



WEEK 4 AND 5: March 23 - April 3, 2020

TOPIC: SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Skill Development skill means the ability to do something well or something with precision and development means to do develop by adding something new. Thus, skill development means to add something more to the abilities that we have and to move it a step ahead, so as to keep on developing. Skill development is necessary to compete in this advancing world.

Is Skill development necessary?

- It is necessary to survive in the advancing world. Both skillfully and Technologically.
- To compete with other advanced persons (To compete by developing skills)
- To come at the higher level to as to achieve success.
- To develop the nation, the other people coming in the field (Setting the Greediness aside)



Figure 1: Skill Development

Types of skill:

- **Core Skills** – skills we **absolutely need** to have in order to perform our tasks. These are skills directly tied to the outcome. Without these skills, we cannot function directly in the task. For example, A writer must have these but not limited to the following skills:
 1. Linguistic skills – The mastery of the language as a medium of presentation.
 2. Imagination Skills – The creativity of the mind. The vast experience on the same field may improve this skill as the formation of mental image of something is exercised.
 3. Story writing skills – The skill to organize the ideas and acquiring the knowledge required for the story to be immersing and somewhat believable. It is basically the acculturation of telling stories in the habit of being adapted to growth and development of the characters or scenes.
- **Secondary Skills** – Skills that are “nice to have” but not “need to have”. Somewhat these skills can enhance the achievement of the enhanced output. Let’s set again a writer as an example. The other skills shat he/she must have may be some if not all of these skills:
 1. Pitching Skill – Voice control or delivery skill. It also may be the skill to make a favorable decision as an important part of an organization or team. It is the skill of presenting one’s idea based on one’s specific goal.
 2. Designing skill – Knowledge of the theory and techniques required to compose, produce and perform works of music, dance, visual arts, drama, and sculpture. The ability to imagine how something will look after it is moved, rearranged, or done.

3. Time management skill – Ability to accomplish more in a shorter period of time, which leads to more free time, which let's you take advantage of learning opportunities, lowers your stress, and helps you focus, which leads to more career success.

Performance skills



Figure 2: Acting Skills

Performance skills however, are goal directed actions that are observable as small units of engagement in daily life occupations. Body functions are not observable like performance skills are. These are skills essential to present a play, piece of music, or other entertainment. Doing them successfully using knowledge as distinguished from merely possessing it. Experience generally improves these kinds of skills.

Example of Performance skills are:

- **Acting Skills** – The skills of performing a part or internalizing a role in a drama or theatrical play. The performing art which movement, gesture, and intonation are used to realize a fictional character for the stage, for motion pictures, or for television. Acting is generally agreed to be a matter less of mimicry, exhibitionism, or imitation than of the ability to react to imaginary stimuli.

The essential problems in acting – those of whether the actor actually “feels” or merely imitates, of whether he should speak naturally or rhetorically, and of what actually constitutes being “natural”

- **Vocal Skills for theatre** – the voice is an instrument which allows performers to communicate through speech and song. With breathing, phonation, resonance, and articulation, the voice can be trained for the theatre to speak a character's truth, embody the sound of a character and sing songs as part of a character's story. Voice in performing is important to communicate a range of emotions and situations. It tells us much about the character. An actor needs excellent breath control so that they won't run out of steam and power midway through a sentence. They must ensure the sound they make is well supported by steady air, so they're able to deliver their lines in a way which is sustained and controlled.

- **Movement in play** – The most important tool of expression in any actor’s toolkit is their physicality – the use of their body in movement. Through the history of theatre, actors have used different movement types to complete their communication. Sometimes you can tell what a character is thinking without them speaking a word, and sometimes you know that the words that the words a character is speaking are not true by the way they move or hold themselves. When the actors move on the stage, what this communicates to the audience and the effect this has upon the drama. The physical methods actors use weight and space to communicate character.

TECHNIQUES

BODY

Facial expression
Posture
Gesture
Eye Contact

MOVEMENT

Timing
Direction
Energy
Dance

VOICE

Volume
Pacing
Projection
Accent

SPACE

Grouping
Levels
Personal Space
Pathways



Figure 3: Drama techniques

Great actor training focuses on the whole instrument: Voice, mind, heart, and body. While we can’t get far without vocal technique, intellectual dexterity, and text-work skills, a strong physical presence is crucial to professional actor.

