

#### A NOTE

In case this is your first time with us...

This resource is designed in a hurry to get out fast for those who want to get started, while we work on the actual teaching resources that we design more carefully and professionally.

Just so you know...



Dear Teachers,



This is our freebie resource to introduce the first extracts of the Pre-Release Material for May/June 2026.

We like reading the extract before starting the practical exploration to get a first sense of the play. It means that students have read the extract and gives them time to 'digest' the plot and characters, before coming to their practical work and written work. It also means that when they do the practical work, they can draw on their knowledge of how the characters behave in the whole extract in order to shape their ideas.

There is some guidance on the next slide for introducing the play using these slides. Then there are slides for various activities leading up to a first read and a few simple activities to help organise information. We find that students respond very well to having this kind of help with setting up their scripts and being organised - especially those who might usually be the kind to lose scripts, keep half-hearted notes. This is a great opportunity to teach skills of analysis and organisation of ideas. The fact that the extracts are only 15 pages or so means they can keep on top of it and feel successful.

The first set of slides for practical exploration is due out on or before 14 September.

If you would like to pre-order (especially if you need to pay via a bank transfer from school) you can do so in the shop: <a href="www.the-understudy.org/shop">www.the-understudy.org/shop</a>.

Just choose 'manual payment' at check out in order to generate an invoice.

Otherwise you can buy an instant download as soon as they are published.

Kind regards, Jane



## Teacher notes INTRODUCTORY LESSON

We love to start with a fun introductory lesson before students have any knowledge of the play. It gets them excited about the play and ignites curiosity.

- Print out the images and quotes at the end of these slides and put them around your room. (If you have the props, you could put these out instead: luggage, money, map, flowers, book.)
- If you have lighting, maybe make it feel like 2am in 1904. Blue wash, lanterns / candles etc.
- Play some Russian folk music. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PID84j7DcJU&t=1s) 3.
- Invite students in to wander around and explore. 4.
- What sense do they get of the world of the play? What are they curious about?
- Get them each to choose one of the quotes, try to make meaning and create a naturalistic interpretation of it.
- They must then get into small groups (probably 2/3) and create a scene with all their quotes in it (slide to project next).

There are 10 quotes so if your class is bigger, more than one student can have the same quote. Make sure they are in different groups. It will be interesting to see what different students do with the same quote.

### EXPLORE THE ROOM

What sense do you get of this world?

What are you curious about?

## CHOOSE A QUOTE

You can have the same quote as someone else.

Can you make it make sense? Decide what it is about.

Experiment with speaking the lines in a way that feels naturalistic - try not to perform!

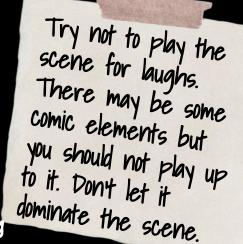
Try to make sense of the lines.

Share around the room.

# Student DEVISE A SCENE

- Work in groups of 2 or 3.
- Share your quotes with each other and discuss what they might mean.
- Create a scene which:
  - must be set at 2 o'clock on a cold morning
  - must be very naturalistic
  - must be set inside a house
  - must include at least one of quotes your group has chosen

Remember that we are looking for naturalism in one single scene, not silly plots designed to get the quotes in. How can you work hard to make meaning and make sense and make us believe in your characters and their situation?



# Student SHARE & REFLECT

Share your scenes and discuss any emerging themes and ideas.

What did the quotes inspire?





### A NOTE FOR TEACHERS

The next exercise is fairly sophisticated so decide whether it's a good idea for your class or not. If it will lead to them writing weird answers vaguely referencing 'layers of nature' at some stage later down the line, it may not be a good idea.

If they are capable and bright and you lead them carefully through it and manage their understanding, it will be excellent preparation for studying the play.

But even then, you will need to be careful that vague remnants of it don't creep into answers in unhelpful ways later down the line.

Be clear that most written answers expect students to explain what they would do on stage, not what their preparation was - but these exercises can help us to prepare roles with creativity, sensitivity and imagination, which will hopefully lead to better written answers.



NATURALISM EXERCISE

www.nationaltheatre.org.uk/learn-explore/schools/teach er-resources/practitioners-in-practice-katie-mitchell-film/

Discuss Mitchell's 6 layers of Naturalism.

Can you remember what they were and explain them to each other?





PRACTICAL EXERCISE

\* Character biography

\* Place

\* Time

\* Immediate circumstances

\* Events

\* Intentions

Try the exercise that Katie Mitchell did exactly as she did with one actor.

You can decide whether to have the teacher lead and all observe one actor, or split into pairs with one actor and one director to lead them through the exercise.



