the acting area, or to achieve a particular effect. A <i>frontcloth</i> hangs well downstage, often to hide a scene change taking place behind.

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Colour filter	A sheet of plastic usually composed of a coloured resin sandwiched between two clear pieces. The coloured filter absorbs all the colours of light except the colour of the filter itself, which it allows through. A colour filter is sometimes known as a 'gel', after 'gelatine', from which filters were originally made.
Colour mixing	Combining the effects of two or more lighting gels.
Comedy	A play that treats characters and situations in a humorous way. In Shakespeare's time, a comedy was any play with a happy ending that typically told the story of a likeable character's rise to fortune. In ancient Greece, comedies dealt almost exclusively with contemporary figures and problems. <i>Low comedy</i> is physical rather than intellectual comedy; <i>high comedy</i> is more sophisticated, emphasising verbal wit more than physical action.
Comic relief	A break in the tension of a tragedy provided by a comic character, a comic episode, or even a comic line.
Concentration	The actor's focus, also called <i>centering</i> ; focusing on the work at hand, being in character, or being in the moment.
Conflict	The internal or external struggle between opposing forces, ideas, or interests that creates dramatic tension.
Contrast	Dynamic use of opposites, such as movement/stillness, sound/silence, and light/darkness.
Cross fade	Bringing another lighting state up to completely replace the current lighting state. Also applies to sound effects/music. Sometimes abbreviated to <i>Xfade</i> or <i>XF</i> .
Cyclorama	A fabric drop hung from a curved or segmented batten, or a curved wall at the back of the stage, upon which light can be cast to create effects (<i>cyc</i> for short).
Dénouement	The moment in a drama when the essential plot point is unravelled or explained.
Development	Progression of the plot or conflict in a play.
Dialogue	Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and actions.
Downlight	A light from directly above the acting area.
Dynamic	The energetic range of, or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound.
End on	Traditional audience seating layout where the audience is looking at the stage from the same direction. This seating layout is that of a proscenium arch theatre. See also Theatre-in-the-round , Thrust , Traverse .

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Ensemble	The dynamic interaction and harmonious blending of the efforts of the many artists involved in the dramatic activity of theatrical production.
Exposition	The part of a play that introduces the theme, chief characters, and current circumstances.
Farce	An extreme form of comedy that depends on quick tempo and flawless timing and is characterised by improbable events and farfetched coincidences; from the French meaning 'to stuff'.
Flashback	In a non-linear plot, to go back in time to a previous event; a <i>flash forward</i> would move the action into the future.
Flat	A wooden frame, usually covered with painted cloth, used to create walls or separations on stage.
Flood	To wash the stage with general lighting. The name given to a basic box-shaped lantern with a simple reflector used to achieve this effect.
Focus	In lighting, the adjustment of the size and shape of a stage light and/or the direction in which it is aimed; in acting, the act of concentrating or staying in character.
Fourth wall	The invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the play.
Fresnel spotlight	Adjustable spotlight giving a diffused light, created by the construction of its lens of 'concentric circles'. Used with Barn doors .
Genre	A category of literary or dramatic composition; drama is a literary genre. Drama is further divided into tragedy, comedy, farce, and melodrama, and these genres, in turn, can be subdivided.
Gesture	Any movement of the actor's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning.
Groundrow	Compartmentalised floodlights set up on the stage floor so as to allow colour mixing. Commonly used to light curtains and for colour washes. See also Batten .
Hand props	Properties such as tools, weapons, or luggage that are carried on stage by an individual actor. See also Personal props , Props .
House lights	The lights that illuminate the auditorium before and after the performance and during intermission.
Imaging	A technique which allows performers to slow down and focus individually on an issue. The performers, sitting quietly with eyes closed, allow pictures to form in their minds. These images may be motivated by bits of narration, music, sounds, smells, etc.

