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The Absolutely Fabulous Theatre Connection (AFTEC)



Education Pack for Radio Drama



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FOREWORD

Welcome to the SCOLAR English Alliance “From Page to Stage®” Programme 2020, *A Tale of Two Cities*, our twelfth production in the From Page to Stage® programme. In March 2020, we had to cancel this annual production of 30 live performances in the Sai Wan Ho Civic Centre due to the pandemic. As a result, we took the plunge and turned this incredible show into a radio drama. Whether you are new to the programme or a long-time friend, we hope you will enjoy Dr Vicki Ooi’s radio drama adaptation of *A Tale of Two Cities* inspired by Charles Dickens’ novel linking learning in English to the theatre and to life at large.

AFTEC is a Learning Theatre™ and a learning organisation so we would like to enhance our work to support yours. This Education Pack offers teachers and parents a wide variety of information to suit all levels that can be used to educate and entertain in the classroom or at home. Learning English can occur in many different forms and here with *A Tale of Two Cities* we have included information about the original novel, the author, the historical context, how we make a radio play, and some fun facts to satisfy your children’s curiosity! Together with stimulating questions and thoughtful activities, we hope this pack will aid meaningful and interactive teaching and learning.

We look forward to welcoming you all to our next production, *Comedy of Mistakes*, at the Sai Wan Ho Civic Centre Theatre, where we are the venue partner, in March 2021!

ABOUT AFTEC

The **LIFE** Learning Theatre™

The Absolutely Fabulous Theatre Connection (AFTEC) is an award-winning bilingual Learning Theatre™ and dedicated to nurturing the next generations of young people. We believe in the power of the arts to inspire, motivate and transform, and use an integrated arts-in-education approach to enhance education and encourage creative learning. Our acronym A.F.T.E.C. also stands for Arts For Transformative Educational Change.

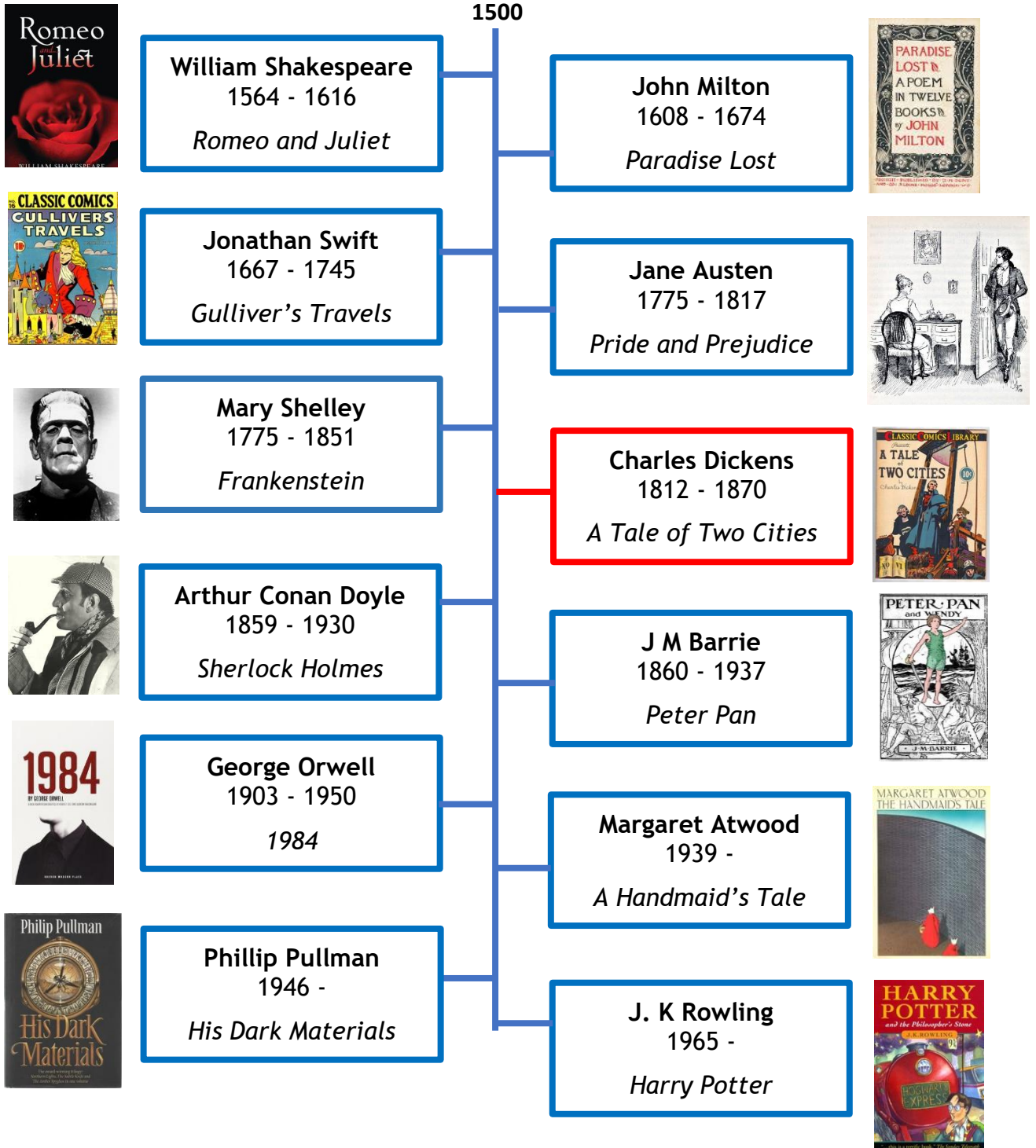
Established in 2008 as a registered charity, we have reached over 232,525 audience members and participants through our diverse cross-disciplinary projects to date, and have been the Venue Partner of the Sai Wan Ho Civic Centre under the LCSD Venue Partnership Scheme since 2009.