PRACTICAL EXERCISE

**Character biography:** The incidents in a character's past which create their behaviour in the present.

> You are a middle aged woman, who owns a lot of land but you can't afford its upkeep and are in a lot of debt. You refuse to acknowledge this and still live a 'champagne lifestyle'. You left home ten years ago to recover from your husband and son's death. You spent all your money in Paris on a



PRACTICAL EXERCISE

**Place:** The location where the action of the scene happens.

years.

You are walking into your home for the first time in 10



PRACTICAL EXERCISE

**<u>Time:</u>** The year, season, day of the week and time of day the scene takes place in.

It is a frosty morning at 2am.



PRACTICAL EXERCISE

<u>Immediate circumstances:</u> The incidents that happen in the 24 hours before the scene starts that affect the character's mood and behaviour.

> You have travelled all night on the train. It is more than 2 hours later than expected.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE

**Events:** The changes in the scene that affect the thoughts, feelings or actions of all the characters.

> The room is filled with people from your past life here on your estate, who know how little money you have.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE

**Intentions:** What the character wants the other character(s) to do, feel or say.

> You want to make everyone in the room see how well you are doing and how happy you are.



#### KATIE MITCHELL'S SIX LAYERS OF NATURALISM

- 1. <u>Character biography:</u> The incidents in a character's past which create their behaviour in the present.
- 2. **Place:** The location where the action of the scene happens.
- 3. **<u>Time:</u>** The year, season, day of the week and time of day the scene takes place in.
- 4. <u>Immediate circumstances:</u> The incidents that happen in the 24 hours before the scene starts that affect the character's mood and behaviour.
- 5. **Events:** The changes in the scene that affect the thoughts, feelings or actions of all the characters.
- 6. **Intentions:** What the character wants the other character(s) to do, feel or say.

Now see if you can go back to your scene you created and apply these six layers. If this is too challenging to do in groups, perhaps the whole class can work on one scene, making offers and suggestions while just the 2/3 people play the scene.

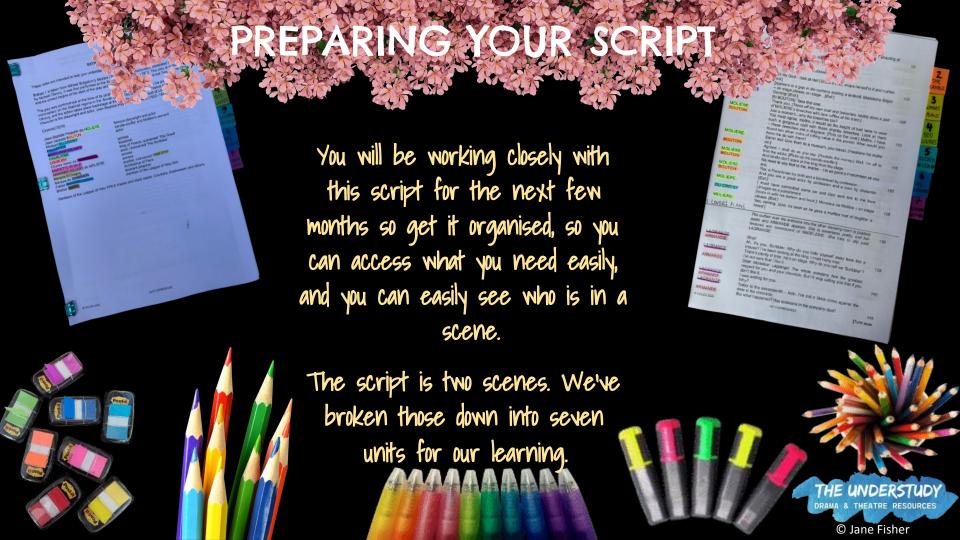
# Student SHARE & REFLECT

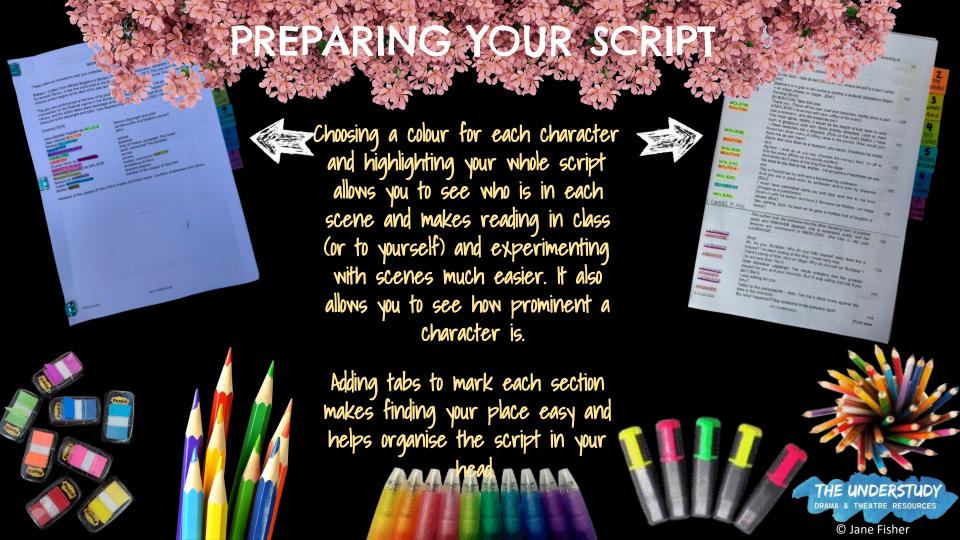
How has this exercise helped develop your understanding of a naturalistic style of acting?

