

DRAMA

Key Terminology and Vocabulary

<u>Physicality</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Facial Expressions	Using your face to show your emotions
Body Language	Using your body to show emotions
Gestures	Using your hands to communicate feelings
Stance / Posture	The way your character stands
Gait	The way your character walks
Levels	Using different heights onstage (it could be used to show your character's power)

<u>Knowledge and Understanding</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Naturalism	An acting style that focuses on believability
Practitioner	Someone who creates new ways to engage with theatre
Blocking	Adding movement and acting to a performance
Devising	Creating a new scene that you have made up

<u>Interaction</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Audience Sightlines	What the audience can see from their seats
Breaking Character	Coming out of role during a performance
Corpsing	Laughing unintentionally in a performance
Proxemics	Using distance between characters to show their relationship (e.g. close = friends)

<u>Voice</u>		
	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
PPPTV	Pace	How quickly or slowly you speak
	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
	Pause	Stopping for dramatic effect
	Tone	The emotion you are showing in your voice
	Volume	How loud or quiet your voice is
	Projection	Making sure your voice is loud enough to be heard without shouting
	Accent	A way of pronouncing words which shows where your character is from
	Enunciation	Saying your lines clearly
	Emphasis	Stressing part of a word/sentence to show how your character feels

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Key Techniques and Practitioners



Who?	Konstantin Stanislavski
When?	1863-1938
Job?	Drama Practitioner
Created?	Naturalism (a theatre genre that aims to create believable performances)

Stanislavskian Techniques:

	'What if?'	Questioning how a character might react by asking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'What if [THIS] happened to my character? • How would they react?
	Free Body	Using relaxation techniques to leave your life behind and fully embody your character
	Emotion Memory	Remembering times we felt similarly to our character to show real and convincing emotion

Top Tips:

Ways to learn lines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehearse with a partner 2. Record yourself saying your lines and listen back to them 3. Think about what you do and how you move during your speech - you can then assign a movement or gesture to a particular line
Researching ideas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use the internet to help find answers, but don't rely on just one website (and make sure you don't just use Wikipedia!) 2. Ask friends/relatives about your topic. They may be able to give advice or help 3. Create a mind-map with all your ideas on it. This way, you can visually see all the ideas you have so far
Costume and Props	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costume and props need to add to the performance - not just because you want to wear something comfy! 2. Think: 'why these specific clothes?'

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Half-Term 3: Darkwood Factory

<u>Darkwood Factory</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Theatre In Education (TiE)	<i>Theatre in education (TiE) is a genre of theatre that has a very clear moral or social message for young people.</i>
Teacher In Role	<i>The teacher takes on the role of a character to lead students into an imaginary scene/situation.</i>
Thought-Tracking	<i>A thought-track is when a character steps out of a scene to address the about how they're feeling.</i>
Conscience Corridor	<i>The class forms two lines facing each other. The teacher or a participant walks between the lines as each member of the group speaks their advice.</i>
Hot Seating	<i>A rehearsal technique where a character is questioned by the group about their background, behaviour and motivation.</i>
Multi-role	<i>Multi-role is when an actor plays more than one character onstage.</i>
Poverty	<i>Poverty is not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter.</i>

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Half-Term 4: 'Glow'

<u>'Glow'</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Theme	<i>The key issue explored</i>
Playwright	<i>The person who wrote the play</i>
Duologue	<i>A conversation between two characters</i>
Relationship	<i>The nature of the connection between characters in a drama (or in life)</i>
Improvising for Understanding	<i>Imaginative devising in character to help actors develop understanding</i>
Characterisation	<i>How the actors develop and build a representation of character using vocal, physical and thinking skills</i>
Resentment	<i>A complex emotion that can combine anger, disappointment, blame, and fear. Kul is a resentful character.</i>
Costume	<i>What actors wear to convey character</i>
Conflict	<i>Glow sees character troubled by inner conflict and disagreement between characters</i>

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Whole Class Feedback Sheet

My Targets:

Darkwood...		'Glow'	

Physicality

1. Facial Expressions
Make sure you use your face to match the emotion that your character is feeling!
2. Body Language
Do you use your whole body to help show an emotion? E.g. 'crossed arms' = anger
3. Gestures
Use your hands/head to communicate an emotion or thought!
4. Gait
Think about how your character walks. Does it match their age/emotions?
5. Stance
Consider how your character stands. What is their posture like? Why like this?

Knowledge and Understanding

6. Your Role
Do you know why your character says/does something? What is their motive?
7. Your Lines/Performance
Have you rehearsed enough? Have you practiced at home?
8. Drama Terminology
Use your Essential Knowledge Sheets to refresh some key words!
9. Focused and Relevant Devising
Have you made sure that your devised scenes are relevant and true to character?
10. Believable Acting
How can you use Stanislavskian methods to portray truth and believability?

Interaction

11. Rehearsal Process
How can you focus more in lessons to ensure you make good progress?
12. Proxemics
How can you show relationships onstage by using distance between characters?
13. Character Interaction
How does your character interact with others?
14. Confidence
Push through your nerves through quality rehearsal! You can do it!
15. Keeping in Role (and not 'Corpsing!')
stay in character, don't laugh on stage and feel confident in your ability!

Vocal Expression (PPPTV)

16. Pace
Do you speak too quickly/slowly?
17. Pitch
Is your voice high/low enough for the role?
18. Pause
Do you pause for dramatic effect?
19. Tone
What emotion are you trying to show in your voice?
20. Volume
Make sure you're not too loud or quiet!