AFTEC was selected as a top 10 high impact NGO in the PwC Community Mentoring Programme on social impact assessment in 2015, a recipient of HK Arts Development Council’s Award for Arts Education 2014 & 2017, and is a two-time recipient of the Springboard Grant under the Arts Capacity Development Funding Scheme of the HKSAR Government. AFTEC pioneered Relaxed Theatre for young people with Autism Spectrum Disorder and learning difficulties & the Performing Arts module of Medical Humanities for the University of Hong Kong’s Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, developing STEAM as a teaching and learning approach.

THE AUTHOR 作者

A Tale of Two Cities was written by Charles Dickens.

He is one of the most famous British writers. Look at these famous British writers from the last 500 years. Which ones have you heard of?



What writers can you add to the list? Who is your favourite writer?

CHARLES DICKENS

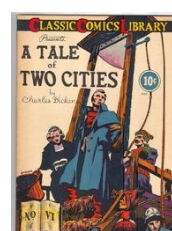
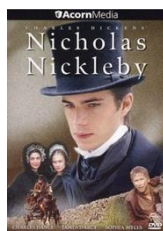
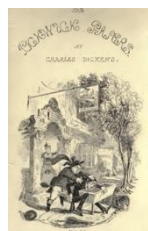


Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in Portsmouth, England. He died in 1870. He came from a poor family, but he did go to school. His father went to prison when he was young so Charles had to leave school and start working in a factory. He worked there for three years. It was very hard work and he was very lonely. He wanted to be a writer.

He became a journalist. In 1833, he worked for the Morning Chronicle newspaper. He also started writing and drawing sketches for papers. He called himself “Boz” when he published these sketches.

In 1836, a story by him - *The Pickwick Papers* - was published as a serial in a newspaper. This was very popular and made Dickens famous.

He wrote lots and lots of stories in his life. Many of these books have been made into TV programmes, films and even musicals! Which ones have you heard of?



Dickens wrote a lot about life, and how hard it was for the poor people of England in the 1700s and 1800s. *A Tale of Two Cities* was published in 1859 in a weekly magazine. It is about life in France and England during the French Revolution (法國大革命).

Glossary		
Factory	A building where things are made	工廠
Journalist	A person who writes for a newspaper	記者 / 新聞工作者
Chronicle	A newspaper or magazine	記事 / 大事記 (報刊名稱)
Sketches	A drawing or comic	草圖
To publish	To print and sell a book or story	出版
Serial	A story told in many different parts	連載
Popular	Liked or enjoyed by lots of people	受歡迎的 / 流行的
Musical	A play or film with songs and music	音樂劇
Magazine	A thin book that is printed every week or month	雜誌

BACKGROUND 背景資料

A Tale of Two Cities is set in London, England and Paris, France between 1775 and 1792.

So what was happening at this time in these two great cities?



LONDON, ENGLAND

The Industrial Revolution

工業革命

The Industrial Revolution started in the late 1700s in Britain. It was a time when new inventions and new technologies changed the way Britain worked. One of the biggest changes was the invention of big factories. This meant that everything could be made quicker and more cheaply.

Poor people in Britain moved into the big cities (like London) so that they could work in these factories. They thought this would be a good thing, but the factory owners paid very low wages. The poor workers had very hard lives. They were starving while the rich people got richer!



PARIS, FRANCE

The French Revolution

法國大革命

There was a very big difference between the rich and poor people in France.

The poor people had difficult lives. They had to pay very high taxes, but they lived in poverty. The rich people lived in luxury. They were very powerful. They looked after each other, and spent the country's taxes on themselves.

