

Skills building 1

## DRAMA

- PERFORMANCE SKILLS -

Building Skills 2

### Prior Learning

- Primary School

We will learn about...

Characterisation

Freeze Frames

Mime + Voice

Thought Tracking

Levels + Proxemics

ASSESSMENT

### BIG IDEAS

How do we create Drama?  
What techniques do we need to perform a piece of Drama?

### Key Concepts

- Characterisation
- Vocal Skills
- Physical Skills

### VOCAB

Freeze Frame  
Thought Tracking  
Mime  
Voice  
Proxemics

## DRAMA

- PERFORMANCE SKILLS -

#### STAY IN CHARACTER

- Concentrate on how your character moves, speaks and thinks.
- Try not to break this focus.

#### SPEAK & MOVE WITH PURPOSE

- Use your voice in a loud and clear way.
- Use your voice and your movements to express your character's feelings and help the audience understand what is happening in the story.

#### FACE THE AUDIENCE

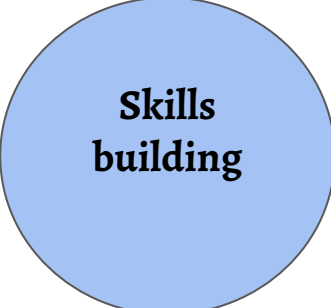
- Keep your shoulders turned towards the audience.
- Try not to turn your back to the audience.

### SECURE

my dialogue is communicated fluently and my body language reflects the role. I am aware of the audience and perform out so that they can see my facial expressions. I have used levels in my performance and I am aware of my proxemics.

### EXCELLING

I have thought about where I am positioned in order to show the relationships I have with the other characters (proxemics). My performance is interesting to watch on varying levels. My character is clear and I use body language and facial expressions to communicate with the audience.



### Prior Learning

- Characterisation
- Vocal skills
- Physical skills

### BIG IDEAS

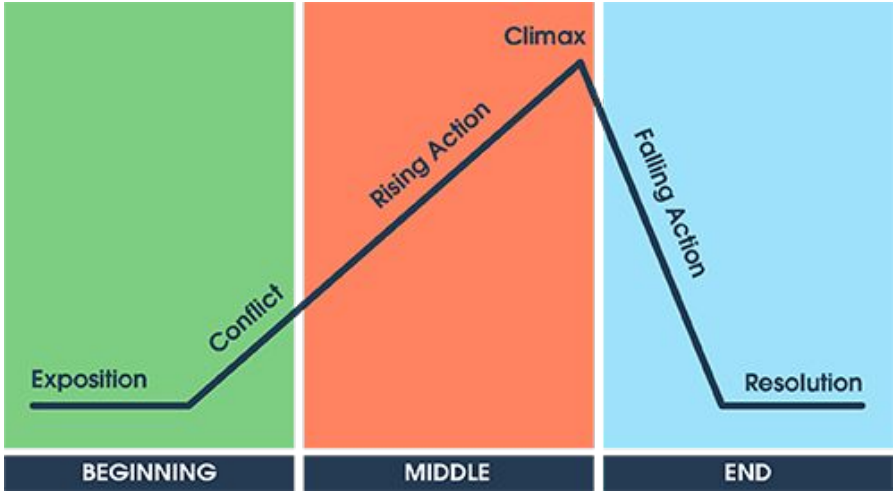
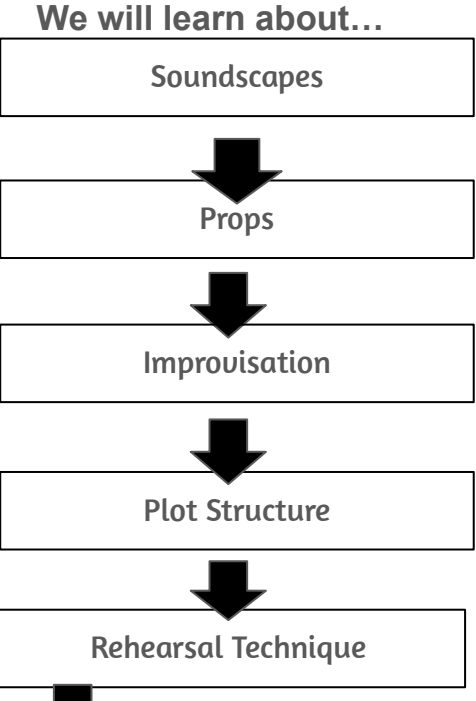
How do we create Drama?  
What techniques do we need to perform a piece of Drama?