What are you curious about in terms of the play we are about to study based on everything you have experienced today?









#### PREPARING YOUR SCRIPT

In drama analysis, directors and designers often break down the script into units. This makes it easier to analyse what is going on.

Different directors/designers use different ways to decide where a unit starts and ends. Often an entrance or exit of a character is useful as it means characters' intentions change. Each play is unique as is each decision about how to do this.

We like to give each unit a name to help us remember it and to be able to talk about it with our class / company. We try to choose names that are simple and easy reminders of

UNIT         1         2         3         4         5         6         7           PAGES         3         4         4-6         6-8         8-10         10-11         11-13           LINES         1-46         47-87         88-137         138-242         243-305         306-393         394-467           NAME         ANTICIPATION         LOVESICK         ARRIVAL         TALK OF TRAVEL         HOME         THE PLAN         ULTIMATUM							everns.			
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ANTICIPATION LOVESICK ARRIVAL TALK OF HOME THE PLAN LITTIMATIM	LINES	1-46	47-87	88-137	138-242	243-305	306-393	394-467		
© Jane Fisher	NAME	ANTICIPATION	LOVESICK	ARRIVAL		HOME	THE PLAN			

UNIT TITLE  LOCATION/ PLACE  SEASON/ PLACE  SET / PROPS / COSTUME  SECONIC: SET / PROPS / COST	В	С	D	E	F	G	Ĥ	I.	J	к	L	М	N O	P Q	R S	T U	v w	Х Ү	Z AA	AB AC AD AE
wake him as he wanted to go to the station to meet them. They wait for them to sort out their luggage and Lopahin wonders what she's like now. He remembers her very fondly: when he was fifteen, his (now dead) father had a shop in the village. His father used to hit him. Once the caused a nosebleed when they were here for a delivery and his father had been drunk. She (Madame he caused a nosebleed when they were yield to him, pringing him inside and cupping his face with sympathy. She called him a little peasant but he is not a peasant any longer even though he knows he is inside. He admits he doesn't really like reading: can't get through a book. Dumysah is distincted: he asks why she's so jumpy. She feels he might faint. He had mits he that fainting is for fadies and that she should remember	UNIT	P A G E S	L I N E S	UNIT TITLE			PLOT	MOOD/TONE		LIGHT /	IDEAS / THOUGHTS / QUESTIONS	RANYEVSKAYA	G A N E Y V	V O P R A H H N	S I MY O H A R L O T T A	Y D U P I Y A A O S D H O A	F A A S H A			
2 4 47 07 120000	1	3	1-46	ANTICIPATION	The nursery	Near dawn. 2am.	wake him as he wanted to go to the station to meet them. They wait for them to sort out their luggage and Lopahin wonders about the ten years they have been gone – abroad. He wonders what the's like now. He remembers her very fondly: when he was fifteen, his (now dead) father had a shop in the village. His father used to hit him. Once he caused a nosebleed when they were here for a delivery and his father had been drunk. She (Madame Andrevena, who is known as Ranyevslaya in the play) had been very kind to him, bringing him inside and cupping his face with sympathy. She called him a little peasant but he is not a peasant any longer even though he knows he is inside. He admits he doesn't retally like reading: can't get through a book. Dunyasha is distracted, he asks why		candle	arrival outside;										

You can complete this document as a class or as individuals. You get deeper understanding and more attention to detail if you each do your own but you share ideas (and workload) if you do it together. Or you could each do your own then share and create a central document. It helps enormously with noticing details and understanding design requirements.



