

YEAR 8- TERM TWO- KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Recall	To bring something back into your mind, to remember
Spoken Thoughts	The inner feelings of a character said out loud to the audience
Characteristics	A collection of features used by an actor to create a character different from themselves
Duologues	A performance by two actors
Contrast	When two or more things are very different from each other
Stimulus	Something which causes a response and inspires you to create something
Chair Duets	Using a variety of improvised moves, as pairs, based on two chairs to convey a message
Marking the Moment	When a dramatic technique is used to highlight a key moment
Tension	A certain atmosphere created by the actors through their performance skills
Reaction	To use a variety of expressions to show how you feel about something

Deeper Learning

Before you develop a character whether it be from a script or one you have built yourself you should always think about what you want the audience to understand and possibly learn from your performance. Once you know this you can develop your character accordingly. If you don't know what message you want to deliver to your audience then how can you create and perform the right character with the right characteristics? Always think about your aim first.

Check you progress...

Do you consistently take an active role in the development of your drama?

Do you create and perform work including all the key features of techniques?

Do you develop an appropriate atmosphere for each task?

Can you demonstrate appropriate reaction for each of your characters?

Always Remember

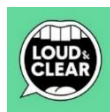
Never perform with your back to the audience



Your expressions and your emotions must match!



Your work can always be improved



Make sure your voice is loud and clear



A spoken thought is always what the character is thinking not a comment on the action



Focus, focus, focus!

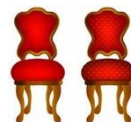
Always listen to the ideas of others as well as voicing your own



You can use music as well as drama techniques to mark a moment



Feedback must always be helpful



Your movement during your chair duet must always be based on or around the chairs



When you react to another character, always make sure it is the character's reaction and not your personal one

Dual Coding

MARKING THE MOMENT



Music

Pause

Repetition

Freeze Frame

Slow Motion

Spoken Thoughts

Eye Contact



STIMULUS



Music

Pictures

News Stories

Historical Events

Traditional Stories

Song Lyrics

Personal Experiences



CHARACTERISTICS



Accent

Volume

Tone

Reaction

Facial ex/ Physicality

Mannerisms

Status



Script Work

The name of the character speaking the lines is usually above the speech or in bold at the side.

If there is more than one dot after the speech it means the next character interrupts.

Stage directions are usually in brackets or italics and could be at the start of a scene or in between speeches.

Specific directions for a specific actor are usually found above or below that character's speech.