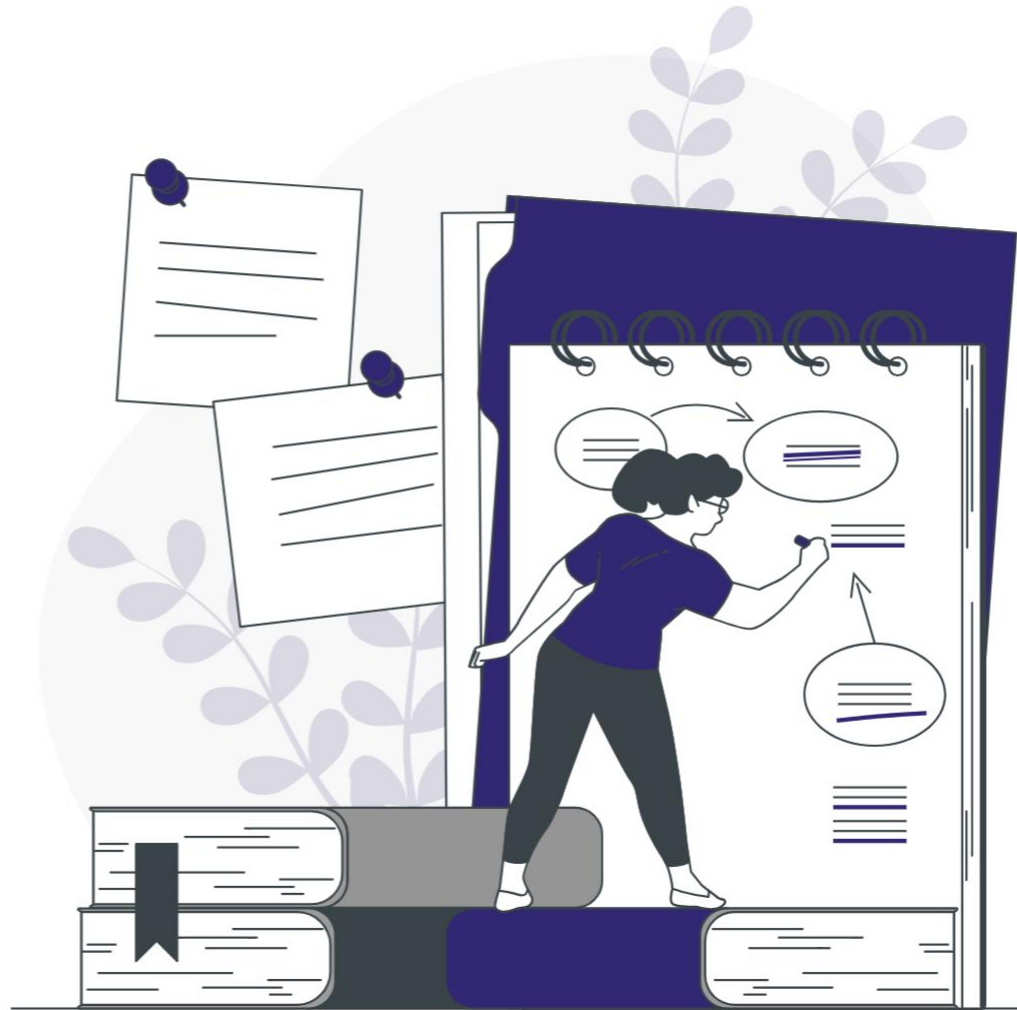


# Basics of Script Writing





**A script is a blueprint for communication—**

- what to say**
- how to say it**
- who speaks and**
- what the audience should feel or do**