The poor people were angry at the king and the government for letting this happen. They wanted things to change, so they decided to overthrow the king, and find a new ruler that would help them.

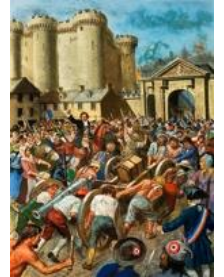
Glossary		
Invention	A new tool or device, a new idea	發明
Technology	New science that helps to solve a problem	科技
Cheaply	Not costing a lot of money	便宜地
Owner	A person that owns something	主人 / 所有者
Wages	Money given in exchange for work	工資
Starving	To have no food to eat	挨餓
Poverty	Extremely poor, has nothing	貧困
Luxury	Extremely rich, comfortable, happy	奢侈
Tax	Money you pay to the government to help them run the country	稅款
Government	The group of people who control and make decisions for a country	政府
Overthrow	To remove or get rid of someone in power	推翻
Ruler	The person who rules – who is in charge or in control	統治者

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 法國大革命 (1789 – 1799)

The French Revolution began in 1789. Most of the people in France were poor, starving and very angry. Many of these poor people wanted things to change so they became revolutionaries. How did the revolution happen?

The Battle of the Bastille (Pronounced: BAS-TEEL)

In 1789, the revolutionaries went to the Bastille fortress and took it over. There was rioting and violence in the streets of Paris. This was the beginning of the revolution. Many of the rich and powerful people ran away from France, and the revolutionaries attacked those that stayed. The revolutionary government said they would make France a more fair place, but things did not get better.



The Battle of the Bastille is one of the key events in *A Tale of Two Cities*.

The Reign of Terror

When the revolutionaries were in power it was called the “reign of terror” because they were very hard on the people. If they thought that anyone was disloyal to them, they would execute them using the guillotine. Around 16,000 people were executed in this time, including the King and Queen!



A character in our play is called disloyal. If he is guilty, he will be executed.

Napoleon Bonaparte (Pronounced: NAP-O-LEE-ON BONE-A-PART)

The revolution ended in 1799 when a French soldier named Napoleon Bonaparte became the ruler of France. Life got better for the poor when he was ruler.



Glossary		
Revolutionary	Someone who is fighting for the revolution	革命軍
Battle	A big fight between two sides	戰役
Fortress	A place that is protected against attacks	要塞
To riot	When a large group of people behave in a violent way	暴動
Violence	The use of physical harm	暴力
To attack	To try to hurt, injure or destroy someone or something	攻擊
Fair	Treating everyone in the same way	公平
Event	Something that happens	事件
Reign	The period of time in which someone is in power	統治
Terror	A very strong feeling of fear	恐懼
Disloyal	Not loyal, not supporting someone or something	不忠心的
To execute	To kill someone as a punishment for a crime	處決
Guillotine	A machine with a heavy blade to cut people's heads off	斷頭台
Guilty	Responsible for doing something bad or wrong	有罪的
Soldier	A person who fights in an army	士兵

THE CHARACTERS 角色

The characters are the people in the play.
Some of them come from Paris, some come from London.



Dr Manette

(Pronounced: Doctor Ma-net)

Dr Manette was a doctor. He was put in prison in France for 18 years, but he didn't do anything wrong!



Lucie Manette

(Pronounced: Loo-see Ma-net)

Lucie is Dr Manette's daughter. She lives in England with Lorry. She has not seen her father for many years.



Mr Lorry

(Pronounced: Mister Lor-ee)

Mr Lorry is Dr Manette's dear friend. He lives in England. He looks after Lucie while Dr Manette is in prison.



Mr Defarge

(Pronounced: Mister De-Farj)

Mr Defarge is a revolutionary in Paris. He looks after Dr Manette when he comes out of prison.



Mrs Defarge

(Pronounced: Misses De-Farj)

Mrs Defarge is a revolutionary too. She hates the rich and powerful people. She wants them to pay.

Glossary		
Prison	Building where people are sent as a punishment for a crime	監獄
Powerful	To be able to control people or things	有權勢的



Charles Evrémonde / Charles Darnay

(Pronounced: Charles Ev-ray-mond / Charles Dar-nay)

Charles is part of a rich and powerful family, but he hates the things his family have done in France. He gives up all of his money and power and moves to England. He changes his name to Charles Darnay so that no one knows that he is French.



Marquis Evrémonde

(Pronounced: Mar-kees Ev-ray-mond)

The Marquis is a rich and important French man. He does not care about the people of France. He only cares about money and power. He is Charles' uncle.



Gabelle

(Pronounced: Ga-bell)

Gabelle is Charles' friend. He stays in France when Charles goes to England. He is a loyal friend.



