

# **GCE**

**Drama and Theatre** 

H459/44: Deconstructing texts for performance: Stockholm

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2024

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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#### MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

# PREPARATION FOR MARKING SCORIS

- 1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: scoris assessor Online Training; OCR Essential Guide to Marking.
- 2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <a href="http://www.rm.com/support/ca">http://www.rm.com/support/ca</a>
- 3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

#### **MARKING**

- 1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
- 2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
- 3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
- 4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

### 5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

## **Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions**

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)

#### **Multiple Choice Question Responses**

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

#### **Contradictory Responses**

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

#### **Short Answer Questions** (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

#### Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

#### **Longer Answer Questions** (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

- 6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
- 7. Award No Response (NR) if:
  - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

- 8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
- 9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.
- 10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
  - a. **To determine the level** start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
  - b. To determine the mark within the level, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

# 11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank page
?	Unclear
J	Just/Justification
K	Knowledge
KU	Knowledge and understanding
NAQ	Not answered question
PE	Poorly expressed
REP	Repetition
<b>✓</b>	Tick
Q	Relating to question
<b>}</b>	Expandable vertical wavy line
GM	Odd or incorrect grammar
VG	Vague
EE	Effective evaluation
Р	Point being made

# 12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

**Level Descriptors**Each question is worth **30** marks.

This paper will assess **AO3**: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how drama and theatre is developed and performed.

Level 5: 25–30 marks	Excellent and highly developed references to any theatrical processes or practices, used in the role of a director, involved with interpreting and performing theatre.  Excellent and highly developed demonstration of how a director's creative and artistic choices can influence how meaning is communicated to an audience.  Excellent and highly developed understanding of how the performance text has been constructed and can be performed.
	Excellent and highly developed understanding of how the social, cultural, historical context of the performance text can affect how the performance text is interpreted and performed for an audience.
Level 4: 19–24 marks	Confident reference to any theatrical processes or practices, used in the role of a director, involved with interpreting and performing theatre.
	Confident demonstration of how a director's creative and artistic choices can influence how meaning is communicated to an audience.
	Confident understanding of how the performance text has been constructed and can be performed.
	Confident understanding of how the social, cultural, historical context of the performance text can affect how the performance text is interpreted and performed for an audience.
Level 3: 13–18 marks	Clear reference to any theatrical processes or practices, used in the role of a director, involved with interpreting and performing theatre.
	Clear demonstration of how a director's creative and artistic choices can influence how meaning is communicated to an audience.
	Clear understanding of how the performance text has been constructed and can be performed.

	Clear understanding of how the social, cultural, historical context of the performance text can affect how the performance text is interpreted and performed for an audience.
Level 2: 7–12 marks	Basic reference to any theatrical processes or practices, used in the role of a director, involved with interpreting and performing theatre.
	Basic demonstration of how a director's creative and artistic choices can influence how meaning is communicated to an audience.
	Basic understanding of how the performance text has been constructed and can be performed.
	Basic understanding of how the social, cultural, historical context of the performance text can affect how the performance text is interpreted and performed for an audience
Level 1: 1–6 marks	Limited reference to any theatrical processes or practices, used in the role of a director, involved with interpreting and performing theatre.
	Limited demonstration of how a director's creative and artistic choices can influence how meaning is communicated to an audience.
	Limited understanding of how the performance text has been constructed and can be performed.
	Limited understanding of how the social, cultural, historical context of the performance text can affect how the performance text is interpreted and performed for an audience.
0 marks	No response or no response worthy of any credit