# Why is it important?

**Clarity & Timing:** Ensures lessons are intentional, organized and paced.

**Engagement:** Structures flow and integrates multimedia for active learning.

## Idea & Purpose

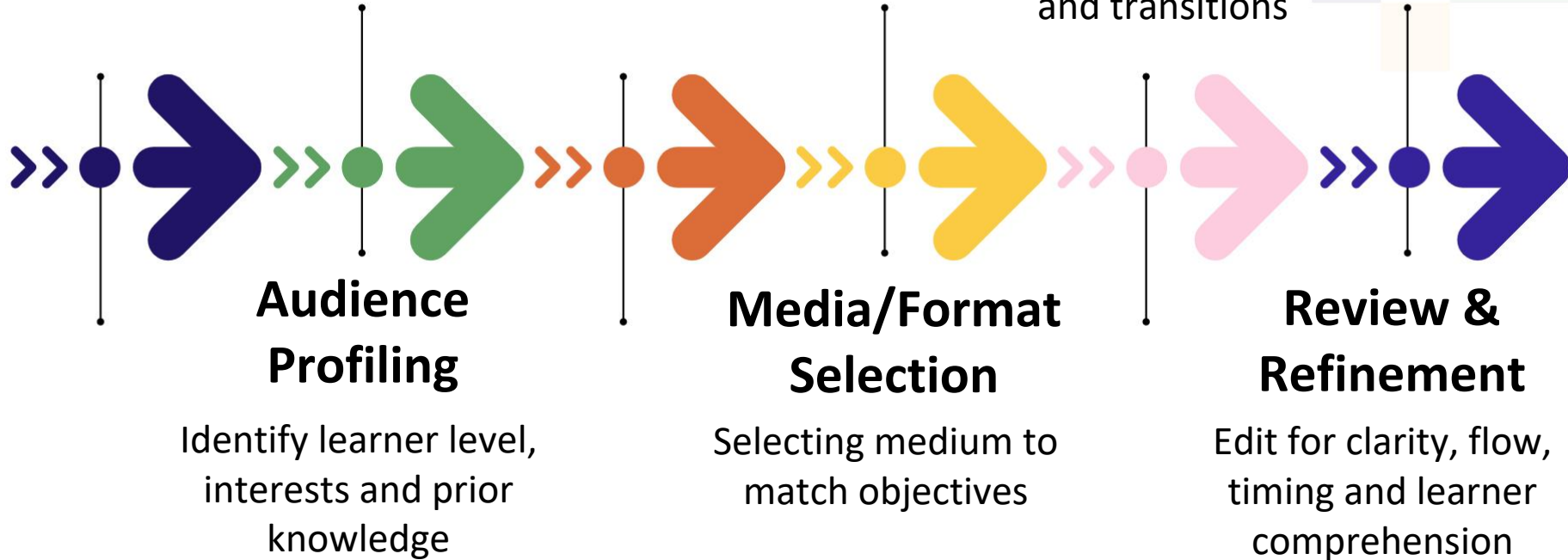
Define the message and specific learning outcome

## Research

Collect facts, visuals, stories, to support learning goals

## Structuring & Writing

Craft a Hook, Body Closing with dialogue, narration, and transitions



# – Types of Scripts That Bring Lessons to Life

Match format to learning goals and learner profiles for clearer, more engaging lessons

## Animation

### When to Use

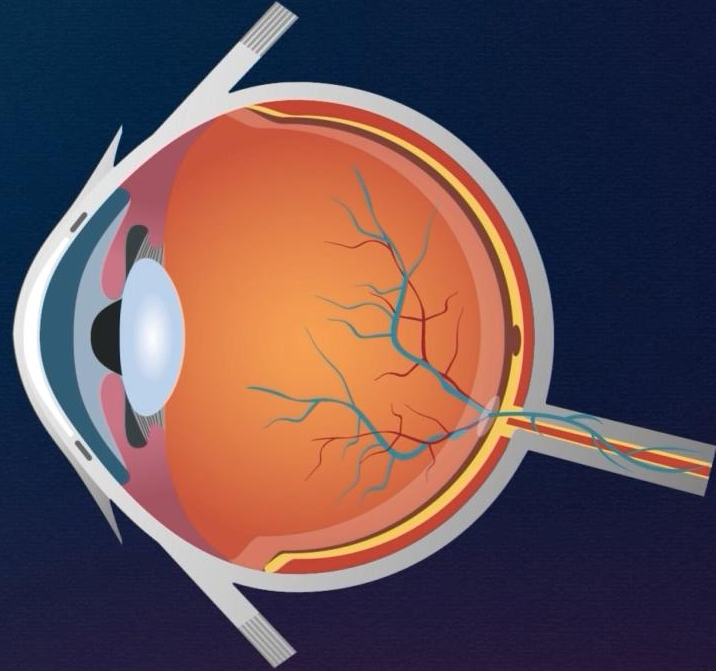
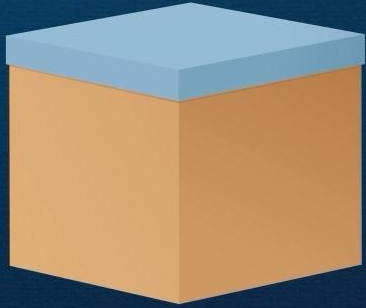
Abstract or microscopic concepts, processes too fast/small/dangerous storytelling

