

Teamwork means enjoying working together

What makes an excellent freeze frame?
(levels, stillness, focus, expression, contact, dynamics, shapes)

Techniques
Angel Devil
Pause Play
Pause
Multi Role
Choral Speech

Being Creative

What kind of character is Big Bad Bun?

Games, trust and team building activities

Techniques
Shared narration
Devising
Line learning

Playing a character
Moving/thinking in character.
Relationships.
Relationships

Line learning

Big Bad Bun Essential Vocabulary

Actor	Person on stage performing.
Character	The person in the story the actor pretends to be - e.g. Hermione is a heroic character in Harry Potter.
Characterisation	To pretend to be another personality, person using acting skill, insight, and creativity. Modern actors often play several characters in the same play.
Creative Skills	A complex and brilliant set of skills mixing intelligence and imagination with other people and tasks.
Devising	Making up a scene or story with others.
Expressing emotions	How actors show specific emotions using body, face and movement. Everyone expresses a huge range of emotions.
Freeze Frames	A still image of a point in the story, a character or location made of the performers in interesting shapes.
Multi-role	The actor plays more than one character, or narrator. Actors can also play elements of a picture or objects/ moods.
Rehearsal Skills	Where actors use time to develop, explore and improve their scene. They might practice, try things, add detail, change parts, memorise work, and improve their vocal and movement skills.
Actions and Reactions	Action - what one character does. Reaction - how another responds.
Story Theatre	Non-naturalistic, very physical theatre using the whole team, choral speech, actions, comedy and movement to tell a story.

Teamwork Skills	Working as a company with communication, creative and fantastic group skills awareness as a team.
Shared Narration and Choral Speech	Speaking in unison with accuracy and expression.
Unison	Moving or talking together in a synchronised way.
Non-Verbal Communication	Everything we convey through movement, stillness, gesture and expression.
Transitions	The sections linking freezes. Ideally these are in unison, quick and creative.
Angel Devil	A technique to show a character's internal conflict.
Pause-Play-Pause	A technique to bring a moment to life between freeze frames.



Actors and characters

Shakespearean rom-com: Midsummer Night's Dream

- Love
- Mischief
- Magic

The Tragedy of Macbeth

- Greed
- Ambition
- Betrayal
- Love

How can actors convey complex emotions?

Rehearsal Skills
Physical theatre
Actions
Interpretation

Audience understanding

Non verbal communication

Transitions between ensemble images

Performance skills

- Line security
- Literacy
- Emotions
- Characters
- Relationships

Midsummer Night's Dream Essential Vocabulary




Line Learning	A collection of strategies we use to actively learn lines with repetition, social learning and home learning.
Themes	The central idea or message explored by a play e.g. Big Bad Bun explores choices and consequences.
Romantic Comedy	A rom-com explores the search for love as a series of comic problems that need to be solved (MND/Love, Actually).
Interpretation	How individuals see a character or story. For example, how David Walliams plays Bottom is different to how Pearce Quigley does!
Relationships	How a character interacts with other characters, and the audience.
Physical Theatre	Theatre where movement is key at creating meaning.
Performance Skills	These skills include how actors use their voice, their bodies, their faces, their understanding and their energy and effort.
Literacy	How well an actor can 'read' scripts, stories and emotions.
Dialogue	Speech between two or more characters in a play.
Imagery	This is how actors create the images of love, fun and magic in the woods in Midsummer Night's Dream.

Macbeth Essential Vocabulary

Tragedy	A serious work with an unhappy ending.
Protagonist	Main character.
Antagonist	Adversary of the main character.
Anti-Hero	Main character who lacks convention heroic qualities.
Chorus	A chorus comments on the action. They narrate, argue, warn, agree, encourage, and talk to the audience. They can represent lots of points of view.
Inner Conflict	Struggle in the mind of a protagonist.
Exploring Character	Exercises that help us understand character better.
Supernatural	Forces beyond rational understanding – ghosts, witches, vampires.
Power	Ability to control events or people, status or leadership.
Audience	The people who watch the show.
Staging	How the stage is set out and what is on it.
Ensemble	The team of actors working closely together.
Symbols and Representation	Images that have deeper meanings in art and drama e.g. red represents blood and danger, a dove is a symbol of peace.

Natural Fibres

Natural fibres come from biological sources (plants and animals). They are renewable and biodegradable.

