PAGE TO STAGE TO SCREEN
Roles and Responsibilities

DIRECTOR:
A **director** leads a team of artists to generate a stage or screen production by developing and implementing a vision for the production that fulfills the intentions of the script. The director inspires, guides, advises, and supports the creative team to unify all facets of the production towards expression of the artistic vision.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Develop and communicate a specific “vision” or interpretation of the project.
- Highlight the beginning, middle, and ending, as well as other major landmarks in the story.
- Establish blocking (movement) and consider effective vocal approaches to the text (tone, volume, emphasis, etc.).
- Cooperate and collaborate with the entire creative team to communicate the vision of this piece.

DIRECTOR’S TASKS:
Your presentation must include:
1. A one-paragraph written statement to describe your vision for the production.
2. Clear entrances and exits determined for each and every actor.
3. Specific crosses that move each actor from one area of the playing space to another.
4. Deliberate placement of actors in high, medium, and low levels in the playing space (utilizing chairs, tables, floor, etc.).

ACTOR:
An **actor** is an individual who portrays a character in a stage or screen production. The classical Greek word for actor, ὑποκρίτης (hypokrites), translates as “answerer” or “one who interprets.” Thus, it may be said that an actor’s job is to interpret the character according to the intentions of the script and to answer other characters through the use of the dialogue provided in the script.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Utilize the actor’s instrument (body and voice) to tell the story.
- Share your interpretation of the character through your actor’s instrument, while also respecting the leadership provided by the director and fulfilling the intentions of the script.
- Personally connect with the script and relate to the character.
- Cooperate and collaborate with the creative team, including all fellow actors.

ACTOR’S TASKS:
As you prepare your presentation, you must:
1. Write a one-paragraph biography for your character.
2. Create one gesture that is your character’s habitual gesture; repeat the gesture at key moments in the presentation.
3. Select one word in each of your lines in the script that you feel is of greatest importance, and place vocal emphasis upon that word.
4. Invent a piece of information that your character holds in secrecy—something your character has never shared with another living soul; allow this secret to affect the physical and/or vocal behavior of your character.
CINEMATOGRAPHER:
While a film director may have a general idea of how a scene should look, it is the responsibility of a cinematographer to make the shots happen. A cinematographer is an expert in both the technical and artistic capabilities of a movie camera. The cinematographer works closely with the director during principal shooting in order to properly frame each shot according to the script and/or the director's artistic vision.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Determine with the director the type of “look” and mood the director wants for each scene.
- Operate the camera as the set of eyes that looks through the lens.
- Collaborate with the entire artistic team and work with the lighting and costume designers to ensure light properly reflects on/off actors and scenery.
- Select specific lens filters, framing effects, or optical enhancements necessary to realize the scene in accordance with guidance from the director.

CINEMATOGRAPHER’S TASKS:
For your team’s presentation, you must:
1. Use at least one long shot; use at least one medium shot; and use at least one close-up.
2. Make clear and specific choices about camera angles.
3. Annotate your team’s script to indicate approximate distance and angle of each shot.
4. Working with the director, determine the composition of each shot. Choose what the camera will focus on at all times during the performance. Pay special attention to the very first thing the camera will focus on and the very last thing the camera will focus on in the performance.

SCENIC DESIGNER:
The scenic designer devises and constructs a visual representation of the production as it is meant to appear on the stage or screen. Scenic design determines the complete visual composition of the set pieces and props, including sizes, shapes, colors, textures, and patterns, as well as the way these elements operate in context with the theatre, performers, and audience to communicate the presentation. Guided by the director, the scenic designer interprets the text visually in collaboration with the creative team.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Visually create the world of the performance including setting, period, and atmosphere.
- Convey the 5 W’s of the story (who, what, when, where, and why) through production visuals.
- Use materials, furniture, textures, props, colors, designs, and shapes, as well as the sizing and placement of these elements to create the images viewed by the audience.

SCENIC DESIGNER’S TASKS:
For your team’s presentation, you must:
1. Use art supplies to create a color drawing (rendering) of your set. Consider the colors, shapes, patterns, and textures that will best convey the story you are telling.
2. Use art supplies creatively to help represent and define your set. You might draw set pieces on large pieces of paper, label pieces of furniture, decorate things, etc.
3. Use one or more pieces of furniture in the classroom to assemble your set.
4. Find at least one prop in the classroom that an actor will use in your presentation.
COSTUME DESIGNER:
The costume designer visualizes and constructs the outfits worn by characters in a stage or screen production. Costume design represents character identity and conveys character personality, gender, occupation, social and economic status, and other facets of characters. Costume designers research the era and setting of productions in order to accurately represent time and place through styles of dress and garment details such as color, cut, length, pattern, and silhouette. Guided by the director, costume designers contribute to the overall vision of the production in collaboration with the creative team.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Visually represent character identities and contexts, including setting, period, and personality.
- Convey each character’s who, what, when, where, and why through outfitting.
- Use materials, garments, textures, colors, cuts, shapes, and designs to completely and appropriately outfit and accessorize each character.

COSTUME DESIGNER’S TASKS:
For your team’s presentation, you will:
1. Use art supplies to create a color drawing (rendering) of your costume designs. Consider the colors, cuts, shapes, patterns, and textures that will best represent the characters.
2. Use art supplies creatively to help represent and define your costumes. You might draw paper costume pieces, label items of clothing, decorate things, etc.
3. Use/borrow with permission one or more items in the classroom to serve as costume accessories.
4. Use/borrow with permission one or more garments in the classroom to serve as actor costumes.

FACILITATOR:
The facilitator is a person who presides over a discussion and helps bring about a particular outcome. In this case, the goal is for this person to bring about an outcome of learning and greater understanding about both the live enactment and the film that the group presents. The facilitator helps the audience connect with one another and with the subject matter in order to enhance communication and build understandings. The facilitator listens closely and questions thoughtfully to help foster constructive thought and discussion.

Description of Responsibilities:
- Identify particular aspects, ideas, or themes of the production that you wish to explore with the audience; keep in mind the contributions of the entire creative team as you make such decisions.
- Determine a primary educational goal for your presentation: What is one key understanding you would like the audience to explore relevant to your team’s presentation?
- Ready yourself to receive and interact with a variety of responses (to your questions or audience responses) and, as needed, raise new ideas or questions to be explored by the audience.

FACILITATOR’S TASKS:
For your team’s presentation, you will:
1. Write a one-paragraph statement to explain the primary educational goal to be examined in your facilitation and the main themes addressed in your team’s presentation.
2. Create three open-ended reflection questions to address facets of your primary educational goal.
3. Pose your questions to the audience immediately following your team’s presentation.
4. Prepare follow-up questions and be ready to think on your feet as you field answers and respond to the audience in ways that help broaden and deepen the discussion.