### Advantages

Visualizes complex ideas, flexible, repeatable

### Example in education

Cell division, water cycle, historical events



- Now, use the information given in the picture to write a paragraph about a banana. Share your responses with your classmate.
- On the basis of the story 'A Bottle of Dew' write dialogues and enact it with expressions. Present it in your classroom.



**Let us explore**

Find out the varieties of bananas which are grown, cultivated in different parts of India. You can find information about websites such as:

<https://nhb.gov.in/pdf/fruits/banana/ban013>



There is a special kind of banana called Blue Java banana. This banana gets its name from its blue skin. It is also known as Ice Cream banana as it is so sweet that it tastes like ice cream. It is grown in East Asia and Hawaii. These bananas grow to a height of fifteen to twenty feet.

**THE RAVEN AND THE FOX**

**us do these activities before we read.**

We know that frogs croak. Did you know that ravens also croak? Which animal is shown to be cunning in stories? Circle the correct answer.

- (a) tiger
- (b) fox
- (c) bear



**Let us read**

Mr Raven was perched upon a limb,  
 And Reynard the Fox looked up at him;  
 For the Raven held in his great big beak,  
 A morsel the Fox would go far to seek.  
 Said the Fox, in admiring tones: "My word,  
 Sir Raven, you are a handsome bird.  
 If you would only sing,  
 My friends would call you King."

# – Types of Scripts That Bring Lessons to Life

Match format to learning goals and learner profiles for clearer, more engaging lessons

## Documentary

### When to Use

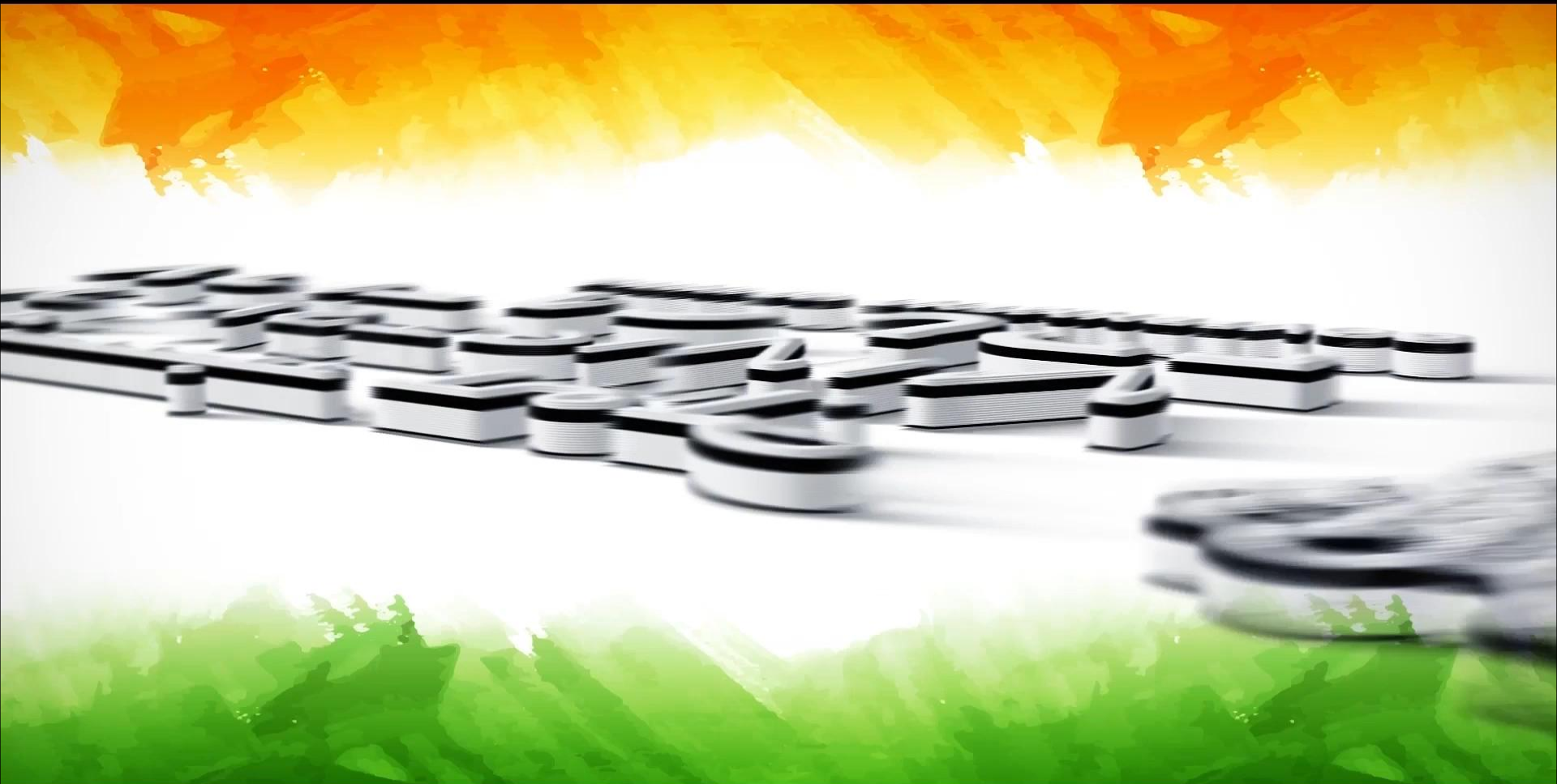
Real-world issues, deep dives into historical, scientific, or social topics; perspectives from experts or communities