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance	
1	As a director, describe and justify your vision for directing the actors in this extract to create character dynamics and explore emotions.  Annotate the script to show how you would do this.	30	Candidates will give a description of their intended ideas on how to create dynamics and emotions for the extract, with ideas on how this extract affects the rest of the play.	30 (AO3)
	This question asks the candidates to consider.		They will explain how the extract is important in terms of plot, structure and characters to create dynamics and emotions.	
	<ul> <li>Their knowledge and understanding of the extract within the play as a whole.</li> <li>Their role as a director and the methods and</li> </ul>		Candidates will explore the whole play and how they can highlight the importance of the character dynamics in this extract in the play.	
	techniques they would use in terms of acting, movement, physicality, character relationships, use of voice, lighting, set, costume, sound, music.		Candidates may refer to dynamics and emotions as separate entities or combine them in their response, both are equally valid responses.	
	<ul> <li>How the text has been constructed and how it will be directed.</li> </ul>		Good answers will explore a full range of directing skills in order to convey significance including staging, character relationships,	
	<ul> <li>The actors and how the directorial methods and techniques used in order to create dynamics and emotion</li> </ul>		voice, objectives and actions, movement, lighting, sound, music, set, staging.	
	The playwright's intentions in terms of narrative arc, character journeys and structure.		Candidates will annotate the script to highlight the contrast in dynamics and emotion of the scene and how they would use different techniques to show this to the	
	<ul> <li>Knowledge and understanding of the original performance context or the social, cultural and historical context.</li> </ul>		audience.  Good answers will examine the play as a whole and the relationships that develop through the play, focussing on	

T	
	characterisation and how it determines
	emotion.
	Reference to the social, cultural and historic
	elements with develop candidate's
	responses.
	Teopenees.
	There are sections in the extract that a
	candidate can highlight specific moments
	where, as directors, they would explore the
	character's relationships, subtext, how to use
	voice, movement and staging to have an
	effect on the audience.
	Reference could be made to different
	techniques or directors /practitioners to show
	how they would bring out the energy of the
	scene.
	Scene.
	This indicative content is intended to indicate
	aspects of questions that may feature in
	candidates' answers. It is not prescriptive,
	nor is it exclusive; examiners must be careful
	to reward original but well-focused answers
	and implicit as well as explicit responses to
	questions.
	quodiono.
	This guidance should be used in conjunction
	with the Level Descriptors.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	As a director, explain and justify how you could stage a performance of Stockholm to highlight the historical, social and cultura context of the play.	30	Staging can cover the following aspects: (AO3) stage style, stage space, the actors, setting, using language, movement, voice, mise-enscene, lighting, sound, levels, costume, makeup, special effects, video, physical
	This question asks the candidates to consider.		theatre elements.
	<ul> <li>An understanding of the role of director in the relation to SCHP elements.</li> </ul>		Candidates can explain and justify any of these within their answer.
	☐ The structure of the play, how it is constructed.		Candidates may focus on any of the above areas and how they would use the key SCHP in their direction.
	☐ The director's vision for the design and its potential impact.		Comments on staging, mise-en-scene and
	☐ The creative and artistic choices which the director will need to make.		character movement may all reflect how the candidate would shape the performance.
	☐ The staging techniques used by the director.		Candidates may well opt for answers that reflect a combination of physical theatre, use of props, lighting, sound, masks, special
	☐ The performance text and how it could be staged in a production to integrate SCHP elements.		effects etc. Answers in the higher bands will justify their use in depth.
	What the stage space will be and where the audience is.		Higher band candidates may identify the differences in staging scenes and locations using directorial techniques to clarify different
	☐ The creative and artistic choices which the director will need to make - how as directors they would use all the tools at their disposal etc.		perceptions of events for the characters.  The use of the chorus and staging scenes
	מון נווס נטטוס מנ נווטוו מוסףטסמו פנט.		that happen 'off stage' may also be explored by higher band candidates.

	☐ The playwright's intentions and original performance	References to the social, cultural and historic
	context.	element of the play and how they determine
		the shaping are to be rewarded.
	☐ The social, cultural and historical context of the	
	play.	Candidates are to be rewarded for original
	' '	concepts based on staging, use of actor
		/characters, physical theatre and mise-en-
		scene. Challenging the theatrical norm to
		experiment with ideas should also be
		rewarded.
		Towardod.
		Good answers will highlight how specific
		rehearsal and directorial techniques have
		been used to stage the performance.
		seen deed to etage the perfermance.
		Good answers will highlight specific scenes
		in detail to help explain their staging of the
		performance text from one setting to the
		next. Throughout this, candidates will explain
		and justify the characters and where they will
		be positioned and moved. Good answers
		may consider proxemics and how close/far
		apart characters should stand and be aware
		of how to use this to create effect when
		moving settings.
		moving settings.
		This indicative content is intended to indicate
		aspects of questions that may feature in
		candidates' answers. It is not prescriptive,
		nor is it exclusive; examiners must be careful
		to reward original but well-focused answers
		and implicit as well as explicit responses to
		questions.
		questions.
		This guidance should be used in conjunction
		with the Level Descriptors.

