



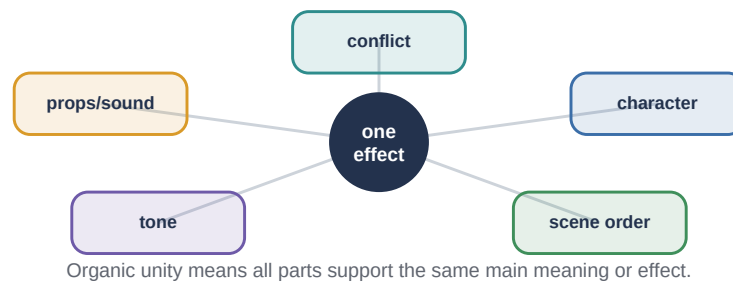
Organic Unity, Revision, and Adaptation Rationale

English 10 Term 1 - Unit 2 and Unit 4 Production Review

This reviewer explains how all parts of an adaptation should work together. It also explains how groups revise scripts or storyboards and how students explain their production choices through an adaptation rationale.

Target Competencies

- ENG-G10-T1-U002-C018:** Identify and explain organic unity.
- ENG-G10-T1-U004-C001:** Publish or present a literary output that reflects culture and meaning.
- ENG-G10-T1-U004-C002:** Identify meaning and purpose in selecting the literary form.
- ENG-G10-T1-U004-C003:** Compose literary texts using appropriate structure.
- ENG-G10-T1-U004-C004:** Revise literary texts for coherence and cohesion.
- ENG-G10-T1-U004-C005:** Publish the final literary output.



Main Idea

A strong adaptation is not made of random good parts. The parts must support one clear meaning, effect, or purpose.

Adaptation Link

Script, scene order, dialogue, acting, props, sound, point of view, and ending should work together so the audience understands the story.



1. What Is Organic Unity?

All parts should support the whole.

Organic unity is the idea that the parts of a text or performance should work together to create one clear whole. In a story, the conflict, characters, plot, point of view, diction, tone, mood, motifs, and ending should not feel separate or random.

In adaptation, organic unity means that every major production choice helps the audience understand the same main meaning or effect.

Simple Definition

Organic unity means **all parts work together**. If a part does not help the meaning, conflict, character, mood, or audience understanding, it may need to be changed or removed.

Part of Adaptation	Unity Question
Conflict	Is the main struggle clear from beginning to end?
Characters	Do the character actions match their role and motivation?
Scene order	Can the audience follow the story without confusion?
Dialogue	Do the lines reveal conflict, character, or meaning?
Tone and mood	Do the acting, sound, and visuals create the intended feeling?
Props and symbols	Do objects and images support the story instead of distracting from it?
Ending	Does the ending show the result of the conflict clearly?



2. Coherence and Cohesion

A revised output should be clear and connected.

Coherence means the whole output makes sense. Cohesion means the parts are connected smoothly. A script or storyboard may have good ideas, but it still needs coherence and cohesion so the audience can follow it.

Coherence

The audience understands the story, conflict, character choices, and ending. The output has a clear purpose and meaning.

Cohesion

Scenes, lines, transitions, props, and actions connect smoothly. The output does not feel broken into unrelated pieces.

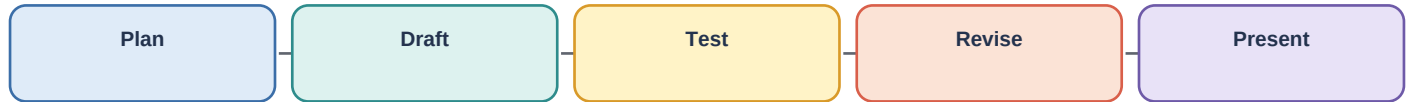
Problem	What It Looks Like	Revision Move
Missing connection	A scene appears without a clear reason.	Add a transition line or remove the scene.
Unclear conflict	The audience cannot tell what the problem is.	Strengthen the opening scene or dialogue.
Weak character motive	A character acts without a reason.	Add a line, action, or visual clue.
Sudden ending	The story stops without showing the result.	Add a final reaction or short closing scene.



3. Revision Is More Than Correction

Revision improves meaning, not only grammar.

Correction fixes surface errors such as spelling, grammar, punctuation, or format. Revision improves the work itself. A group revises when it changes structure, dialogue, scenes, timing, props, narration, or performance choices to make the adaptation clearer.



Revision is part of production. It improves meaning, clarity, sequence, and performance.

Correction

Fixing misspelled words, punctuation, grammar, capitalization, or script format.

Revision

Improving scene order, conflict clarity, character motivation, audience focus, tone, transitions, and ending.

Production Reminder

A rehearsal is a test. If a scene looks confusing when performed, the script or storyboard still needs revision.



4. Revising a Script or Storyboard

Use revision to make the performance easier to understand.

A script or storyboard should guide the group clearly. It should show what happens, who speaks, where actors move, what the audience sees, and how the scene connects to the next part.