### Advantages

Authentic, research-based, provides context, connects learning to real life

### Example in education

Environmental case studies, historical events, cultural studies, social justice topics



# – Types of Scripts That Bring Lessons to Life

Match format to learning goals and learner profiles for clearer, more engaging lessons

## Live-action video (instructional/experiments)

### When to Use

Real-world demonstrations, human interaction, experiments

### Advantages

Builds connection, shows reality, captures emotion

### Example in education

Classroom experiments, expert interviews, field trips.



Let's learn something more

# – Types of Scripts That Bring Lessons to Life

Match format to learning goals and learner profiles for clearer, more engaging lessons

## Fiction (roleplay/drama)

### When to Use

To explore ideas and feelings, teach stories and characters, and act out real-life situations safely.

### Advantages

It captures attention, builds empathy, and helps students think deeply about people and experiences.

### Example in education

Use it for role-plays, story or literature lessons, simple dramatizations, and social-emotional activities.



# – Types of Scripts That Bring Lessons to Life

Match format to learning goals and learner profiles for clearer, more engaging lessons

## Lecture

### When to Use

Concept explanations, theory-heavy content, broad overviews

### Advantages

Clear, structured, good for in-depth explanations and storytelling

### Example in education

Concept breakdowns, teaching principles, long-form explanations, narratives

विद्यया ऽ मृतमश्नुते



एन सी ई आर टी  
NCERT



## Idea & Purpose

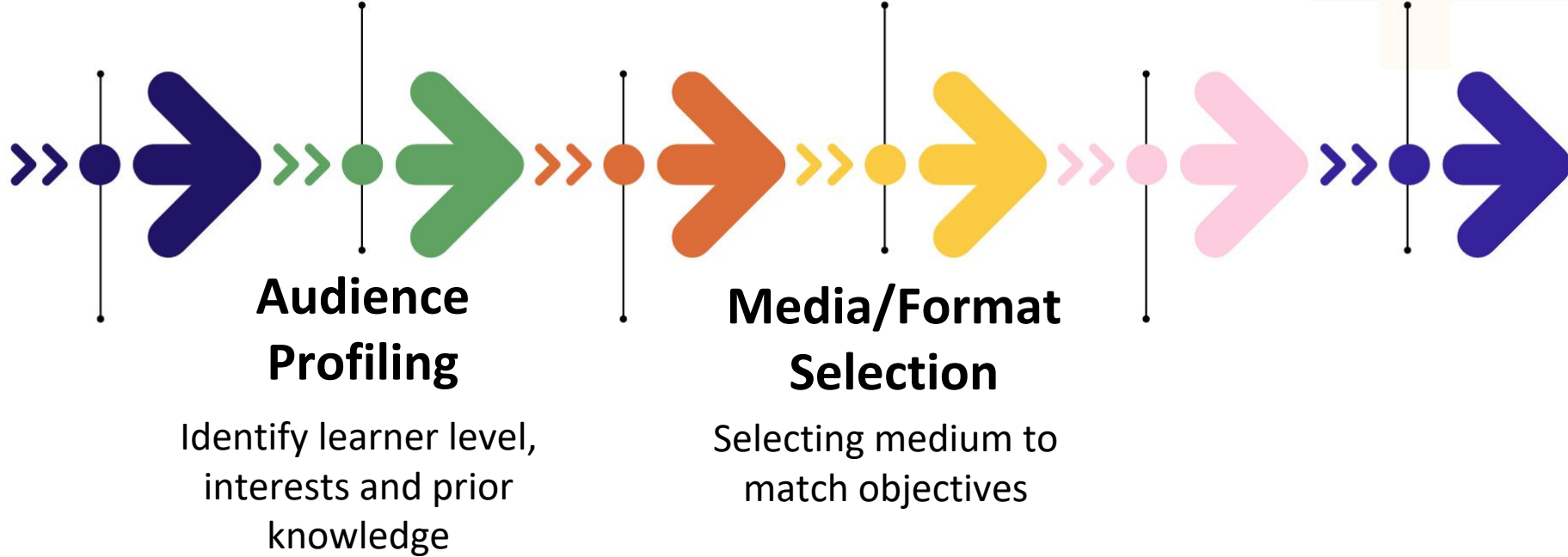
