



IO1 – Climate Change
Awareness
Compendium of
Comedy and Learning
Lesson Plan



FARCE!

Using Satire and Comedy to Promote
Climate Change Awareness



Introduction to the Lesson Plan

The aim of this lesson plan is to support you, as a community and adult educator, to deliver a session using the FARCE Climate Change Awareness – Compendium of Comedy and Learning resources, with adult learners in your group. Through this lesson plan, we will provide you with some sample activities that you can use to deliver one of the Comedy Resources from this Compendium in a group-work setting. When preparing to deliver these activities in your group, it is important that you are prepared to use the Comedy for Climate Change resources. For this, we recommend that you complete the relevant modules from our FARCE In-service Training Programme, before delivering these activities in your practice.

Introduction to the Climate Change topic

Pollution not only affects humans by destroying their respiratory, cardiovascular, and neurological systems; it also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, rivers, ponds, forests, animals, etc, on which they are highly dependent on survival. It is crucial to control pollution as nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to mankind.

Pollution occurs when pollutants contaminate the natural surroundings; bringing about changes that affect our normal lifestyles adversely.

Every form of pollution has two sources of occurrence: the point and the non-point sources. The point sources are easy to identify, monitor, and control, whereas the non-point sources are hard to control.

Pollution occurs in different forms; air, water, soil, radioactive, noise, heat/ thermal, and light:

1. Air Pollution

Some pollutants, such as black carbon and ozone, increase warming by trapping heat in the atmosphere, while others, such as sulfur dioxide forming light reflecting particles, have a cooling effect on the climate. Pollution may occur due to many reasons (Burning of Fuel, Chimney Smoke..).

2. Water Pollution

Almost 60% of the species live in water bodies and when the water is polluted, it severely impacts their lives and hinders their health in general. The specific causes of water pollution: Industrial Waste, Groundwater Pollution, Oil Spills, Eutrophication.

3. Soil Pollution

Soil pollution occurs due to the incorporation of unwanted chemicals in the soil due to





human activities. The use of insecticides and pesticides absorbs the nitrogen compounds from the soil making it unfit for plants to derive nutrition from.

4. Noise Pollution

Noise pollution is caused when noise which is an unpleasant sound affects our ears and leads to psychological problems like stress, hypertension, hearing impairment, etc.

5. Radioactive Pollution

It can occur due to nuclear plant malfunctions, improper nuclear waste disposal, accidents, etc. It causes cancer, infertility, blindness, defects at the time of birth; it can sterilize soil and affect air and water.

6. Thermal/Heat Pollution

Thermal/heat pollution is due to the excess heat in the environment creating unwanted changes over long time periods; due to the huge number of industrial plants, deforestation, urban sprawl, and air pollution.

7. Light Pollution

Light pollution occurs due to prominent excess illumination of an area.

Serious Effects of Pollution on Our Humans and Environment:

1. Environment Degradation
2. Human Health
3. Global Warming
4. Ozone Layer Depletion
5. Infertile Land

<https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/pollutiontypes.php>

Getting to know the Resources

In this section, we will provide you with a brief introduction to the Comedy Resource that you will use in when delivering this lesson plan in a group of adult learners.

What is covered in the Comedy Resource?





For the topic Pollution we decided to choose the format of the Caricature. We mixed one of Shakespeare's most famous characters Hamlet and the scene "To be, or not to be" with the gas mask and created a satirical look on the pollution problem. The power of the caricature is in their simplicity. In less than a second it can influence the spectators. As the philosophers say, less is more. That's the reason we have chosen this format.

A caricature is a rendered image showing the features of its subject in a simplified or exaggerated way through sketching, pencil strokes, or through other artistic drawings. Caricatures can be insulting or complimentary and can serve a political purpose or be drawn solely for entertainment. Caricatures of politicians are commonly used in editorial cartoons, while caricatures of movie stars are often found in entertainment magazines.

In literature, a caricature is a distorted representation of a person in a way that exaggerates some characteristics and oversimplifies others.

The term is derived from the Italian caricare—to charge or load. An early definition occurs in the English doctor Thomas Browne's Christian Morals, published posthumously in 1716.

When Men's faces are drawn with resemblance to some other Animals, the Italians call it, to be drawn in Caricatura.

Thus, the word "caricature" essentially means a "loaded portrait". Until the mid 19th century, it was commonly and mistakenly believed that the term shared the same root as the French 'charcuterie', likely owing to Parisian street artists using cured meats in their satirical portrayal of public figures.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caricature>

Applying this Comedy Resource

This Comedy resource can be applied in any context. The educators can take a literary novel, or poem or any kind of written text and use it in a different context in order to point out a specific topic or issue creating the farcis moment (live caricature). We will use the elements of Caricature magnifying Shakespeare's most famous character Hamlet and the scene "To be, or not to be" with the gas mask and create a satirical look on the pollution problem.

Lesson Plan

Title of Session:	To be or not to be - Pollution
Duration	Resources Required:





<p>This lesson plan will take 60 minutes to deliver</p>	<p>To deliver this lesson plan, you will require the following resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Laptop ● Projector ● Space for moving ● personal things (participants bags should be in the room) ● printed text
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Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this lesson, learners will be able to:

- Use drama techniques to raise awareness about pollution
- express themselves in

Workshop Opening

Duration	Description of Activity	Links to Support Materials
10 minutes	<p>Short warm up (five minutes). Next is an exercise called Caricature. Description: Caricature in drama sense is a physical body movement showing the features of its subject in a simplified or exaggerated way through moving. For example: a participant moves through the space, but one part of body leads (nose, elbo, stomach, finger, mouth, any body part) having in mind that that body part is much bigger or smaller than their own.</p>	

Group Activity 1

Duration	Description of Activity	Links to Support Materials
20 minutes	<p>Participants move through the space. Educator gives them a task which body part leads, changing the leading body part on their sign.</p>	





	<p>Ask them what they think about this exercise and did they find any specific, new character. Let them remember it.</p> <p>Next: participants get the paper with Hamlet text to read.</p> <p>Divide participants in pairs. Everyone takes their own bags and pulls out any item they have in the bag which pollutes the environment (all of us have that kind of an item). They brainstorm and discuss how this item is polluting the environment. Thinking what to do with it, while holding it in their hands as Hamlet (instead of a skull).</p>	<p>To be, or not to be: that is the question:</p> <p>Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer</p> <p>The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,</p> <p>Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,</p> <p>And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;</p> <p>No more; and by a sleep to say we end</p> <p>The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks</p> <p>That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation</p> <p>Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;</p> <p>To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;</p> <p>For in that sleep of death what dreams may come</p> <p>When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,</p> <p>Must give us pause: there's the respect</p> <p>That makes calamity of so long life</p>
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Group Activity 2		
Duration	Description of Activity	Links to Support Materials
20 minutes	<p>All participants decide which will be their Character representing Hamlet (from previous exercise - leading body part). Take your chosen item as a skull.</p> <p>Now in pairs practise your drama piece: Hamlet is talking to a skull in dilemma - equals participant and their character talks to their polluting item.</p> <p>Part one: Partner A has to read the text to partner B while s/he is moving through the space as their chosen character holding the item.</p> <p>Part two (upgraded version, if previous is too easy): Person A is improvising the text (based on Hamlet and pollution problem) and Person B is walking through the space.</p>	
Workshop Close		
Duration	Description of Activity	Links to Evaluation Survey
10 minutes	Discuss the exercises and possible solutions of "dilemma".	





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CREATIVE EXCHANGE



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