Revision Focus	Question to Ask	Possible Improvement
Scene order	Does this scene come at the right time?	Move, combine, or remove scenes.
Dialogue	Does this line reveal conflict or character?	Shorten, simplify, or strengthen the line.
Stage direction	Do actors know what to do?	Add movement, pause, facial expression, or position.
Camera or stage focus	Does the audience know where to look?	Use close-up, blocking, stillness, or narrator cue.
Props and sound	Do they support meaning?	Use fewer but clearer objects or sounds.
Ending	Does the final moment show the result?	Add a final line, image, gesture, or silence.

Evidence Rule

A revision should have a reason. Use this sentence: We revised _____ because the original text shows _____ and the audience needs to understand _____.



5. Purpose and Audience

A group should know why and for whom the adaptation is made.

Purpose is the reason for creating the adaptation. Audience means the people who will watch, listen, or read. A clear purpose helps the group choose the right form, tone, scenes, and ending.

Purpose	What the Group Might Emphasize
To show sacrifice	Use meaningful props, quiet tone, and character reactions.
To show deception	Control what the audience knows and when the truth is revealed.
To show social pressure	Use setting, costume, dialogue, and contrast between groups.
To show fear or guilt	Use pauses, silence, close focus, and repeated actions.
To show character change	Make the first and final behavior clearly different.

Purpose Question

What should the audience understand after watching our adaptation?

Audience Question

What do we need to show clearly so classmates can follow the story?



6. What Is an Adaptation Rationale?

A rationale explains why the group made its choices.

An adaptation rationale is a short explanation of the group's production decisions. It does not only summarize the story. It explains why the group chose certain scenes, characters, dialogue, props, sounds, camera or stage focus, tone, and ending.

A Rationale Should Answer

- What text did the group adapt?
- What main conflict or meaning did the group keep?
- What major changes were made?
- Why were those changes needed?
- What evidence from the source text supports the choices?

The rationale is important because it proves that the adaptation is based on understanding, not only performance.

Simple Rationale Frame

We adapted _____. We focused on _____ because the text shows _____. We changed _____ so that _____. We kept _____ because it is important to the original meaning.



7. Explaining Choices With Evidence

A strong rationale connects production choices to the source text.

A group should not say only, 'We chose this because it looked nice.' A stronger explanation connects the choice to the source text and to audience understanding.

We used a letter as a prop.	It looks nice.	The letter is important because it carries the secret that changes the conflict.
We used silence after the final line.	It is dramatic.	The silence helps the audience feel the result of the character's decision.
We changed the setting.	It is easier.	We changed the setting to fit our available space, but kept the same conflict and character choice.
We used a narrator.	Someone had to explain.	The narrator helps show information that the original text gives through narration.

Best Explanation Pattern

We chose _____ because the text shows _____. This helps the audience understand _____.



8. Publishing or Presenting the Final Output

The final output should be complete, clear, and accountable.

To publish or present means to share the completed output with an audience. In this unit, the final output may be a live scene, staged reading, recorded short film, storyboard pitch, or another approved adaptation format.

The final output should not be judged only by technical polish. It should show understanding of the source text, appropriate structure, clear craft choices, revision, and group contribution.

Final Package Part	Purpose
Adaptation output	Shows the group's final performance or presentation.
Script or storyboard	Shows structure, scene sequence, dialogue, and stage or camera plan.
Group rationale	Explains why the group made important adaptation choices.
Individual reflection	Shows each learner's contribution and understanding.
Evidence from text	Keeps the adaptation connected to the source story.

Final Output Reminder

Simple is acceptable if it is clear. A short, coherent scene with strong evidence is better than a complicated output that loses the story.



9. Individual Reflection and Accountability

Each student should be able to explain his or her contribution.

Individual reflection shows what each learner contributed and understood. It protects the group task from becoming the work of only a few members.

A Good Reflection Names

the learner's role or contribution, one problem the group solved, one revision made, one craft concept used, and one reason the final output stayed connected to the source text.

Reflection Focus	Useful Sentence Starter
Contribution	My role in the group was _____, and I helped by _____.
Craft concept	One craft concept we used was _____.
Revision	We revised _____ because _____.
Evidence	This choice is connected to the text because _____.
Learning	I learned that adaptation means _____.



10. Key Terms to Remember

Use these terms when revising and explaining the final adaptation.

Term	Short Meaning
Organic Unity	All parts of the output work together to support one clear meaning or effect.
Coherence	The whole output makes sense.
Cohesion	The parts of the output are connected smoothly.
Revision	Improving meaning, structure, clarity, and performance choices.
Correction	Fixing surface errors such as grammar, spelling, punctuation, or format.
Purpose	The reason for creating the adaptation.
Audience	The people who will watch, listen to, or read the output.
Adaptation Rationale	An explanation of why the group made its production choices.
Publication or Presentation	Sharing the final output with an audience.
Accountability	Showing each learner's real contribution and understanding.

Final Reference Sentence

Our adaptation is unified because _____. We revised _____ so the audience would understand _____. This choice is supported by the text because _____.

This reviewer prepares groups for final revision, presentation, adaptation rationale, and individual reflection.