#### 44 Stockholm notes for markers

\* OCR website A level Drama and Theatre –
Delivery Guide – Deconstructing texts for performance
Curriculum overview, Thinking Conceptually, Thinking Contextually
\* The Teacher Guide for *Stockholm* is usable.

\* Excellent free, downloadable education pack from Frantic Assembly.

\* An impossible to find, rare DVD of the production is priceless.

# General points to bear in mind:

Popular choice of play, and report focused on it and *The Crucible* last year.

A deal of info about Frantic Assembly and Bryony Lavery in text. A good Frantic Assembly website with free resources candidates may have used. Some responses may not get beyond giving us a reworked Frantic Assembly version; indeed, some may repeat the style exactly.

There is also a guide to Stockholm Syndrome there, in the Guide and on the internet.

The level of detail in the script should help a would-be director very well – beware of slavishly regurgitating that.

The passage of time is quite important – how would a director handle that?

#### The text and related matters:

The play has only 2 characters, so that makes it different. How much depth would we expect?

Style – Brechtian? Naturalistic? Filmic?

Is the language shocking? Not today, I suggest.

In today's #MeToo world, is the relationship consensual? Partly?

But it's about Stockholm Syndrome where captive is in thrall to the captor.

How does the message come across?

Q1: As a director, <u>describe</u> and <u>justify</u> your vision for directing the actors in this extract to <u>create character dynamics and explore emotions</u>. <u>Annotate</u> the script to show how you would do this.

We need (1) an outline, a descriptive idea of the <u>directorial vision</u>. (2) <u>justification</u> of the vision, using evidence from the text to support argument.

(3) an interpretation of character dynamics and exploring emotions.

(4) Annotations should support and may add to (1), (2) and (3).

The extract is from Sections 2 - 3, p28 - p34.

**Q2**: As a director, <u>explain</u> and <u>justify</u> how you could <u>stage</u> a performance of *Stockholm* to highlight the <u>historical</u>, <u>social and cultural</u> <u>context</u> of the play.

We need (1) an <u>explanation</u> of a vision to direct the whole play (3/4 scenes) (2) <u>justification</u> for the vision, using text evidence to support argument (3) how the whole play is to be <u>staged</u> (4) a justified view on historical, social and cultural context.

#### THE DIRECTOR:

- 1. 'All good directors employ everything in the toolbox story, characters, editing, lighting, costume, music, set design, action, special effects and psychology'.
- by Christopher Vogler, Hollywood script doctor on film directors.
- 2. There are no b/w answers on a directorial approach. We all think we know what a director does. And should do.
- 3. **Responsible** for overall vision, direction, purpose, imagining, interpreting, shaping and guiding a production.
- 4. Working with design, costume, lights, effects, props, venues, stage management and of course, with performers.
- 5. **Staging**, presenting, bringing it to an audience.
- 6. **Deconstructing** a text to explore, experiment, reinvent and convey meanings.
- 7. Filling the space with magic on proscenium, thrust, traverse, in round, black box, site specific, a street or unusual spaces.
- 8. It's being all things to all people, in a sense.
- 9. Most of our responses will relate to conventional theatre staging

and traditional directing – moving, blocking, props BUT WE MAY GET SOMETHING DIFFERENT!

- 10. Our test is always and only AO3 demonstrate k/u of how drama and theatre is developed and performed. THAT'S IT.
- 11. Many centres will study **practitioners** and directors (they should).

They should reference them. Brecht and Stanislavski most popular.

Artaud maybe

Frantic Assembly may be referenced.

Other directors? Katie Mitchell?

12. Practitioners should be helpful to candidates, provided they grasp and can show how he/she shaped their thinking and informed their learning but not slavishly copied.

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