Sydney Carton

(Pronounced: Sid-nee Cart-on)

Carton is an English man. He is a lawyer. He helps Charles Darnay. Carton looks a lot like Charles. Sometimes people think they are the same person! Sydney Carton is in love with Lucie. He would do anything for her.



Glossary		
Marquis	A rich and important French man	侯爵
Uncle	The brother of your mother or father	伯 / 叔 / 舅
Loyal	Showing constant support for something or someone	忠心的
Lawyer	A person who works with the law	律師

THE STORY 故事



Paris, France



Dr Manette has been in prison for many years.
He was innocent, so why did he go to prison?



Two evil brothers hurt a young girl and boy. Dr Manette tried to save them, but they both died.

The evil brothers were scared that Dr Manette would tell the police. They were very rich and powerful so they made sure Dr Manette went to prison so he could not tell anyone what had happened. He went to prison for 18 years!

Dr Manette has a daughter called Lucie. When he went to prison, he asked his friend Lorry to look after her in England. Lucie has not seen her father for 18 years!

Dr Manette is now free from prison. He is staying with Mr and Mrs Defarge. Lorry and Lucie come to Paris to see him.



Lucie goes to get her father from Mr and Mrs Defarge. She takes him to England by boat.



As Dr Manette leaves Mr and Mrs Defarge's house, he drops a letter. Mrs Defarge picks it up and reads it.

Glossary

Innocent	Not guilty, has done nothing wrong	無辜的
Evil	Very bad, has no morals	邪惡的
To hurt	To cause pain to someone or something	傷害
Scared	To be afraid of something	害怕
Boat	A vehicle that travels on water	船
Letter	A written message	信件



Paris, France



Marquis Evrémonde is talking to his nephew, Charles Evrémonde. Charles' family is very rich and powerful, but Charles hates what they have done to the people in France.

Charles says he will give up his money and power and move to England. He will change his name to Charles Darnay so no one knows that he is French. Charles asks his friend Gabelle to stay in France and look after his family.



Charles meets Lucie and Dr Manette on the boat to England. He is kind to them. They are very grateful.



London, England

When Charles gets to England, everyone thinks that he is a French spy! He must go to court. Charles' lawyer is called Mr Carton. There are three witnesses:

Witness 1: Mr Barsad



Barsad says: "I saw Charles telling secrets to French people!"

Carton says: "Mr Barsad has been to prison! You cannot trust him."

Witness 2: Lucie Manette



Lucie says: "Charles was kind to us on the boat to England."

Carton says: "This shows that Charles is a good man."

Witness 3: Mrs Hawkins



Hawkins says: "I saw Charles talking to French sailors!"

Cartons says: "I look just like Charles! It was me, not him!"

The jury says that Charles is NOT GUILTY! Charles thanks Lucie for her help.

Glossary

Grateful	Feeling or showing thanks	感激
Spy	A person who tries to get information about a country for another country	間諜
Court	A legal meeting about crimes	法庭
Witness	A person who tells the court what they know or what they have seen	證人
Secret	Something only a few people know	秘密
To trust	To believe that someone is good or honest, or that something is true	信任
Sailor	A person who works on a boat	水手



London, England

Charles and Carton go to drink and talk. Carton says that he is not very happy. He realises he loves Lucie!

Carton goes to see Lucie. He tells her that he loves her. She says that she does not love him.



Later, Charles goes to Lucie's house. He tells Dr Manette that he loves Lucie too! He asks Dr Manette if he can marry her. Dr Manette says yes.



Lucie and Charles get married!



In Paris, France

TWO YEARS LATER:

In London, England



There is a big battle between the revolutionaries and the French army. It is called The Battle of the Bastille. The revolutionaries win! Gabelle is taken as a prisoner by them.



Charles finds out that Gabelle has been taken by the revolutionaries. Charles decides to go to Paris to save his friend. Lorry goes with him.



Glossary		
To realise	To understand or become aware of	發現 / 認識到
To marry	To become husband and wife	結婚
Army	A large group of soldiers that fight for one country	軍隊
Prisoner	Someone who is in prison as punishment for a crime	囚犯
To save	To keep someone or something safe, to stop them from dying	拯救



Paris, France

The revolutionaries are now in power. They think that Charles has come back to France to fight against them, so they take him to court!

Charles says that his real name is Charles Evrémonte, but he says that he hates his family and the things they have done in France. He says that he gave up his family and went to England. He only came back to Paris to save Gabelle.



The court says that Charles is NOT GUILTY.



Suddenly, Mrs Defarge comes in with a letter. It is the letter that Dr Manette dropped many years ago. The letter says the Manette went to prison because of two evil brothers who killed a girl and a boy. The brothers were called Evrémonte! The brothers were Charles' father and uncle!