Name	Image	Properties	Uses
Cotton Sourced from the cotton plant.		Strong, highly absorbent and cool to wear in hot weather. It is also easy to dye and wash. However, it creases easily, can shrink and is flammable.	Clothing, upholstery and towels.
Wool Sourced from animal fleece (mainly sheep).		Soft, warm and absorbent. It is also crease-resistant and has low flammability. However, it can shrink and takes a long time to dry.	Jumpers, rugs, blankets, coats, carpets.
Silk Sourced from silkworm cocoons.		Lightweight, smooth and soft. It has a lustre due to its fibre's triangular structure. However, it is expensive, weak when wet and creases easily.	Dresses, ties, soft furnishings and upholstery.

Synthetic Fibres

Synthetic fibres are polymers manufactured from chemical sources or fossil fuels. Therefore, most synthetic fibres are not sustainable or biodegradable.

Name	Image	Properties	Uses
Polyester		Strong and durable with low flammability. It is also non-absorbent and resistant to creases and biological damage. However, it is not very warm.	Sportswear, raincoats, bedsheets, rope, bedding.
Polyamide (nylon)		Lightweight but strong and hard-wearing. It is also crease-resistant, warm and non-absorbent. However, it is easily damaged by sunlight.	Ropes, sportswear, tights, swimwear.
Elastane (Lycra®)		Smooth, strong and very stretchy (elastic). It keeps its shape well and is crease resistant. However, it is highly flammable.	Sportswear, swimwear, leggings, underwear.

Cutting and Shearing

There are a range of tools available for cutting and shearing fabrics.



Fabric Shears

Also known as dressmaking scissors, these have long, sharp blades to cut fabric quickly and neatly.



Pinking Shears

These have serrated blades that are used to cut a zigzag edge into certain fabrics to stop them from fraying.



Embroidery Scissors

These have short, sharp blades that are suited to delicate work such as cutting threads. The blades are slightly curved to prevent them from piercing the fabric.



Seam Rippers

These have a small, forked blade that is used to unpick seams. The prongs help to grip tight threads so that the blade can cut them.

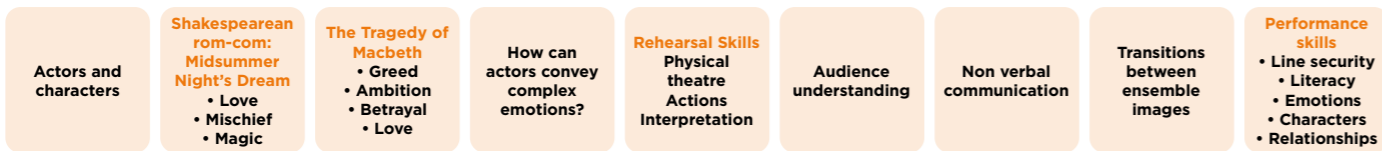
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Forms of Poetry

Form, in poetry, can be understood as the physical structure of the poem: the length of the lines, their rhythms, their system of rhymes and repetition.

Auto-biographical	A poem about the poet's life and experiences.
Ballad	A form of poetry often set to music.
Blank verse	Verse with no rhyme – usually ten syllables
Dramatic monologue	A character speaks to the reader.
Epic poem	Tragic/heroic story poems
First person	Poem written from the poet's viewpoint or perspective using 'I'.
Free Verse	No regular rhyme/rhythm
Lyrical	Emotional and beautiful
Narrative	A form of poetry that tells a story
Ode	Lyrical poem often addressed to one person.
Rhetoric	Persuasive
Sonnet	14 line poem often to do with love
Third person	A detached perspective (someone who isn't directly involved in the action) explains everything that is happening.

Poetry Terminology (Structure)

Anaphora	A device that consists of repeating a sequence of words at the beginning of neighbouring sentences.
Caesura	A pause in a line of poetry.
Enjambment	A thought or sense, phrase or clause, in a line of poetry that does not come to an end at the line break, but moves over to the next line.
Epistrophe	A device that can be defined as the repetition of phrases or words at the ends of the clauses or sentences.
Juxtaposition	The act of placing two things side by side for comparison.
Quatrain	A set of four lines.
Rhyme	Close similarity in the final sounds of two or more words or lines of writing.
Stanza	A stanza is a division of four or more lines in a poem.
Volta	The turning point of a poem.