Define the message and specific learning outcome

## Research

Collect facts, visuals, stories, to support learning goals

## Structuring & Writing

Craft a hook, body, proper conclusion, dialogue, narration,



# Structuring & Writing

## 1. Use Hooks

### → Explanation

Start with something that grabs attention.

*“Have you ever wondered why some plants grow faster than others?”*

## 2. Conversational

### → Explanation

Makes your script feel personal and relatable.

*“You will discover how to solve this puzzle step by step.”*

## 3. Active Voice & Concise Sentences

### → Explanation

Keeps learners engaged.

*“Mix the ingredients” instead of “The ingredients should be mixed.”*

# Structuring & Writing

## 4. Structure Your Script Clearly

→ **Explanation**

Organize into **Opening** → **Body** → **Closing**, with logical flow and transitions.

*“Introduce topic → Explain steps/concepts → Summarize and call to action”*

## 5. Maintain Continuity

→ **Explanation**

Ensure scenes, narration and visuals flow logically; avoid jarring jumps.

*“Instructional: Show seed → sprout → grown plant”*

# Elements of a script & format

<b>Scene / Scene Heading —</b> defines indoor/exterior setting, time,	<b>Dialogue / Narration —</b> spoken content and voice-over	<b>Visuals —</b> images or animations supporting the spoken content	<b>Sound / Music—</b> enhance mood and clarity
<b>INT.</b> <b>BEDROOM —</b> <b>NIGHT</b>	<b>PRIYA</b> (whispering) Please don't be a spider... <i>A tiny dragon pops out and sneezes fire.</i>  <b>DRAGON</b> My bad. Allergies.	A glowing box lies on Priya's desk. She approaches cautiously.	Low, mystical tones swell as the glowing box pulses.