The girl and boy that were killed were Mrs Defarge's sister and brother. She says that Charles must pay for his father's crime. The court says that Charles must die.



He is sent to the prison, where he must wait to be killed by the guillotine.

Glossary		
To fight	To use weapons or force to hurt someone	對抗 / 鬥爭
Suddenly	Very quickly and unexpectedly	突然
To pay	To suffer or be punished for something	付出代價
Crime	An illegal act which must be punished	罪行
To wait	To stay in one place until something happens	等待
To kill	To cause someone to die	殺死



Paris, France

Charles is in prison. He is waiting to die. Carton comes to visit him. Carton gives Charles some drugs that make him unconscious.



Carton pays the guard to take Charles out of the prison. Carton goes into the prison instead of Charles. Carton looks just like Charles so no one knows!

Carton is taken to the guillotine. He dies.

Carton died to save Charles. Why did he do this?

Carton is still in love with Lucie. He knows that she will be very sad if Charles dies. He saves Charles because he wants Lucie to be happy. He hopes that she will have a long and happy life with Charles.

Lucie, Charles and Dr Manette get back to England together.



Glossary		
Drug	A medicine, tablet or liquid that has an effect on the body	藥物
Unconscious	Not awake	不省人事的
Guard	A person whose job is to protect someone or something	看守 / 護衛
Instead	When one thing is used in the place of another	代替



THEMES 主題

Duality 雙重性

DISCUSSION:

It is okay to do something bad if it is for a good reason.

Do you agree or disagree?

Duality is when two different or opposite things are put together, such as good and bad, rich and poor, Paris and London. This story is about lots of these dualities.

1. GOOD & BAD

Dickens starts the story with this line:

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."

He is saying that the story is set in a terrible time – because of the French Revolution, the violence and the way that poor people in France and England are treated.

But it is also a great time – because of the Industrial Revolution, the amazing inventions that are changing the world, and the fact that people are fighting for what they believe in. So perhaps Dickens is saying that good things and bad things always come together.

Life is never all good, but it is never all bad either! Do you agree?

2. PARIS & LONDON

The "Two Cities" from the title are Paris and London. Life is very different in these two cities, though life is hard for poor people in both places. Many people think that Charles Dickens wrote this story as a warning to England, that if they did not look after the poor people in the country, the poor people would start a revolution like the one in France.

If you were alive at this time, which city would you prefer to live in?

3. CHARLES & CARTON

Charles and Carton look the same, but have different lives. Darnay is born with money and power, but he gives it all up to move to England. He falls in love with Lucie. Carton loves Lucie, but she does not love him. Carton gives up his life to save Charles. He does this to make Lucie happy.

What other dualities can you find in the story?

Glossary		
Duality	When something has two parts, or two things that come together	雙重性
Terrible	Very bad or unpleasant	可怕的
Amazing	Causing great surprise or wonder	令人吃驚的
To believe	To agree that something is true or right	相信
Warning	Something that tells us about a possible danger or problem	警告

Love and Loyalty 愛和忠誠

DISCUSSION:

Loyalty to your friends, your family and your country is important.

Do you agree or disagree?

Love and loyalty are very important to the play. People are loyal to their family, the people they love, and their country. Some characters are NOT loyal.



LUCIE, DR MANETTE and LORRY

The play starts with Lucie seeing her father for the first time in 18 years. They do not remember much about each other, but she still promises to look after him. They are loyal to each other.

Lorry has been loyal to Dr Manette and to Lucie for many years. He looks after Lucie while Dr Manette is in prison, and he does anything that the family ask him.



CHARLES and GABELLE

When Charles decides to leave France, Gabelle wants to go with him. Charles says no. He asks Gabelle to stay in France to look after his family. Gabelle agrees. Years later, Gabelle is taken by the revolutionaries. This is because of his loyalty to Charles' family.

When Charles hears that Gabelle has been taken, he goes to France to save him, but he gets in trouble himself! This shows the loyalty between Charles and Gabelle.



CHARLES and FRANCE

Charles is not loyal to his country. Before the revolution, France was a very unfair place. Poor people had very hard lives while the rich lived in luxury.

Charles hates this. His family are very rich, and he thinks they are not helping the poor enough, so he gives up his power and moves to England.

What other characters are loyal, or disloyal to people or places?

Glossary		
Loyalty	Giving or showing firm and constant support	忠誠
Trouble	Problem or difficulty	麻煩
Unfair	Not treating people in an equal way	不公平的

Luck and Fate 運氣和命運

DISCUSSION:

People are born lucky or unlucky.

Do you agree or disagree?

Luck plays a big part in what happens to each of the characters in the play.

Charles is a LUCKY character.