Principles of Acting

While most of these principles were agreeable, there are other approaches and explanation in regards to these principles. Some of these principles were now absolutely applicable, it will be the personal preference of the production

- Acting is not about the rules. Although some rebellious ones want to break them, usually before they’ve discovered if there were really any. Rules are easy to follow, but art and craft of the actor is based on principle, and these are a little greyer in their definition, but they work, time and again if given the time to do so.
- Becoming a professional actor (in the fullest sense), means opening oneself up to the richness, fullness and thoroughness of the craft. Means if one needs to familiarize themselves with a specific character, they search it. Either online or by the books just to learn who the character was and what made him tick. Most people wouldn’t bother, but this thoroughness permeates through actor’s work ethic.
- If you practice everything as if there’s nothing to lose, when it comes to the real thing, you will flounder under the pressure. Thoroughness in everything, thoroughness in all.
- Excellence in acting requires graft., perseverance and thorough grounding in the principles of the craft. Acting starts with simplest principles by the book and ends with those self-same principles.

Critical Questions:

- What skills do people have today? What are their potential skills?
- How are people applying these skills to actual work (projects and roles)?
- Are learning interventions impacting skills and skill levels?
- How are skills and their application evolving over time?
- Are these strengthened skills flowing through to impact performance

Note:

Answers may be typewritten

Always make it a habit of putting your name, Grade Level and track at the back of your activities.



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TOPIC: DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

Production design is the creation of organization of the physical world surrounding a film story. It is the creation of the environment that enhances the visualization of the story and the mood needed for further understanding of a certain situation. Art direction and production often overlap, although credit for production design is seen as more inclusive.

Production Designers are responsible for creating and managing the visual aspects of a film, television, or theatre. They work closely with the director and producer to create the design style for aspects such as sets, graphics, props, lighting, and costumes. These designers interpret the written word for the screen, bringing all the visual elements together to create a story world. Ideas, imagination, and ambition are pre-requisites.

To do this role, someone needs to:



Figure 1. Production Set Design



- have excellent visual awareness and design skills
- have expert knowledge of many art and design-related subjects including draughtsman ship, technical drawing, color theory, architecture, building and construction, history of design, interior design, cameras and lenses, lighting
- be skilled in computer budgeting software and computer aided design programs (CADS)
- inspire and motivate a team
- show excellent management and leadership skills
- prioritize and meet deadlines
- have good communication and presentation skills
- use tact and diplomacy
- know the requirements of the relevant health and safety legislation and procedures

Production Designs creates the mood, atmosphere, and context of a film through the expressive use of space, objects, forms, and colors.

There is no iron clad definition of the word “props”. Traditionally, they are the items handled by the actors. However, each production has its own definition and the other designers may want to make some choices. For example, a pair of glasses may be considered as part of the costumes.

It is important that the props designer has a clear understanding of his/her specific responsibilities from the earliest production meeting. There is a prob budget for each production. The props designer should be aware of the budget and be able to give a budget report at production meetings. The props designer should make an approximate cost list for the props. He needs to decide what will need to be purchased, whether it's the actual prop or the materials needed to build prop. It is important to allow for props that needs to be replenished, such as food or fresh flowers.

