CHARACTER ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

CH	CHARACTER NAME:						
AC	ACTOR NAME:						
1.	CHARACTER AGE:						
2.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS Voice:						
	Posture:						
	Walk:						
	Distinguishing Marks:						
	Physical Description:						
3.	OCCUPATION:						
4.	INTERESTS:						
5.	BELIEFS: (Religious and otherwise)						
6.	AMBITIONS: (Based on your Super Objective)						
7.	Where are you from?						

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8.	Describe your family. Who are your parents? What did they do? Do you have any siblings or other close relatives? Who are they? [Be Specific]
9.	List your favorites and explain why. A. Color:
	B. Food:
	C. Song or Type of Music:
	D. Play, Movie, Book, Television Show and/or Radio Show: (Depending on the period of the play, you might not be able to answer all of these.)
10.	What is your <i>body lead</i> ?
11.	What type of animal are you most like? Explain.
	Point of View Change
12.	What are some important items or images associated with your character?
13.	How is this character different from you? [One full paragraph]

14. How is this character similar to you?							
15. What is the character's relationship to the other characters in the play?							
OTI	HER CHARACTER	RELATIONSHIP	FEELINGS TOWARD HIM OR HER				
16.	OBJ/OBS						
SUI	PER OBJECTIVE:						
OB.	JECTIVE(S):						
SUI	PER OBSTACLE:						
OBS	STACLE(S):						
TAC	CTICS:						
<u> </u>	CHARACTER JOU	JRNEY:					
_, ,	At the End of the pla			_			
	11t the Life of the pla	y my character.					

18. On another sheet of paper, write a detailed character history. It must be typed or written neatly in blue or black ink. (1 full page minimum)

Character Analysis Term Review Sheet

Objective

- * The Objective asks the question: "what does the character want in the specific scene?"
- * The Super-Objective is the character's objective for the entire play.
- ★ For a monologue, the **objective** is placed at the very bottom. For a scene, the **objective** is placed at the end of the scene.
- ★ The Objective should be no longer than a sentence. The specificity keeps the objective from becoming muddled.
- **★** The Objective should be phrased "I want . . . (objective.)"

Obstacle

- → For every **objective**, you must have an **obstacle**. This creates conflict. This makes the character interesting. This makes the character real.
- → For a monologue, the **obstacle** is placed at the very bottom, underneath **the objective**. For a scene, the **obstacle** is placed at the end of the scene, underneath **the objective**.
- **→ The Obstacle** should be no longer than a sentence. The specificity keeps the **obstacle** from becoming muddled.
- **→** The Obstacle should be worded: "My Obstacle is . . ."

Tactics

- > **Tactics** are the different strategies used to overcome the obstacles and to obtain the objective
- ➤ A **Tactic** is an *active* and "*playable*" verb following the word "To."
- ➤ Playable Tactics deal with conscious, externalized, emotional, actions.
- > **Tactics** are noted underneath your objective and your obstacle with the phrase "To."
- You must divide your script into different **beats**. Each **beat** represents a different **tactic**. Each time the tactic changes there is another **beat**.
- ➤ **Tactics** are notated in your script with a vertical slash (\) with the number of the tactic above it (³\) these represent the beat changes.
- ➤ The Tactic should be worded: "To . . . "

Examples of active	and "playable" tactics are:	Examples of passive and "non-playable" tactics					
■ To amuse ■ To manipulate		■ To be. [The worst] *					
■ To seduce ■ To beg		■ To be [The worst II] *					
 To attack 	■ To bargain	■ To try [The 2nd worst] *					
■ To entertain	To impress	To be pretty	To be happy				
 To demand 	 To chastise 	■ To sit	To run				
 To ridicule 	To threaten	To love	To tell off				
 To dictate 	To vilify	To hate	To exist				
 To confuse 	To berate	 To laugh 	To shut up				
To relax	To charm	■ To smile	To stink				
 To persist 	To coax	{To be happy is back	d! To celebrate is good!}				
■ To provoke	To stall	*= The ultimate non-tactics .					