- He is born into a family with lots of money and power. But he does not like this life. He gives it up and moves to England.
- His friend, Carton, looks just like him! This means Carton can take his place in prison and save his life.

Carton is an UNLUCKY character.



- He looks just like Charles, but he is not so lucky.
- He is in love with Lucie, but she loves Charles.
- Carton chooses to die so that he can make Lucie happy.
- Carton does not have a lucky life.

Dr Manette is LUCKY and UNLUCKY.



- He is unlucky because he is sent to prison for 18 years, but he did not anything wrong.
- He is lucky when he is free, his daughter looks after him. He is given a new life in England.

Mrs Defarge is LUCKY and UNLUCKY.



- Her brother and sister were killed. She is very sad and angry about this.
- She is lucky that Dr Manette drops the letter when he leaves her house. The letter explains who killed her brother and sister. With this letter, she can get revenge.

Advanced Question: Do you believe in fate?

Glossary		
Fate	Things that happen suddenly which a person cannot control	命運
Revenge	The action of hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands	復仇



THINK!

HOW WAS LIFE IN FRANCE IN THE 1700s DIFFERENT FROM LIFE NOW IN HONG KONG?

在十八世紀的法國與現今香港的生活有何不同？

Think about:

Rich and Poor 富貴和貧窮

- The story happens during the French Revolution.
- 3% of people are rich. 97% of people are poor.
- The poor people have very hard lives.
- Think about life for rich and poor people in Hong Kong.

Technology 科技

- Characters in the play communicate using letters.
- There were no phones or computers then.
- How would the story be different if the characters had phones or computers?
- Do you think new ways of communicating, like social media, are good or bad?

Prison 監獄

- Dr Manette spends 18 years in prison – but he has done nothing wrong!
- Is prison a good way to punish people?
- Charles is sent to be executed – but he hasn't done anything wrong either.
- Is execution a good way to punish people?

Glossary		
To communicate	To tell someone information using words or gestures	溝通
Phone	A way to speak to people far away by wires	電話
Computer	An electronic machine	電腦
To punish	To make someone suffer for a crime or bad thing they have done	懲罰

HOW TO MAKE A PLAY

When you see a play at the theatre you use your eyes and ears.

What do you see? What do you hear?

The **Actors** are the people who perform the play.

The **Characters** are the people in story.

The **Stage** is where the actors perform.

The **Audience** are the people who see the play.



The **Set** is the pictures and furniture on the stage.

The **Lighting** and **Sound** help to tell the story.

The **Costumes** are the clothes that the actors wear.

The **Props** are the objects that the actors use.

When you listen to a radio play, you cannot see the actors, the costumes, the stage, the set, the props or the lights. So how do you know what is happening?

How do we tell a story just using words and sound effects?

What do we need to make a radio play?

Glossary		
Actor	The people who perform the play	演員
To perform	To do something to entertain others, like acting or singing	表演
Character	The people in the story of the play	角色
Stage	The space where the actors perform the play	舞台
Audience	The people who watch a play or performance	觀眾
Set	The pictures and furniture on the stage	佈景
Furniture	Chairs, tables, beds and other object used in the home	家具
Lighting	The design of stage lights to tell the time or location of the story and light up the stage	舞台燈光
Sound	Sound effects and music in a play	舞台音響 / 音效
Costume	The clothes the actors wear in the play	戲服
Props	The things the characters use in the play	道具
Radio Play	A drama performance only with sound, broadcast on radio or online, also called "radio drama"	廣播劇

HOW TO MAKE A RADIO PLAY

STEP 1: A SCRIPT 劇本

First, we need a script. The script tells the story of the play. It tells the actors what to say and how to say it. It also tells us what sounds need to be made.

Here is part of the script for *A Tale of Two Cities*. Read it with a friend or family member. Think about what the characters say, how they say it, and how they are feeling. Think about the sounds you can hear in the scene.

WHERE the scene happens.	WHO speaks.	HOW they speak.	WHAT they say.	This is a <u>sound effect</u> . It tells us what is happening.
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SCENE 3

(Inside Mr Defarge's shop Sound of a door opening.)

MR DEFARGE *(Surprised)* Can I help you with anything Miss?

LUCIE I wish to see a man who lives here, a Mr Manette.

MR DEFARGE Dr Manette? What business have you with him?

LUCIE He is my father. I wish to take him back to England with me.

MR DEFARGE *(Sighs)* Very well, follow me.

(Sound of man and woman walking slowly up steps.)

LUCIE Is he alone?











MR DEFARGE Alone? Yes! He is always alone.

(Sound of Mr Defarge getting key out of his pocket and opening the door.)

