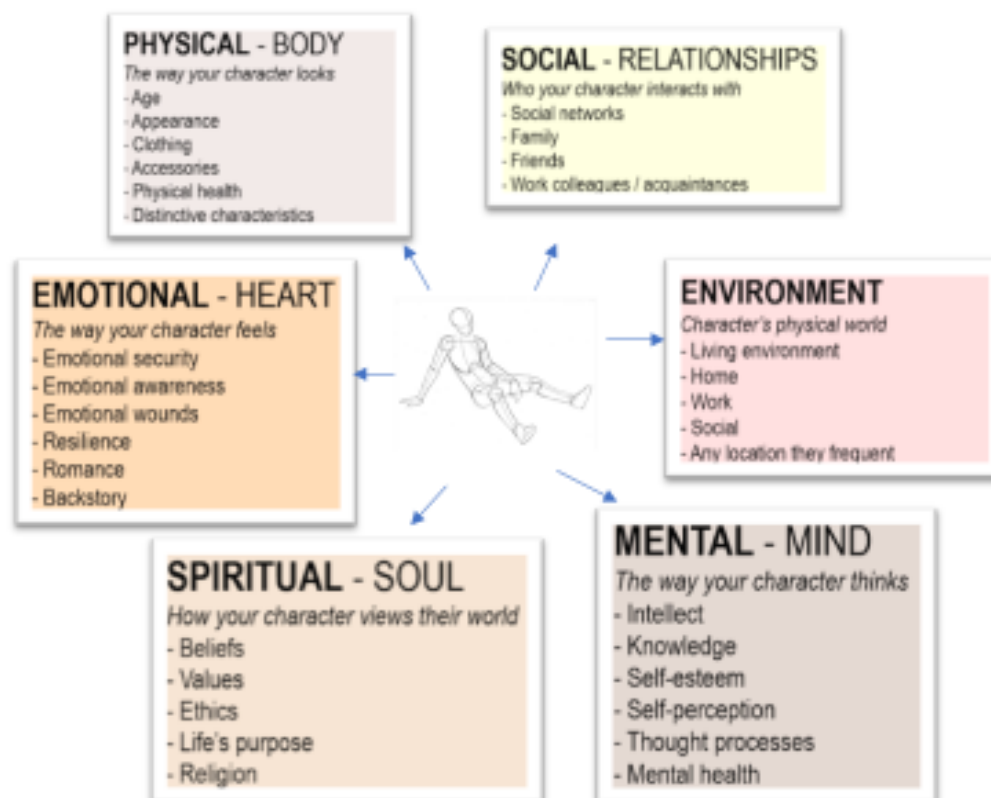


Year 7 Drama

Characterisation



Key skills	
Body language	How your posture or stance conveys feelings or personality
Gesture	The way you communicate with your hands or another specific part of the body
Facial expression	The way your face moves to convey an emotional state
Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body
Voice Projection	Voice projection is the strength of speaking whereby the voice is used loudly and clearly.
Pace	The speed in which lines are delivered
Directing	The director is responsible for shaping every aspect of the final performance



Status, Characterisation and Improvisation

Key words:

1. Status	The power difference in the relationship between two characters
2. Characterisation	Becoming a character that is different from you by using physical and vocal skills
3. Improvisation	To invent and create something as you go, without pre-planning your ideas.
4. Blocking	To stop ideas and not go with the flow
5. Accepting	To say yes to ideas within an improvisation
6. Offering	Offering ideas into the improvisation.
7. Over-reaction	A more emotional or forcible response than is justified.

Physical skills

1. Body language	How your posture or stance conveys feelings or personality
2. Gesture	The way you communicate with your hands or another specific part of the body
3. Facial expression	The way your face moves to convey an emotional state
4. Gait	The way you walk to convey personality, feelings, age or injuries
5. Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body

Vocal skills

1. Tone	The emotional sound of the voice
2. Pitch	How high or low the voice sounds
3. Pace	The speed that lines are delivered
4. Volume	How loud or quiet the voice is
5. Emphasis	Stressing a particular word or phrase within a sentence



Year 7 Drama

Storytelling



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Key words	
Key word:	Definition:
1. Narration	spoken commentary for the audience about the action onstage
2. Dialogue	the exchange of spoken words between two or more characters
3. Thought-Tracking	When a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling.
4. Freeze-Frame	A frozen picture that shows part of the story and characters within the piece.
5. Imagination	Being creative to create a story/character
6. Fairytale	A made-up story about magical and imaginary beings and lands.