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Improvisation	The spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation; acting done without a script.
Inflection	Change in pitch or loudness of the voice.
Interaction	The action or relationship among two or more characters.
Irony	An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. There are several forms of irony. <i>Verbal irony</i> is when a writer or speaker says one thing and means something else (often the opposite of what is said). When the audience perceives something that a character does not know, that is <i>dramatic irony</i> . <i>Situational irony</i> can be described as a discrepancy between expected results and the actual results.
Isolation	Control of isolated body parts; the ability to control or move one part of the body independently of the rest.
Kinesthetic	Resulting from the sensation of bodily position, presence, or movement.
Language	In drama, the particular manner of verbal expression, the diction or style of writing, or the speech or phrasing that suggests a class or profession or type of character.
Lantern	The generic term for a stage spotlight.
Light set	A term used to describe a situation where no physical set is used on stage. The 'set' is created entirely by means of lighting.
Mannerism	A peculiarity of speech or behaviour.
Melodrama	A style of play, which originated in the 19th century, relying heavily on sensationalism and sentimentality. Melodramas tend to feature action more than motivation, stock characters, and a strict view of morality in which good triumphs over evil.
Mime	Acting without words.
Mirroring	Copying the movement and/or expression or look of someone else exactly.
Monologue	A long speech made by one actor; a monologue may be delivered alone or in the presence of others.
Mood	The tone or feeling of the play, often engendered by the music, setting, or lighting.
Motivation	The reason or reasons for a character's behaviour; an incentive or inducement for further action for a character.
Movement	Stage blocking or the movements of the actors onstage during performance; also refers to the action of the play as it moves from event to event.

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Naturalism	A style of drama that developed in the late 19th century as an attempt to represent real life on stage faithfully and without artifice; the actions of characters tend to be dominated by determinism (societal or environmental forces).
Pace	Rate of movement or speed of action.
Parody	A mocking or satirical imitation of a literary or dramatic work.
Performance elements	Includes acting (e.g. character motivation and analysis, empathy), speaking (breath control, vocal expression and inflection, projection, speaking style, diction), and non-verbal expression (gestures, body alignment, facial expression, character blocking, movement).
Personal props	Small props that are usually carried in an actor's costume, such as money or a pen. See also Hand props, Props .
Pitch	The particular level of a voice, instrument or tune.
Plot	The events of a play or arrangement of action, as opposed to the theme. See also Story line .
Plot development	The organisation or building of the action in a play.
Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body, or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about the character being played.
Profile lantern	A focusable spotlight having an ellipsoidal lens which enables a sharp-edged beam of light to be projected.
Prompt	To give actors their lines as a reminder; the <i>prompter</i> is the one who assists actors in remembering their lines.
Props	Short for <i>properties</i> ; any article, except costume or scenery, used as part of a dramatic production; any moveable object that appears on stage during a performance. See also Hand props, Personal props .
Proscenium	A frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium. The proscenium opening was of particular importance to the Realistic playwrights of the 19th century, such as Ibsen and Shaw, for whom it was a picture frame or an imaginary fourth wall through which the audience experienced the illusion of spying on characters.
Protagonist	The main character or hero in a play or other literary work.
Proxemics	Contemporary term for 'spatial relationships' referring to spatial signifiers of the relationship between different performers or a performer and elements of the set which convey information about character and circumstances. See also Spatial relationships .

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Realism	An attempt in theatre to represent everyday life and people as they are or appear to be through careful attention to detail in character motivation, costume, setting, and dialogue. Plays from this period (from 1820 to 1920) seek the truth, find beauty in the commonplace, and focus on the conditions of the working class. Henrik Ibsen is an exemplar of the movement; he influenced others such as George Bernard Shaw and Anton Chekov.
Resolution	How the problem or conflict in a drama is solved or concluded.
Rhythm	Measured flow of words or phrases in verse forming patterns of sound. Regularity in time or space of an action, process or feature.
Ritual	A prescribed form or ceremony; drama grew out of religious ritual.
Role	The character portrayed by an actor in a drama.
Role playing	Improvising movement and dialogue to put oneself in another's place in a particular situation, often to examine the person(s) and/or situation(s) being improvised.
Satire	A play in which sarcasm, irony, and ridicule are used to expose or attack folly or pretension in society.
Scene	A small section or portion of a play.
Scenery	The theatrical equipment, such as curtains, flats, backdrops, or platforms, used in a dramatic production to communicate environment.
Scenography	The art of creating performance environments using one or more components including light, costume, set, space and sound.
Scrim	A drop made of fabric that seems almost opaque when lit from the front but semitransparent when lit from behind.
Set	The physical surroundings, visible to the audience, in which the action of the play takes place.
Set designer	The person who designs the physical surroundings in which the action of the play takes place.
Setting	When and where the action of a play takes place.
Sightlines	Imaginary lines of sight that determine what areas of the stage are visible to the audience from any given seat in the house.
Soliloquy	A speech in which an actor, usually alone on stage, speaks the inner thoughts of his/her character aloud.
Sound	The effects an audience hears during a performance to communicate character, context, or environment.

