NSAA PLAY PRODUCTION RUBRIC

Criteria	Superior	Excellent	Good
Voice	The actors use vocal traits to create the characters and mood of the performance. Actors display variety in pitch, rate, and quality. Projection, enunciation, pronunciation, and articulation are all of superior quality. Vocal intensity and flexibility are used to highlight the dramatic/comic element of the performance. All actors can be heard and understood. If an ensemble is used, the vocal work is understandable.	 Actors almost always use vocal traits Actors almost always display variety in pitch, rate, and quality Actors almost always use projection, enunciation, correct pronunciation, and articulation Actors almost always use vocal intensity and flexibility Actors are almost always heard and understood Vocal work is almost always understandable 	 - Actors sometimes use vocal traits - Actors sometimes display variety in pitch, rate, and quality - Actors sometimes use projection, enunciation, correct pronunciation, and articulation - Actors sometimes use vocal intensity and flexibility - Actors are sometimes heard and understood - Vocal work is sometimes understandable
Characterization	The creation of characters in this performance is very believable. The characters are motivated by the script and are sustained throughout the performance by the superior concentration of the actors. Actors display an understanding of action / reaction in the creation of their characters. They deliver lines in a well-rehearsed believable manner. All characters are distinct and add to the believability of the performance. The actors are always the physical embodiment of the characters. They clearly use external expression to display the concept of the characters. The actors use gesture, movement, facial expression, and posture in a superior manner to create the physical nuances of the characters. All characters are controlled, precise, and believable. All characterization is sustained throughout the performance.	- Characters are almost always believable - Characters are almost always motivated by the script - Actors almost always display a clear understanding of the characters - Lines are almost always delivered in a believable manner - Characters are almost always distinct - Actors almost always embody the characters - Characters almost always demonstrate external expression - Characters almost always use gesture, movement, facial expression, and posture to create the characters - Characterization is almost always sustained	- Characters are sometimes believable - Characters are sometimes motivated by the script - Actors sometimes display a clear understanding of the characters - Lines are sometimes delivered in a believable manner - Characters are sometimes distinct - Actors sometimes embody the characters - Actors sometimes use external expression - Actors sometimes use gesture, movement, facial expression, and posture to create the characters - Characterization is sometimes sustained
Ensemble	The actors work together with imagination to establish the mood and meaning of the play. Working together, the ensemble creates a very polished performance. The performance shows evidence of organized rehearsal, a sense of creativity, and an understanding of the play and each actor's part in the performance. All actors are focused.	 Actors almost always establish mood Actors almost always cooperate to create ensemble The performance is almost always polished Actors are almost always focused 	- Actors sometimes establish mood - Actors sometimes cooperate to create ensemble - The performance is sometimes polished - Actors are sometimes focused
Timing	Actors deliver lines with polished pace and rhythm. Tempo, stage business, and movements build the dramatic effect of the performance. Actors know how and when to pickup cues. Control of variety in rate, pacing, and tempo build to the climax.	 Actors almost always deliver lines with polished pace and rhythm Actors almost always know their cues Rate, pace, and tempo almost always build to the climax 	- Actors sometimes deliver lines with pace and rhythm - Actors sometimes know their cues - Rate, pace, and tempo sometimes build to the climax
Staging	Creative style is established in set design, props, and costumes. Makeup and sound illustrate the choices made to enhance the experience of the audience. Blocking is imaginative and motivated, using creative stage pictures and groupings that bring the performance to life visually for the audience. The interpretation or meaning of the play is evident in the staging choices and dramatic unity. If an ensemble is used, the staging is imaginative. The ensemble uses the elements of blocking to create vivid stage pictures.	 Creative style is almost always established in set design, props, costumes, makeup, and sound choices Blocking is almost always imaginative and motivated Interpretation/meaning is almost always understandable Staging is almost always imaginative 	- Creative style is sometimes established in set design, props, costumes, makeup, and sound choices - Blocking is sometimes imaginative and motivated - Interpretation/meaning is sometimes understandable - Staging is sometimes imaginative
Overall Effectiveness	Choice of script provides the actors an opportunity to display their talent. Actors convey the established mood in the selection. A sense of dramatic unity is established in script choice, acting, and staging. An empathetic response, and a sense of completeness is created by effective theatrical performance. The playwright's purpose is accomplished.	 Script choice is almost always appropriate Actors almost always provide an opportunity to display talent Actors almost always establish mood Dramatic unity is almost always established The playwright's purpose is almost always accomplished 	- Script choice somewhat appropriate - Actors sometimes provide an opportunity to display talent - Actors sometimes establish mood - Dramatic unity is somewhat established - The playwright's purpose is somewhat accomplished