

Introduction to Drama

Key Drama Skill	Function
STILL IMAGE	Visual pictures created by performers to tell part of the story, illustrate narration or emphasise a key moment in a play. Performers use facial expressions, body language and positioning onstage to show characters, relationships and emotions.
THOUGHT TRACKING	The thoughts of a character being told to the audience during a still image. This can be in the form of a mini monologue or narration of the story.
IMPROVISATION	Improvised drama is work that hasn't been scripted, the dialogue, characters and action is made up as you go along. Spontaneous improvisation is created in the moment, a rehearsed roleplay is planned and prepared.
PHYSICAL THEATRE	This is a style of theatre, where the cast make the scenery, set and props out of their bodies to help tell the story on stage. One minute you could be a character, the next minute you could be a carrot.
NARRATION	A character speaks directly to the audience to describe or narrate parts of his/her own story or a narrator speaks objectively about the events happening onstage.
CROSS CUTTING	Creating cross cut scenes onstage, this technique allows you to juxtapose scenes that happen at different times or in different places, using separate areas of the performance space. The technique is used to highlight or contrast a particular theme or aspect of the story, you can represent the scenes in real time or flashback and forward.

Structure > Opening > Rising Action > Climax > Falling Action > Resolution

Year 7 - Intro to Dance

4 Components of a Dance

<p>ACTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jump 2. Turn 3. Gesture 4. Travel 5. Balance 	<p>SPACE:</p> <p>Directions</p> <p>Levels</p> <p>Spatial Pathways</p>
<p>DYNAMICS:</p> <p>Fast/Slow</p> <p>Sudden/Sustained</p> <p>Strong/Light</p> <p>Direct/Indirect</p> <p>Flowing/Abrupt</p> <p>Sharp/Smooth</p>	<p>RELATIONSHIPS:</p> <p>Formations</p> <p>Mirroring</p> <p>Action and Reaction</p> <p>Contact</p>

KEYWORDS:

Choreography- The act of creating a dance.

Actions- 'What' a dancer does e.g. travelling, turning, gestures etc...

Space- The 'Where' of movement such as levels, directions, pathways etc...

Dynamics- 'How' a dancer performs movement based on variations in Speed, Strength and Flow.

Relationships- The way in which the dancers interact 'With' each other.

Formations- Shapes or patterns created in space by the dancers.

Levels- Distance from the ground: low, medium or high.

Originality – The ability to think independently and creatively to realise artistic intention.

PERFORMANCE SKILLS:

Projection

Facial Expressions

Concentration

Clarity

Accuracy

Timing

Musicality

Focus

Confidence

Movement Memory

Dynamic Contrast

PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

- **Must have at least two changes in levels**
- **Must have at least two varieties in direction**
- **Must have at least two different formations**
- **Must have 4 sport actions linked by transitions**
 - **Clear start and ending positions**
- **Confident performance (focus, clarity, timing)**

STRUCTURE:

1. Start position
2. Developed sports routine
3. Own Sports Routine
4. End Position



Intro to Dance - EVALUATION

1. Sentence Starter:

- The performers effectively used...
- A successful/unsuccessful moment in the performance was...
- A moment that could have been improved was... Because it lacked...
- A strength/weakness was...
- The performers emphasised the use of...
- One criticism could be...
- The performance featured...
- I noticed that...
- Arguably...
- What the group failed to do...
- The key features I enjoyed/did not enjoy were...
- The creativity was expressed through...

2. Keyword

Focus
Clarity
Confidence
Energy
Dynamics
Formations
Clear start and end
Levels
Directions
Original Movement

3. Evaluation

- It created a....
- This uncovered... due to...
- This created impact by...
- This enhanced the performance because...
- This helped....
- This was detrimental to the performance because...
- This was effective because...
- They could improve...
- Consequently...
- Subsequently...
- This was evidenced through...
- This portrayed...

Additional Vocabulary

Emerged, impact, comedic, elegant, tension, marvellous, depressing, exceeded, justified, sequence, powerfully, skilfully, climax, effect, emotionally, aspect, identified, compromise, prolific, consequently, crucial, therefore, structure, appropriate, distinguish, reason, similar, contrast, affect, created, accomplished.



Year 7 - Intro to Drama

KEYWORDS:

Still Image

Visual pictures created by performers to tell part of the story, illustrate narration or emphasise a key moment in a play. Performers use facial expressions, body language and positioning onstage to show characters, relationships and emotions.

Thought Tracking

The thoughts of a character being told to the audience during a still image. This can be in the form of a mini monologue or narration of the story.

Improvisation

Improvised drama is work that hasn't been scripted, the dialogue, characters and action is made up as you go along. Spontaneous improvisation is created in the moment, a rehearsed roleplay is planned and prepared.

Physical Theatre

This is a style of theatre, where the cast make the scenery, set and props out of their bodies to help tell the story on stage. One minute you could be a character; the next minute you could be a carrot.

Narration

A character speaks directly to the audience to describe or narrate parts of his/her own story or a narrator speaks objectively about the events happening onstage.

Cross Cutting

Creating cross cut scenes onstage, this technique allows you to juxtapose scenes that happen at different times or in different places, using separate areas of the performance space. The technique is used to highlight or contrast a particular theme or aspect of the story, you can represent the scenes in real time or flashback and forward.

Flashback/flash-forward

A drama convention where the performers quickly move from different periods of time in order to give the audience crucial information.

PERFORMANCE SKILLS:

Projecting

Focus (eyeline) to audience

Facial Expressions

Confidence

Audience awareness

Range of vocals

Clear change in character



Structure

Opening > Rising Action > Climax > Falling Action > Resolution



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2. Keyword

Still image
Thought track
Improvisation
Physical theatre
Flash-forward/flashback
Audience awareness
Voice
Pause
Pitch
Pace
Tone
Physicality

3. Evaluation

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