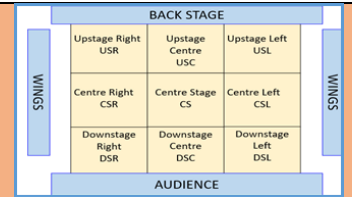


Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

The script provides essential information to the actor and technical department. It suggests stage directions, pauses and the style of emotion the character should move or speak in. For the technical team, it prompts any lighting, sound or stage direction that is needed for the scene.



A: Storyline

"Charlie and the Chocolate Factory" is a classic children's novel by Roald Dahl. The story follows Charlie Bucket, a poor boy who lives with his family in a tiny house near a chocolate factory owned by the mysterious and reclusive Willy Wonka. One day, Wonka announces a competition in which five lucky children will be given a tour of the factory and a chance to win a lifetime supply of chocolate. Charlie and four other children, including the mischievous Augustus Gloop, the spoiled Veruca Salt, the gum-chewing Violet Beauregarde, and the television-obsessed Mike Teevee, win the tour and embark on a journey filled with strange and fantastical adventures.

B: Themes

Setting: The story takes place in the fictional town of 'Willy Wonka's chocolate factory.'
 Themes include the dangers of greed and selfishness, the importance of being kind and humble, and the power of imagination.

C: Main Characters

Mr Willy Wonka The eccentric owner of the chocolate factory	Charlie Bucket A poor boy who wins a tour of Wonka's factory	Grandpa Jo Charlie's Grandpa who is kind, wise, and full of stories and memories.	Augustus Gloop A gluttonous boy who falls into the chocolate river	Veruca Salt A spoiled girl who demands everything she wants	Violet Beauregarde A gum-chewer who turns into a blueberry	Mike Teevee A boy obsessed with television	Oompa-Loompas A group of small, orange-skinned workers who help Wonka in the factory
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D. Types of Theatre



In The Round— the audience sit around the stage on all sides. Performers enter and exit through the audience on walkways.



Thrust stage sticks out into the audience, who sit on three sides. There is a back wall that can be used for hanging backdrops and large scenery.



Proscenium Arch— describes the frame that surrounds the stage. All the audience face the same way. The stage is raised. The seating is often tiered.

E. Vocal

Types of volume: Whisper, quiet, talking, loud, shouting.
Types of Pitch: Low, medium, high
Pause: Stillness in a scene or dialogue
Pace: Speed of dialogue
Tone: Emotionally influenced dialogue
Emphasis: Putting importance on a word

F. Physical

Gestures: Using movement to express emotion or direction
Facial expressions: Used to show emotion
Body language: Use to show the character profile/emotion
Levels: Used to show status/hierarchy
Gait: Character walk
Eye contact: Between actors/audience
Proxemics: Space between actors/audience

G. Performance Skills

Cross-cutting: To show contrast on stage.
Freeze Frame: To highlight a key moment.
Narration: To give the audience information about the story
Thought track: To give the audience information about a character
Direct address/aside: Speaking directly to the audience out of the scene
Multi-rolling: Playing more than one character