# Elements of a script & format

<b>Narration</b> — spoken content and voice-over	<b>Visuals</b> — images or animations supporting the spoken content
<b>NARRATION:</b> In every corner of our world, a tiny creature plays a huge role.. the humble bee.	Meadow with bees
<b>NARRATION:</b> Bees are nature's tireless workers...	Close-up of bees collecting pollen
<b>EXPERT BYTE:</b> "Without bees, pollination rates would drop..."	Expert speaking on camera

## Idea & Purpose

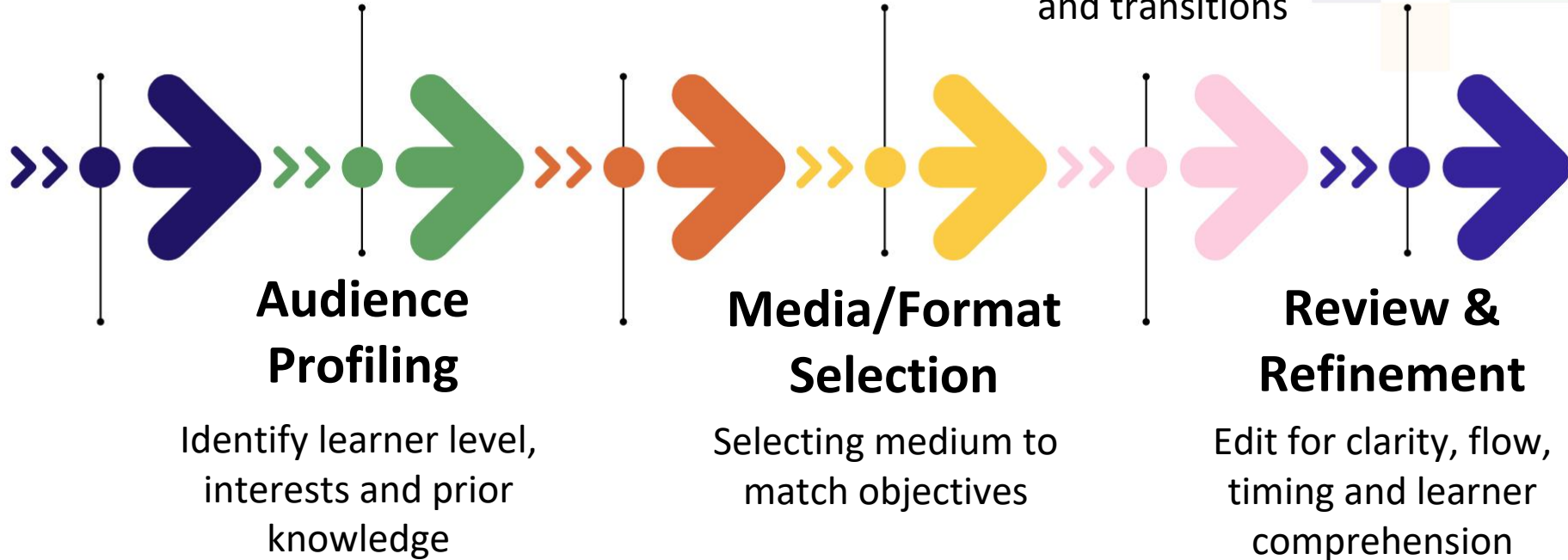
Define the message and specific learning outcome

## Research

Collect facts, visuals, stories, to support learning goals

## Structuring & Writing

Craft a Hook, Body Closing with dialogue, narration, and transitions



# Review and Refinement

**Content Accuracy** : Verify facts, examples and instructions.



**Clarity & Flow** – Ensure narration, dialogue and visuals follow a logical sequence.



**Timing** – Fit each segment into the intended duration.



# Review and Refinement

**Language & Tone** – Check readability, simplicity and appropriateness.



**Consistency** – Maintain continuity in scenes, characters, terminology.



**Feedback** – Seek input from colleagues, subject experts, or test audience.



# Note: Additional Guidelines

- **Font & Size:** The industry-standard font is almost universally Courier 12pt. This is because Courier is a monospaced font where every character takes up the same amount of horizontal space, which is critical for consistent page-to-time estimation.
- In a standard film/TV script, **12pt** is mandatory for all elements (Action/Narration, Dialogue, Character names, etc.) to maintain the page-to-minute ratio.

# Note: Additional Guidelines

- **Consistency:** Use uniform formatting for headings, dialogue, narration, and visual cues.
- **Scene Headings:** Clearly label scenes or sections for easy navigation.
- **Timing estimates:** For standard film/TV screenplays, the timing estimate is based on the *page count*. One page of correctly formatted script  $\approx$  One minute of screen time. This is why the font/size consistency is so strict.