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**Auszug aus:**

*Abiturtraining kompakt: Shakespeare*

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## Abiturtraining kompakt: Shakespeare – curse or blessing for young audiences? (S II)

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„All the world's a stage“ – Mit diesen Materialien wiederholen die Lernenden Fakten zu Shakespeare und Wortschatz zur Besprechung von seinen Stücken. Sie vermitteln Informationen aus aktuellen Sachtexten über Shakespeare, analysieren einen Originaltextauszug und bewerten, ob Shakespeares Texte heutzutage noch relevant sind. Digitale *LearningApps*-Übungen inklusive!

### KOMPETENZPROFIL



<b>Klassenstufe:</b>	11/12 (G8), 12/13 (G9)
<b>Dauer:</b>	1–9 Unterrichtsstunden je nach Auswahl
<b>Kompetenzen:</b>	1. Hör-Seh-Verstehen: einem Kurzvideo zentrale Informationen entnehmen; 2. Lese- und Schreibkompetenz: auf der Grundlage eines Zeitungsartikels bzw. Dramas zu den Bereichen <i>summary</i> , <i>analysis</i> und <i>comment</i> Texte verfassen; 3. Sprachmittlungs-kompetenz: die zentralen Inhalte eines deutschen Artikels in die Zielsprache mitteln
<b>Thematische Bereiche:</b>	Literatur und Medien in ihrer Bedeutung für den Einzelnen und die Gesellschaft: <i>The impact of Shakespearean plays on young audiences today</i>
<b>Material:</b>	Einstiegsimpulse, Kurzvideo, Klausurvorschläge für GK und LK, digitale <i>LearningApps</i> inklusive Hör-Seh-Verstehen

## M 1

## The Elizabethan Age and Shakespeare – check the facts



Revise your knowledge on the Elizabethan time with a quiz.

## Tasks

1. Tick the correct statement(s) on the Elizabethan age, which was named after the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1568–1603).

- 1) This time was also called the “Golden Age” because ...
  - a) ... Queen Elizabeth loved gold jewellery.
  - b) ... many people enjoyed better living conditions.
  - c) ... theatre, poetry, art and architecture flourished.
  - d) ... people had a long life expectancy.
- 2) But not everything was golden because ...
  - a) ... minor crime was punished severely with whipping and hanging.
  - b) ... culture was suffering because many people could neither read nor write.
  - c) ... men had no rights because there was a queen and not a king.
  - d) ... scientists believed in witchcraft.

- 3) The Elizabethan theatre plays ...
  - a) ... showed mainly religious themes.
  - b) ... were reserved to the elite.
  - c) ... were considered to be dangerous, evil and immoral.
  - d) ... took place at night and the audience could eat and drink.

- 4) The Elizabethan theatre ...
  - a) ... was very sophisticated.
  - b) ... had no special sound or lighting effects.
  - c) ... only allowed women to play on stage.
  - d) ... was a place where you could meet criminals or prostitutes.



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- 5) The typical Elizabethan plays belonged to the four genres ...
  - a) ... poetry, comedy, satire and history.
  - b) ... romance, tragedy, comedy and drama.
  - c) ... comedy, tragedy, history and romance.
  - d) ... comedy, tragedy, history and sonnets.

2. Identify these words related to theatre play. Match the term with the right definition.

monologue   playwright   prop   aside   scenery   stage direction   soliloquy

- a) This is a dramatic device in which a character briefly speaks to the audience. They accept the illusion that the other characters on stage cannot hear this comment, but only the audience. This dramatic convention allows the character to share his or her true thoughts with the audience. \_\_\_\_\_



<https://learningapps.org/view20810052>



<https://learningapps.org/view20810133>

This is a dramatic device in which the character speaks to himself/herself for a longer time. The character speaks out loud even though he/she is alone on stage. The character confides his/her thoughts to the audience and sometimes addresses the audience directly.

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This is a dramatic device in which the character speaks to the audience and other characters on stage for a longer time. The audience and the characters on stage listen to the words.

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This is a description or instruction in the play that explains how a text should be performed. These words are often printed in square brackets [ ].

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This is an object used by the actors performing on stage.

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This term describes the painted background used on stage to represent the place of the action.

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This term denotes the person who writes a play. A synonym is *dramatist*.

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3. Many people still appreciate William Shakespeare’s plays today because they deal with universal topics. Find a minimum of seven universal topics in the crossword below. →←↓↑

W	I	L	A	P	P	E	A	R	A	N	C	E	L	I	A	L
C	O	R	R	U	P	T	I	O	N	M	D	E	A	T	H	O
S	R	E	V	E	N	G	E	H	A	K	E	S	P	R	E	Y
A	R	A	M	B	I	T	I	O	N	E	S	D	T	A	R	A
A	T	L	F	F	A	T	E	R	O	H	R	O	D	G	G	L
G	U	I	L	T	L	O	B	D	E	A	P	O	W	E	R	T
T	H	T	E	A	L	I	V	E	T	T	R	G	E	S	T	Y
A	G	Y	E	P	L	A	Y	R	C	E	V	I	L	O	M	E



<https://learningapps.org/view20810163>

4. Watch the following modern short film by Laura Dockrill, which retells the tragedy *Romeo and Juliet* (4:34 min.). Take notes to answer the questions below.

<https://raabe.click/ModernRomeoJuliet> [last access: 02/07/2021]

- What are the universal topics that are shown?
- What elements modernise the story for a 21<sup>st</sup> century audience?



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