

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 Facts and Top Tips

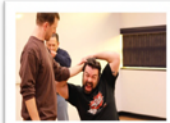


Who?	William Shakespeare
When?	1564-1616, Stratford-upon-Avon
Job?	Playwright
Created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 plays (including 'Othello') • Over 150 poems

Stage Combat Rules:

- Health and safety is of **UTMOST IMPORTANCE**.
- Trust and focus are **ESSENTIAL**.
- The 'victim' is **ALWAYS** the person in control.
- Agree a safe word and always **RELEASE IMMEDIATELY** if said.
- **DO NOT** endanger any one in the room, including yourself.

Failure to follow these rules will result in immediate removal from the room. You may also not be allowed take part in any further practical stage combat lessons.



Top Tips:

Ways to learn combat

1. Make sure you and your partner trust one another.
2. Start slowly and exaggerated. As confidence grows, pick up the pace and make the action more believable.
3. Think about what you do and how you move during your combat - is your reaction believable?

Stage Combat Kit

When conducting Stage Combat, it is important that you are comfortable and can move freely. You need to bring something that you can get changed into in order to take part in the lesson.

This could be:

1. PE kit
2. Joggers
3. Shorts
4. Leggings
5. T-Shirts

Once we have begun Stage Combat, you will need to bring this kit every week

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Half-Term 3: Stage Combat

Stage Combat	
Vocabulary	Definition
B.E.D.P.A.N.	<i>An acronym for 'Balance', 'Eye-Contact', 'Distance', 'Plan', 'Action', and 'Necessary Reaction'.</i>
B.E.D.P.A.N.	Balance <i>Place your strongest foot behind you. Keep a straight posture.</i>
	Eye-Contact <i>Maintain focus by keeping eye-contact with your partner. Don't be distracted.</i>
	Distance <i>Keep an arm's length distance between you and your partner whilst you begin rehearsing.</i>
	Plan <i>Be sure to discuss every detail about what you are going to do before you do it.</i>
	Action <i>Start with your combat in slow motion. Start to increase speed when confident.</i>
	Necessary Reaction <i>Make it look believable with your facial expressions and any noises you make.</i>

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Half-Term 4: 'Darkwood Factory'

Darkwood Factory	
Vocabulary	Definition
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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Whole Class Feedback Sheet

My Targets:

Stage Combat		Darkwood...	

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. Health and Safety
Be careful! How can you adjust your combat to ensure everyone is safe?
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 make your performance feel more realistic? Do you react as needed?

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!