### VOCAB

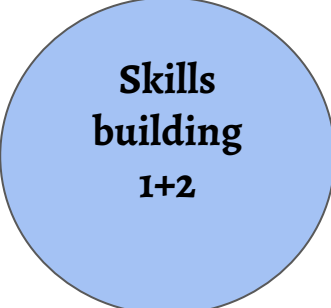
Soundscape  
Climax  
Tension  
Focus

### Key Concepts

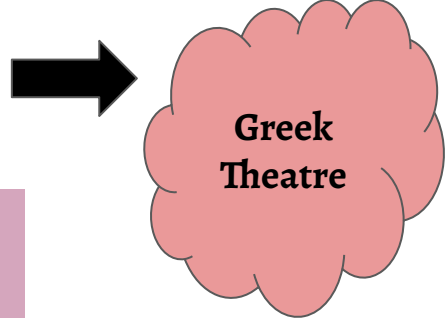
- Building a performance
- Vocal Skills
- Physical Skills



<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>Secure</b>	<b>Excelling</b>
	<p><b>Has contributed to creating a performance that has a clear plot structure. Has played a convincing character. Has included 3 techniques.</b></p>	<p><b>Demonstrates an ability to engage the audience through excellent characterisation and a fluent plot structure. The techniques are used fluently in the performance.</b></p>



## Melodrama.



- Prior Learning**
- Characterisation
  - Vocal skills
  - Physical skills

**BIG IDEAS**  
 What is Melodrama?  
 What skills do we need to perform a piece of Melodrama?

- VOCAB**
- Damsel
  - Villain
  - Sidekick
  - Plot
  - Costume

- Key Concepts**
- Stock Characters
  - Narration
  - Physical Skills - exaggerated

**We will learn about...**

- Stock Characters
- Using music
- Script work
- Contemporary melodrama
- Rehearsal

- Characteristics of Melodrama**
- Comes from "music drama"
    - Music was used to increase emotions or to signify characters (signature music)
  - A simplified moral universe; good and evil are embodied in stock characters
  - Episodic form:
    - The villain poses a threat, the hero or heroine escapes, etc.—with a happy ending.
    - Almost never five acts – usually 2-5 (five acts reserved for "serious" drama).
  - Many special effects:
    - Fires, explosions, drownings, earthquakes.

**ASSESSMENT**

**Secure**

*Your performance was melodramatic with exaggerated voice and movement throughout*

**Excelling**

*Your performance showed your full understanding of the style. You were melodramatic using your vocal and physical skills to fully communicate with the audience.*

## THE GREEK THEATRE

Skills building 1+2  
Melodrama

### Prior Learning

- Characterisation
- Vocal skills
- Physical skills

We will learn about...

Greek Theatre facts

Becoming a chorus

Medea

Theseus

Rehearse, perform, evaluate

ASSESSMENT

*Secure*

*You perform in unison with exaggerated movements, You are fully focused.*

*Excelling*

*Your exaggeration is excellent and your facial expressions are strong. You are fully committed to the performance and perform with lots of energy.*

### BIG IDEAS

What is the style of Greek Theatre?  
What skills do we need to perform Greek Theatre?

### Key Concepts

- Greek Chorus
- Gestures
- Unison
- Exaggeration

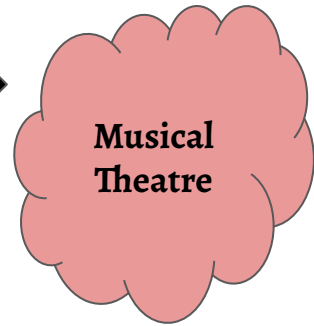
Shakespeare

### VOCAB

Chorus  
Amphitheatre  
Unison  
Narration  
Comedy  
Tragedy

### Greek Theatre Facts

1. Performances took place in amphitheatres and these were very big.
2. Performances were performed in the open air.
3. Semi-circular shape with rows of tiered stone seating around it. The shape of the theatres gave everyone in the audience excellent viewing and also meant they could hear the actors well too.
4. Instead of one actor telling a story a group of actors known as a **chorus** worked together.
5. **Chorus** worked in movement and voice so that stories could be heard and movements seen.
6. A **chorus** consisted between 5 and 50 actors.
7. All the actors were men.
8. They wore large masks that exaggerated facial features and emotions. The mouth hole was large to help amplify the voices.
9. Greek plays were either comedies or tragedies. Tragedies were often about the past, whereas comedies tended to be about current and everyday life.