Characters and key features within a fairytale.	
1. Special beginning and/or ending words	Once upon A Time, Happily Ever after, In a Land...
2. Royalty	King, Queen, Prince, Princess...
3. Hero/good character	Someone who is good, and willing to help
4. Villain/bad character	Someone who is bad and wants to cause trouble
5. Magic	Characters that have magic, or magical things happening within the story.
6. Reoccurring patterns/ numbers	Repetition within the story



Physical skills	
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The terrible fate of Humpty Dumpty

Conventions of a play text

1. Character list	– a list of names and brief descriptions
2. Scene title	– usually the setting, a theme or even just a number
3. Stage Directions	– descriptions of action placed in brackets during dialogue or in italics elsewhere
4. Character Names	– written in the left-hand margin, often in capitals or before a colon
5. Dialogue	– speech between characters
6. Scene	– a moment of continuous action
7. Act	– a grouping of scenes within a play

Rehearsal Terminology

Key word	Definitions
1. Cues / Blocking	– the order of dialogue and / or action on stage
2. Lines	– what is spoken on stage
3. Improvisation	– action / lines that are discovered by the actor
4. Dress Rehearsal	– an uninterrupted rehearsal as if it were the performance
5. Off-text improvisation	– a devised performance in character but not in the play

Use of space

1. Proxemics	– the meaning behind the distance between characters
2. Levels	– placing characters at different heights
3. Formation	– the shapes made by more than one person in the space

Communicating Context

1.WHO	are the characters?
2. WHERE	is the scene set?
3.WHEN	is the scene set?
4.WHAT	is the action?
5.WHY	is it happening?

Characters

Terry Dumpton	Quiet, reserved, the gang's victim. The gang nickname him Humpty Dumpty.
Mr & Mrs Dumpton	Terrys Parents.
Stubbs	The Gang's leader – powerful and intelligent.
Lesley	Terrys younger Sister – aged 8
Ross Webster	The local news reporter.
Sammy	Terry's friend – not very confident, hanger-on of the gang.
The Head Teacher	The leader of Terrys school.
Mrs Vickers	A witness to the event.
Jimmy, Pete, Kathy, Kay, Janet & Tracey	Gang members



Commedia dell'arte.

Key words

Key word:	Definition:
1. Mime	Silent art of portraying a character/mood/story through bodily movements
2. Exaggeration	Is essential when performing in without the use of your voice
3. Movement	Exaggerated and considered movement helps communicate meaning
4. Gesture	Exaggerated hand and arm actions to communicate
5. Tension	Tension of limbs/body when moving helps communicate weight/density
6. Stock Characters	An easily recognised character, always played the same way
7. Slapstick Comedy	A physical kind of comedy based around mild comic violence — smacks in
8. Captions	Title or sound cards used in silent film



Commedia Dell' Arte

1. Very old type of theatre which can be traced back to 16th century in Italy. Troupes of Actors would travel around the country performing plays in market squares. The plays were often comedies and topics included mistaken identities and servants tricking their Masters.
2. Plays contain 'STOCK' characters who the audiences would be familiar with. These Characters wore masks, and their movements were very physical and over the top.
3. Commedia was the origin of 'Slapstick' such as Charlie Chaplin, and Tom and Jerry cartoons. Modern versions of Commedia include Pantomime and Punch and Judy.

Key Masked Characters Low Status characters –

The Servants

- Zanni: High energy, talks directly to the audience, boisterous, confident, loud
- Arlecchino: Trickster, nimble, quick, full of energy, master of disguise and mimics other people

High Status characters –

The Masters

- Il Dottore: The Doctor, very pompous, arrogant and stupid. Talks a lot!
- Pantalone: Tight fisted, sleazy old man, very rich and greedy. Likes to punish his servant!

Greek Theatre.

Key words

Key word:	Definition:
1. Unison	Speaking together at the same time
2. Canon	Speaking one after the other
3. Echo	Making an echo effect after saying a word
4. Choral Speech	A group of people performing speech together
5. Mask	Face covering with exaggerated features and mouth device to help project the voice.
6. Gesture	Specific movements you do with your arms / hands (eg a thumbs up, or a wave)
7. Exaggeration	Making things 'more'. Making your movements 'bigger' or your voice louder or more obvious.
8. Proxemics	The distances on stage, and what they imply. For example if we see two characters stood next to each other onstage, we assume they have a close relationship.
7. Chorus	A group of performers who react to the action on stage using their facial expression, body language, stance and posture. They also narrate the story whilst the other actors mime the action.
8. The Dionysia	The Dionysia was a large festival in ancient Athens in honour of the god Dionysus, the central events of which were the theatrical performances of dramatic tragedies and, from 487 BC, comedies.
9. Amphitheatre	Greek and Roman architecture- an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators.

Types of Greek Theatre

1. Tragedy - A play dealing with a tragic events and having an unhappy.
2. Comedy - A play which is humorous which depicts amusing people or events.
3. Satire – making fun of leaders

How Modern Theatre Still Uses Greek Traditions:

We still use the narrator from Greek Theatre in lots of types of theatre, especially theatre with a message, it helps the audience to distance themselves from the action and reflect. Chorus is used in more create ways with dance, physical theatre and still images to help include more detail and atmosphere in the storytelling.

