

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	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)
Body as Prop	Using yours and your group members' bodies to represent an object

<u>Knowledge and Understanding</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Blocking	Adding movement and acting to a performance
Devising	Creating a new scene that you have made up
Improvising	Making something up on the spot

<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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Half-Term 3: Pantomime

<u>Pantomime</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Pantomime	A genre of theatre which uses song and dance, humour, exaggeration and is usually based upon a well-known fairy tale
Archetype	The first example that springs to mind when a character type is mentioned
Slapstick	Comedy that is based upon clumsy actions and embarrassing events
Stock Characters	The characters that are always in a pantomime (dame, villain, hero, sidekick)
Pantomime Dame	A very funny, exaggerated female role, usually played by a male actor
Protagonist	The hero of the play/story
Antagonist	The villain of the play/story
Sidekick	The hero's best friend
Henchman	The villain's servant
Audience Participation	The audience are expected to take part in pantos by cheering, booing, shouting out etc.
Breaking the 4 th Wall	Talking to the audience whilst in character

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Half-Term 4: Duologues

<u>Duologues</u>	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Duologue	A scripted performance that has only two actors onstage
Dialogue	A conversation in a play/tv show/film
Stage Directions	An instruction in a play that tells an actor how to say a line, how to move, or how to interact with a character/object
Beat	A moment of dramatic tension, usually shown by using a pause
Set	The set is where the acting takes place. It also includes larger objects that help the audience to understand where the action is happening such as tables, chairs and blocks
Props	Objects that actors carry and use as part of their performance (short for 'properties')

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Whole Class Feedback Sheet

My Targets:

Pantomime		Duologues	

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. Exaggeration
Push yourself! Have you made sure that your role is over-the-top?

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
If your ideas have been too silly, how can you change it to create a strong piece?
10. Narration Techniques
Be sure to use a range of narration styles - chorus, canon and shared!

Interaction

11. Rehearsal Process
How can you focus more in lessons to ensure you make good progress?
12. Audience Sightlines
Make sure that the audience can always see your face and facial expressions!
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!