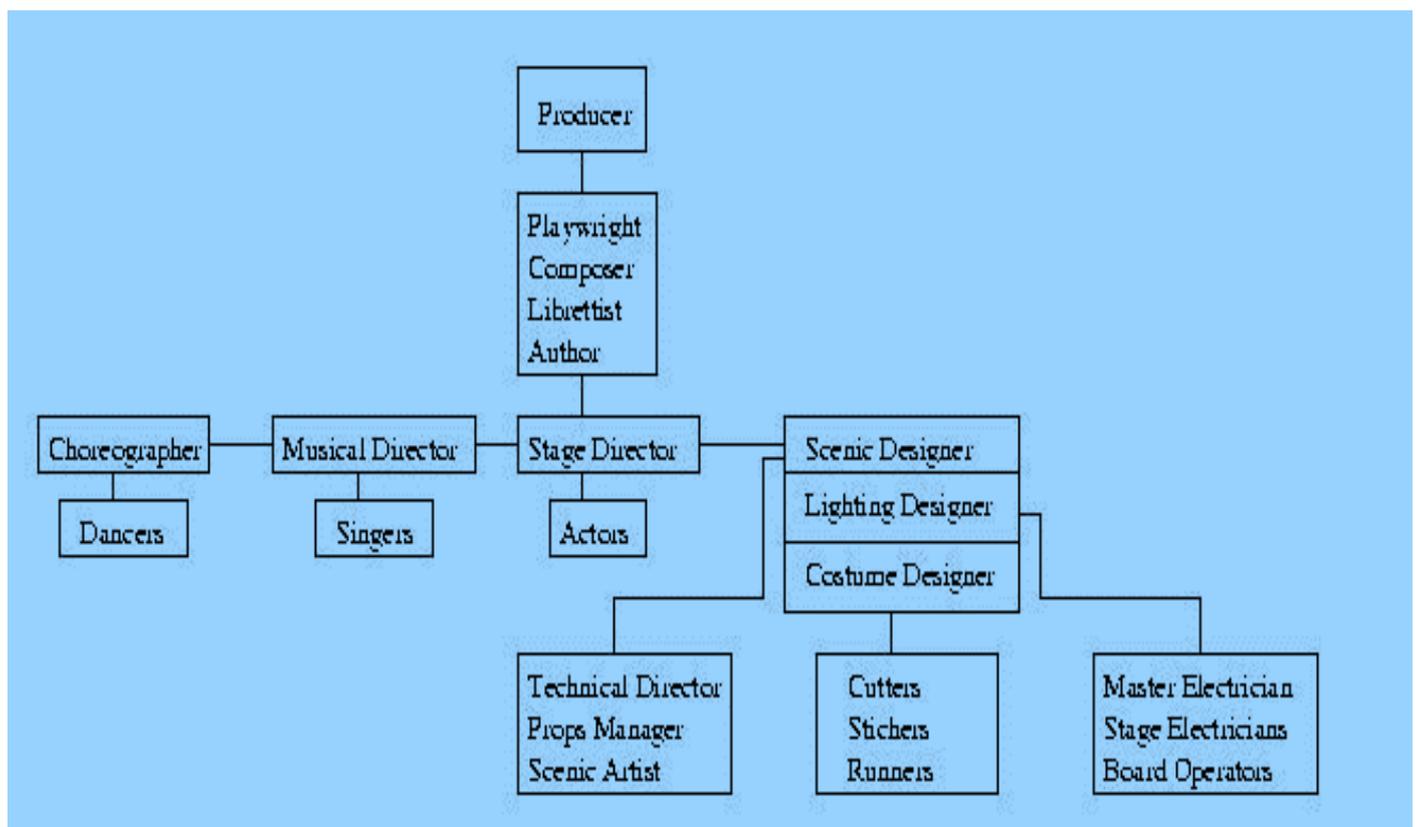


Figure 3. Production Team Layout

The highly skilled creative people working in design and production plan, construct and organize all the physical details of the play's environment. All the scenery and furniture and some of the props used in the production are the results of the **set designer's** vision. The garments and accessories the actors wear represent the work of the **costume designer**. The **actors** are made visible and the onstage atmosphere is enhanced by the **lighting designer**. The background music for the show is created by the composer and the **sound designer** provides the sound effects. The **stage manager** ensures that the whole show runs smoothly. See Figure 3 for the production team relations.

These design team relies on the production team to translate its vision into reality. The **production manager** and **technical director** coordinate the creation of the sets, costumes, lighting and sound/music, making sure all the technical aspects of a production take shape according to schedule and budget while respecting the integrity of the work. Each technical area of a production also requires the skills of a host of trained theatre personnel.

Designer's tools

Set designers use several tools to communicate their ideas to the director and the other designers. These include:

- 1) a rough sketch of the set in the preliminary phase
- 2) floor plans drawn to scale showing from above the general layout of each set and the placement of the furniture and large props
- 3) front elevations giving a view of the elements of the set from the front and showing details like windows or platforms
- 4) **moquette** or miniature three-dimensional models showing how each set will look when finished.
- 5) These visual aids help to ensure that all the theatre artists involved in the production understand each other.

TO DO LIST:

Imagine the scenario wherein you were chosen as part of the production team of the musical play entitled as **“tangled”**. Your task is to draw a possible set on one of the scenes on that play that you find interesting. Your drawing will fill the space of an Oslo paper in simple colored details.

You may see the play on the link below:

<https://youtu.be/iyFHjQndReY?t=2431>

Disney Cruise - Tangled - The Musical (2017)

After lay outing the set, answer the questions that follows:

Questions:

- Aside from the story like Rapunzel – The girl with a very long and strong hair, what were the story about?
- What did the story try to teach us aside from friendship?
- In your own opinion, do you find the production worth watching? Why or why not? Explain briefly.

Note:

Always make it a habit of putting your name, Grade Level and track at the back of your activities.