Glossary		
Sound Effect	A sound other than speech in a play, film or production	音響效果
Business	Concern or interest	關係 / 事務

STEP 2: ACTORS

When we have a script, we need to find actors to read it! Sometimes, one actor will play more than one character by changing their voice. They can change the speed, pitch, volume, or accent.

	Speed 速度	Fast or slow?	Who speaks quickly? Who speaks slowly?  
	Pitch 音高	High or low?	Who has a high voice? Who has a low voice?  
	Volume 聲量	Quiet or loud?	Who speaks quietly? Who speaks loudly?  
	Accent 口音	Where are they from?	People from different places say words in a different way! Listen to people around you. Can you guess where they come from by the way they speak?

In this radio play, one actor played Dr Manette and the Judge while one actress played Madame Defarge and Mrs Hawkins. When you listen to the radio play, think about how they change their voice to become a different person!



Glossary		
Voice	The sound made by someone speaking	說話聲

STEP 3: SOUND EFFECTS and MUSIC

Sound effects are the sounds in the radio play that are not people speaking. We use sound effects and music in different ways in the play. They can help to show action, location and emotion.

1. Action 動作

Sound effects are used to show WHAT is happening in the play. What sounds might you hear when:

		
Someone cries	Mr Defarge opens the door	A phone <u>rings</u>
		
Lucie walks up stairs	It starts to rain	People fight
		
Someone eats or drinks	A baby <u>screams</u>	Charles opens a letter

- What other sound effects of actions might you hear in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- Which of the sounds above will you NOT hear in *A Tale of Two Cities*? Why?

Glossary		
Action	Something that is done or a way of behaving	動作
Location	Place or position	位置
Emotion	A strong feeling	情感
To ring	To give out a clear sound	(電話) 響起
To scream	To make a loud cry or call	尖叫

2. Location 位置



Sound effects are used to show WHERE the radio play is happening. What sounds would you hear in:

		
A <u>busy</u> shop	A <u>dirty</u> prison	A <u>noisy</u> factory
		
A quiet park	A street in England	A street in France

- How will places in France sound different to places in England?
- Next time you are in a shop, a park, a school, or just at home, listen to the sounds. What can you hear?

3. Emotion 情感

Sound effects are used to tell us HOW characters are feeling. This is usually done using music. What sounds or music could be used to tell us that the scene is:

						
Happy	Sad	Scary	Funny	Angry	<u>Strange</u>	<u>Romantic</u>

- Next time you listen to some music, think about how it makes you feel.
- What music would you play when Charles and Lucie get married?
- What music would you play when Carton is sent to die?

Glossary		
Busy	To be doing something or working on something	忙碌的
Dirty	Not clean, soiled	骯髒的
Noisy	Making a lot of sound, loud sounds	嘈吵的
Strange	Unusual or odd, not normal	奇怪的
Romantic	Showing feelings of love	浪漫的

STEP 4: TECHNOLOGY



Once we have our script, actors and sound effects, we need to record everything!

We use microphones to record the **actors' speaking**.



- The actors must go into a VERY quiet room where there is no noise.
- The actors talk into the microphone.
- Sometimes they have to say one word lots of times to make sure it is clear!



We use microphones to record the **sound effects**.



- For action sound effects, we record people doing the action – e.g. opening a door or walking.



- For location sound effects, we can take the microphone out and record in a real place – e.g. a busy shop or a quiet park.



- For music and emotion sound effects, we record instruments and singers, or use songs that are already recorded.

We use computers to mix the sounds.



- Once everything is recorded, we use a computer to mix the speaking, sound effects and music together. We also make sure that nothing is too quiet or too loud.

STEP 5: IMAGINATION



Now the voices, sounds and music have all been recorded and mixed together. The radio play is ready for you to hear, but it needs one more thing... imagination!



When you play the *A Tale of Two Cities*, you must listen carefully to the words, sounds and music you are hearing. Try to imagine the characters as you hear them. What are they wearing? How do they feel? What are they doing? Where are they going? Use your imagination!

Glossary		
To record	To copy and play back	錄製 (錄音或錄像)
Microphone	A device used to record sounds	麥克風 (咪)
To mix	To put different things together	混合
Imagination	The ability of to form picture in the mind	想像力
To imagine	To form pictures of images in the mind	想像

ACTIVITIES 延伸活動

SOUND EFFECTS

Some sound effects are easy to record, like a door closing or a phone ringing. Some sound effects are harder. What if we need to hear a horse walking, but we don't have a horse? We need to find another way to make the sound.

- Look at the sound effects below. How would each action or place sound?
- Can you make the sound effects using things you can find in your home?
- You can use objects, voices, or musical instruments.

