## **Drama Essay Writing - TEEEL & VORCS Checklist**

TEEEL – does your paragraph have		<b>VORCS</b> – does your paragraph <b>use</b>	
Topic Sentence	<ul> <li>Introduce the key point and argument of the paragraph</li> <li>Connected to your thesis or overall argument</li> </ul>	Vocabulary	<ul> <li>Use the words of the rubric</li> <li>Use the terminology of the practitioners</li> <li>Quote from plays and books</li> <li>Vary your word use, consider synonyms and referencing words to expand your explanation</li> </ul>
Example	<ul> <li>Example from a play or from practitioner's work</li> <li>Actually relevant to, and proves, your point of the paragraph.</li> <li>Do not recount – ensure you using the example to start, or extend, your explanation</li> <li>E.g. "Meyerhold's production of <u>The Government Inspector</u> highlights the effectiveness of stylisation"</li> </ul>	One Main Point/Theme	<ul> <li>Outline your paragraph's main theme or point in the topic sentence. Every sentence that follows should build your explanation of this point</li> <li>Don't waffle – stick to the point and be very direct with your explanation</li> <li>No padding – don't add words to sound smart; you won't!</li> </ul>
Explanation	<ul> <li>Always write about how it is done and why it is done</li> <li>Do not recount what happened</li> <li>Link to how the Elements of Drama and production elements are used effectively</li> <li>How is dramatic meaning communicated to the audience?</li> <li>How is the audience engaged?</li> <li>Why is this relevant to a contemporary audience?</li> <li>Why is it effective?</li> </ul>	Referencing	<ul> <li>☐ Underline titles of plays and books</li> <li>☐ Know the difference between the playwright and the director</li> <li>☐ Mention the name of the company producing specific productions you are writing about</li> <li>☐ Quote the practitioners and reference their books (Boal, p.28)</li> <li>☐ E.g. "Games for Actors and Non-Actors details very strongly the importance of demechanising the body and dynamising the senses."</li> </ul>
Experiential	<ul> <li>Prove that you have experienced this first hand</li> <li>Write about your performances and use of techniques</li> <li>How did you stage a certain play or scene to engage an audience?</li> <li>Use quotes from the plays or practitioners' books</li> <li>Use specific examples from productions you have seen and explain how and why they were effective in engaging audiences and communicating dramatic meaning</li> </ul>	Cohesive Devices	<ul> <li>□ Given &amp; New − linking sentences</li> <li>□ Nominalisation</li> <li>□ Transitional words ('and yet', 'but', 'in addition', etc.)</li> <li>□ Sentence patterns</li> <li>□ Pronouns to refer back to something previously mentioned ('the elements of drama used in this play are important, they enable the director to craft an engaging piece)</li> </ul>
Linking Sentences	<ul> <li>First sentence links from the previous paragraph?</li> <li>Last sentence leads nicely into the next paragraph?</li> <li>Each sentence builds on the last to create detailed explanation?</li> </ul>	Sentence Structure	<ul> <li>□ Simple sentences – to introduce or emphasise a point – single clause</li> <li>□ Compound sentence – to explain and connect ideas – two independent clauses</li> <li>□ Complex sentences – to explain in detail and extend analysis – dependent and independent clause (use semicolons to yary look and structure)</li> </ul>

**NOTE** → You need to think about your writing! Sometime the above information is better suited to two separate paragraphs – you do not want a paragraph that goes on and on forever!!! Proofread your work and, when a new idea/point/theme occurs, you might need break up your writing into more readable and cohesive paragraphs.