#### READ THE SCRIPT TOGETHER

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You can now read the script together and stop to complete your uniting document and begin a character study, so that when you come to do your second read and practical explorations, you know the characters and the plot of the whole extract and can draw on that knowledge in your activities and explorations of staging them. You can keep character notes on the second tab of the uniting sheets or you can keep notes in your script. (See

	بنام طلحمه	4a 1			
1	NAME	DESCRIPTION	AGE	Further Notes	
2	RANYEVSKAYA	landowner			
3	GAEV	RANYEVSKAYA's brother - talkative eccentric			
4	ANYA	RANYEVSKAYA's daughter, close to TROFIMOV, a revolutionary	17		
5	VARYA	RANYEVSKAYA's adopted daughter, close to LOPAHIN	24		
6	LOPAHIN	wealthy merchant from a humble background			
7	SIMONOV-PISCHIK	landowner			
8	CHARLOTTA	governess to ANYA			
9	YEPIHODOV	estate manager, in love with DUNYASHA			
10	DUNYASHA	maid, in loce with YASHA, but is being pursued by YEPIHODOV			
11	FIRS	elderly, eccentric manservant	87		
12	YASHA	an insolent and self-obsessed butler			
	17 (017)	an inscient and sen obsessed batter			

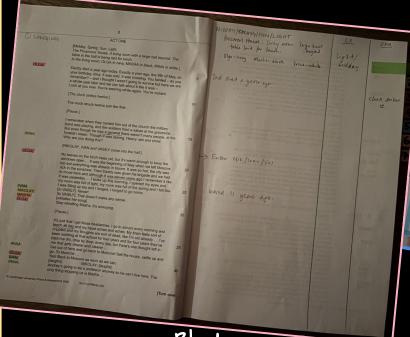


PREPARING YOUR SCRIPT

We print our script with a blank page next to each page for notes, diagrams for staging etc. We keep all notes in pencil so we can keep changing them as we go on.

On the front inside cover we use post-it notes to keep character notes. We can keep adding to these if needed.

TIPS FOR SCRIPT NOTES



Blank page for notes



Character Notes



#### MAKE A FAMILY TREE



After (or during) your first reading, create a quick "family tree", showing all the characters in the play and their relationships. To each other and to others mentioned.

Include spouses and others who are mentioned in the play so you can keep a tab on who is married, divorced, related, in love, servant, master etc.

Find the best way to represent the web of relationships that are portrayed in the play.

Extension: pick a quote that shows something about the relationship.

These do not need to be neat and pretty diagrams: a quick pencil sketch will do the job that you need it to. It's to help you to understand the relationships and history. It's the act of doing it that is the learning. Maybe use the colours you've been using for highlighting. This is especially useful for this play with lot of characters.



"I was suddenly just sorry for her. I could see her stranded in the corner. I hugged her, squeezed her to me and couldn't let her go."



"We sit down to lunch and she orders the most expensive thing on the menu. And champagne. And a tip for the waiters..."



"He loves me desperately as far as I can tell."



"I can't believe it's like I take a
breath and here I
am, suddenly fifty."



"Things are changing.

Changing.

Mark my words."



"You decide. You decide. You all. Decide. But J've got a plan and I can't see any other way out."



"This whole area might support a new type of community. It may be the future. Happy, rich, grand."



"She had to leave, I know why now. I saw something in Paris. J understood her. She couldn't stay on with Grisha drowned."



"I saw the forgiveness she craves."

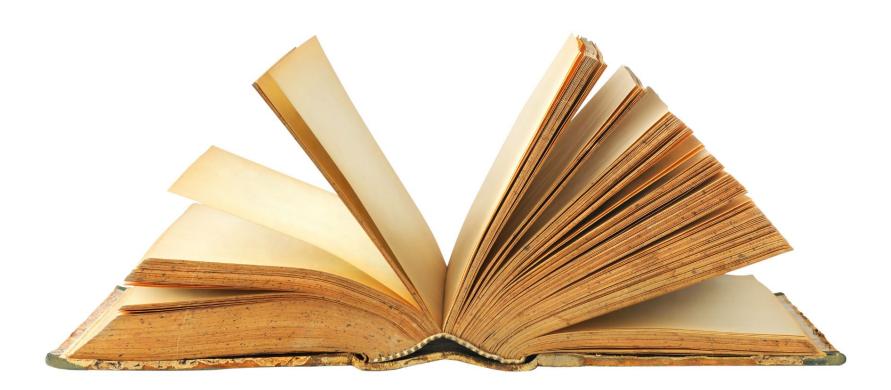


"We don't need all the past at once. Do we?"

















#### This resource is a freebie from

www.the-understudy.org

It is designed to help you set up your scripts so that you will find working with our slides to explore this play much easier. And you will feel organised before you embark on your exploration. The full set of resources are published over a series of dates as we write and publish as we go, due to the time constraints of receiving new material each September. For more details, go to:

https://www.the-understudy.org/igcsedramapre-release