		
A horse walking	A key in a <u>lock</u>	The Sea
		
A <u>desert island</u>	A <u>storm</u>	A basketball game
		
A <u>rocket launch</u>	A baby crying	A factory

Game:

- Ask a friend or family member to close their eyes.
- Play them your sound effect. (You can record them or play it live!)
- Can they guess what the sound effect is meant to be?
- Can they guess how you made the sound?

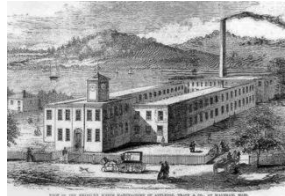
Glossary		
Musical Instrument	Device for making music	樂器
Lock	Device for keeping doors and windows closed	鎖
Desert	Sandy place with few trees, plants or people	沙漠
Island	An area of land surrounded by sea	島嶼
Storm	Violent weather bringing rain, thunder and lightening	暴風雨
Rocket	A flying machine that goes into space	火箭
To launch	To send into the air	發射

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 工業革命

The Industrial Revolution was a time where lots of new tools and technologies were being invented. Many of these inventions changed the world:



1764
Spinning Jenny



1771
Factories



1783
Hot Air Balloon



1792
Gas Lights



1791
Bicycle



1812
Train



1826
Photography



1829
Typewriter



1826
Matches

Activity:

1. Pick one of these important inventions. Research the inventor, and think about how the invention changed the world.
2. What one invention would make the world better now? Think of a problem in the world, and design an invention that would help to fix the problem.

Glossary		
Spinning Jenny	A machine used for making thread and cloth	機械紡紗機
To fix	To find a solution for problems	解決

FIRST LINES

The first line of *A Tale of Two Cities* is very famous.
The lines below are famous first lines from other stories.

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.”

A Tale of Two Cities, Charles Dickens

“All children, except one, grow up.”

Peter Pan, J.M Barrie

“It was the day my grandmother exploded.”

The Crow Road, Iain M Banks

“I am an invisible man.”

Invisible Man, Ralph Ellison

“It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.”

1984, George Orwell

“It was love at first sight.”

Catch-22, Joseph Heller

Think:

1. Look at each line. Is it a good first line? Why / why not?
2. What makes a good first line? Which is your favourite?
3. Why is it important for plays and stories to have a good first line?

Activity:

- Choose one of the first lines that you have not heard of before.
- Write your own story using it as the first line.
- Be as creative as you can and try to use interesting language.
- When you have finished, research the original story. Is it similar to your story?

Glossary		
Except	Apart from	除了
To explode	To blow up or break apart	爆炸 / (情緒)爆發
Invisible	Something that you cannot see	隱形的
Bright	Shining	明亮的
Clock	A device which shows time	時鐘
To strike	(of a clock) To indicate the time by sounding a chime or stroke	報時
Original	The first one	原來的 / 原著
Similar	Almost the same as something else	相似



COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions about *A Tale of Two Cities*.
You'll find all of the answers in this pack, so read carefully!

1. Who wrote *A Tale of Two Cities*?

- A. William Shakespeare B. J.K. Rowling C. Jane Austen D. Charles Dickens

2. When was *A Tale of Two Cities* published?

- A. 1759 B. 1859 C. 1959 D. 2059

3. How long was Dr Manette in prison?

- A. 10 years B. 2 years C. 20 years D. 18 years

4. Who does Dr Manette stay with after prison?

- A. Mr and Mrs Aftec B. Mr and Mrs Paris C. Mr and Mrs Defarge D. Mr Carton

5. Lucie comes to find her father. Who is with her?

- A. Mr Lorry B. Mr Car C. Mr Bicycle D. Mrs Foot

6. Who do Lucie and Dr Manette meet on the boat to England?

- A. Mr Defarge B. Sydney Carton C. Charles Darnay D. Justin Bieber

7. When was The Battle of the Bastille?

- A. 1789 B. 1799 C. 1889 D. 1899

8. Who gets captured by the revolutionaries at The Battle of the Bastille in Paris?

- A. Carton B. Lucie C. Dr Manette D. Gabelle

9. The revolutionaries say that Charles must be executed. Carton takes his place in the prison and is killed instead. Why did he do this?

- A. He loves Charles Darnay. B. He loves Lucie Manette. C. He hates England.

Discussion / Essay Questions:

10. What does the play say about how we should treat poor people?
11. Which characters are lucky or unlucky in the play?
12. How do you think Charles Dickens felt about the French Revolution?



CREDITS

Director/ Radio Drama Script Adaptation / Costume Designer	Dr Vicki Ooi	
Producer	Lynn Yau	
Stage Script Adaptation	Dr Vicki Ooi, Thomas Lawson	
Sound Producer / Post-production	Ben Robinson	
Music Composer	Dr Joyce Tang	
Assistant to Director	Kevin Kan	
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