**Skills building**  
Melodrama  
Greek Theatre

**BIG IDEAS**  
Who is Shakespeare?  
How do we perform the work of Shakespeare?

**Prior Learning**

- Still Images
- Thought Tracking
- Mime
- Characterisation

**VOCAB**

Iambic Pentameter  
Status  
Proxemics  
Contrast  
Split Stage

**Key Concepts**

- Staging
- Relationships
- Comedy
- Tension

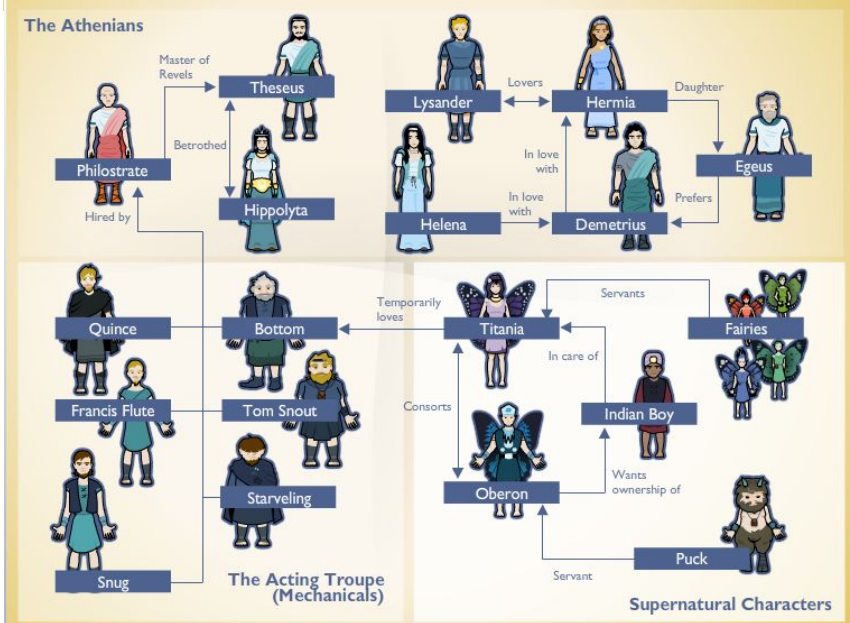
**We will learn about...**

Shakespeare's Language

Script work  
Split Staging

Fairies- Director's Decisions

Pyramus and Thisbe



**ASSESSMENT**

**Secure**

I portray my character with lots of feeling and emotion. The dialogue is communicated very fluently and my body language reflects the role. The voice I use sounds differently from how I usually talk. I am aware of the audience and perform out so that they can see my reactions. I react even when I am not speaking. The story is very clear and exciting to watch.

**Excelling**

I can create tension onstage through my acting and capture the audience's attention right from the start. I have thought about where I am positioned in order to show the relationships I have with the other characters (proxemics). My work is well thought out and it is different from other performances. My acting really stands out.

Skills building  
Melodrama  
Greek Theatre  
Shakespeare

## MUSICAL THEATRE

Yr 8

**BIG IDEAS**  
What is Musical Theatre?  
What techniques do we need to perform Musical Theatre?

### Key Concepts

- Storytelling
- Facial Expressions
- Dynamics

### VOCAB

Jazz  
Style  
Spatial Awareness  
Canon  
Musicality

### Prior Learning

- Still Images
- Mime
- Characterisation
- Rhythm

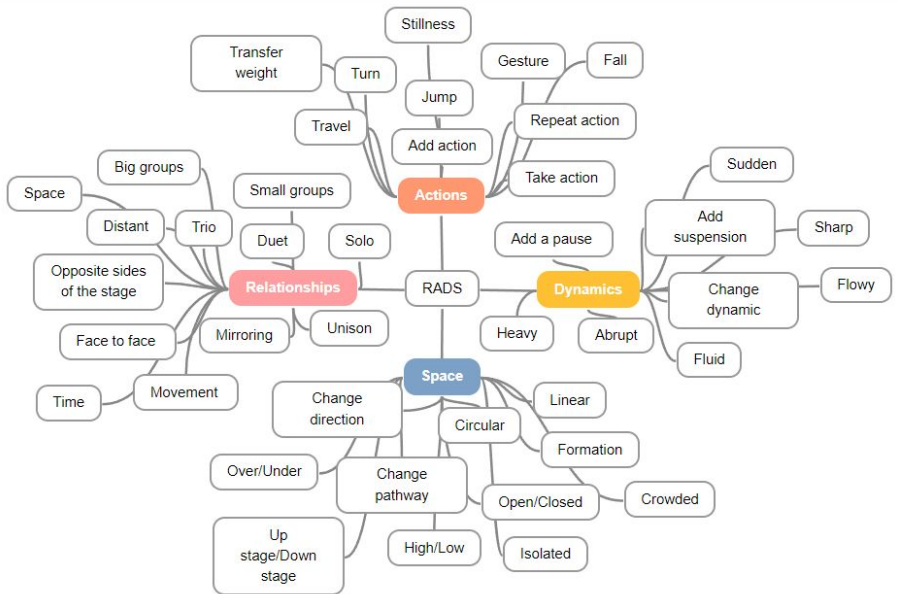
We will learn about...

Jazz Techniques

Spatial Awareness

Storytelling

Musicality



### ASSESSMENT

#### Secure

There has been consistent evidence of your contributions to the group performance. You have been able to achieve both of the choreography objectives. You have been able to apply 2 performance skills to your choreography. You have performed with high energy and a variety of dynamics.

#### Excelling

You have led your group performance and supported others in your group. You have used excellent facial expressions to portray the mood and style of the dance. Your transitions between formations and sections of the routine are smooth. You have used choreographic devices effectively to add interest and challenge to your routine.