

3.1 Devising and contribution: supported rehearsal

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 6 marks

Objective

Supported preparation: Develop original theatre from a starting point; Evaluate personal contribution through real rehearsal and audience evidence. This is original rehearsal, not completion of the assessed task.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Devising uses shared exploration to select original material. Keep intention, trial, feedback, decision and outcome connected. A personal evaluation must identify what the learner actually contributed within the ensemble.

Original source / task evidence

Task: a fictional ensemble wants to show pressure through repeated crossings, but feedback says the central action is hidden. Plan a revision.

Separate what is stated from the interpretation.
Devising and contribution

Task: a fictional ensemble wants to show pressure through repeated crossings, but feedback says the central action is hidden. Plan a revision.

Test fewer crossings or changed timing/sightlines while retaining the intended pressure. Compare actual audience visibility and expressive effect; identify who proposed, tested and refined the choice.

2 Practice

2.1 For the worked case, identify the evidence and a conclusion it can support. Explain one material limit. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Fewer crossings clarify the action but weaken pressure. Propose a further devising test. Give a reasoned answer, evidence or method, and a relevant qualification. [3]

Solutions

2.1 Test fewer crossings or changed timing/sightlines while retaining the intended pressure. Compare actual audience visibility and expressive effect; identify who proposed, tested and refined the choice. Authored points for identifying relevant evidence, explaining a supported inference and a material limit.

3.1 Vary crossing timing, spacing or focus while keeping the central action visible, then compare actual audience visibility and expressive response. Document the individual's contribution and ensemble decision. The trade-off requires evidence against the shared intention, not automatic preference for clarity alone. Authored points for a relevant judgement, reason tied to the case and justified qualification or method. Accept a supported alternative.