

# 7th Grade Reading Unit 3- Drama

Content Area: **Reading**  
Course(s): **Great Books 7, Jr. Great Books 7**  
Time Period: **Generic Time Period**  
Length: **# days**  
Status: **Published**

## Established Goals/Standards

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LA.RL.7.1	Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RL.7.2	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RL.7.3	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LA.RL.7.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LA.RL.7.5	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
LA.RL.7.6	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LA.RL.7.7	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LA.RL.7.9	Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LA.RL.7.10	By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed.
LA.RI.7.7	Compare and contrast a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).
LA.W.7.3.A	Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
LA.W.7.3.B	Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
LA.W.7.3.D	Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
LA.SL.7.1.A	Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
LA.SL.7.1.B	Follow rules for collegial discussions, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
LA.SL.7.1.C	Pose questions that elicit elaboration and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant observations and ideas that bring the discussion back on topic as needed.

LA.SL.7.1.D

Acknowledge new information expressed by others and, when warranted, modify their own views.

LA.SL.7.2

Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.

## Essential Questions

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Please add your Essential Questions by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- How do directors create an authentic version of a playwright's text
- How do playwrights show the theme throughout the play?
- What are the elements of drama?
- What are the techniques of film and how do they help us understand literature?
- What narrative elements do drama and other forms of literature share?

## Enduring Understanding

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Please add your Enduring Understandings by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- Directors create an authentic version of a playwright's text through casting decisions, set design, costumes, and a variety of other artistic decisions that adhere to the main theme, dialogue and stage directions of the play.
- Drama and literature both have conflicts, plot, characters, rising action, and a climax.
- Film makers use camera angles, lighting, sound, and sets to create a vision that reflects the central theme of the play.
- Playwrights show the theme through the actions and dialogue of the characters. All dialogue, scenes, and actions should relate back to the central theme.
- The elements of drama include stage directions, characters, dialogue, acts, and scenes.

## Content

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- camera angles
- casting decisions
- character development
- characters
- citing quotes properly from a play
- conflict (internal and external)
- dialogue
- dramatic complications
- dramatic tension and suspense
- film

- foreshadowing
- irony
- lighting
- set
- stage directions
- use of music and sound in a performance

## **Resources**

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Please add your Resources by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- A Midsummer Night's Dream (JGB & GB) - Collaboratively Teach
- Grandpa and the Statue by Arthur Miller (GB)
- In The Fog by Milton Geiger (GB)
- The Miracle Worker (JGB & GB) - Collaboratively Teach