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Sound effects	<p><i>Recorded</i>: often abbreviated to <i>FX</i>. There are many sources for recorded sound effects, from compact discs, to downloading from the internet. May form an obvious part of the action (train arriving at station) or may be in the background throughout a scene (e.g. birds chirping).</p> <p><i>Live</i>: gunshots, door slams, and offstage voices (amongst many others) are most effective when done live.</p>
Sound elements	Music, sound effects, actors' voices.
Space	A defined area.
Spatial relationships	(or spatial awareness). Traditional term for what is currently referred to as proxemics , referring to spatial signifiers of the relationship between different performers or a performer and elements of the set which convey information about character and circumstances.
Special effects	Visual or sound effects used to enhance a theatrical performance.
Stage presence	The level of comfort, commitment, and energy an actor appears to have on stage.
Staging	Another term for blocking ; deliberate choices about where the actors stand and how they move on stage to communicate character relationships and plot and to create interesting stage pictures.
Stock characters	Characters who represent particular personality types or characteristics of human behaviour. Stock characters are immediately recognisable and appear throughout the history of theatre, beginning with Greek and Roman comedy and elaborated upon in <i>Commedia dell'Arte</i> .
Story line	The plot or plan of action.
Structure	The arrangement of and relationship between the constituent parts of a whole as in 'prologue, exposition, dénouement ' or scenes and acts within a play.
Stylisation	The shaping of dramatic material, settings, or costumes in a deliberately non-realistic manner.
Suspense	A feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome, used to build interest and excitement on the part of the audience.
Symbolism	The use of symbolic language, imagery, or colour to evoke emotions or ideas.
Tableau	A technique in creative drama in which actors create a frozen picture, as if the action were paused; plural is <i>tableaux</i> . Not to be confused with <i>freeze frame</i> , which is a term used in film and video production and which should not be used when discussing drama.

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Tempo	Relative speed or rate of movement in pace over time, e.g. the speed at which the music for a dance should be played. Can be applied to dramatic contexts such as in 'tempo rhythm'.
Tension	The atmosphere created by unresolved, disquieting, or inharmonious situations that human beings feel compelled to address; the state of anxiety the audience feels because of a threat to a character in a play.
Text	The basis of dramatic activity and performance; a written script or an agreed-upon structure and content for an improvisation.
Theatre games	Improvisational exercises structured by the director or teacher to achieve a specific objective, such as breaking down inhibitions or establishing trust.
Theatre-in-the-round	An acting area or stage that may be viewed from all sides simultaneously. See also End on, Thrust, Traverse .
Theme	The basic idea of a play; the idea, point of view, or perception that binds together a work of art.
Thrust	A stage that extends into the audience area, with seats on three sides of a peninsula-shaped acting space. See also End on, Theatre-in-the-round, Traverse .
Timbre	The distinctive character or quality of a musical or vocal sound apart from its pitch or intensity such as in a nasal voice quality.
Timing	Includes setting cues for effects and lighting, synchronising two or more things that must happen simultaneously, and establishing the pace at which lines will be delivered or the play performed.
Traverse	Form of staging where the audience is on either side of the acting area. See also End on, Theatre-in-the-round, Thrust .
Turning point	The climax or high point of a story, when events can go either way.
Upstage (verb)	To deliberately draw the audience's attention away from another actor or actors by overacting, using flashy bits of business, or other means. The term originated from an actor purposefully positioning himself upstage of the other actors so that they must turn their backs on the audience to deliver their lines to him.
Vocal expression	How an actor uses his or her voice to convey character.
Vocal projection	Directing the voice out of the body to be heard clearly at a distance.
Voice	The combination of vocal qualities an actor uses such as articulation, phrasing, and pronunciation.
Wings	Offstage areas to the right and left of the acting/onstage area.

