

Vocal skills

Pitch
Pace
Pause
Volume
Accent
Emphasis
Tone



Year 7 Drama @ St Ivo –

P.E.R.F.O.R.M.I.N.G

Autumn and Spring Knowledge
Organiser

Physical skills

Facial expressions
Gestures
Body language

This term's



BIG QUESTIONS:

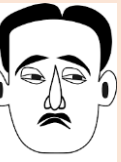
How do actors show emotions?

What skills will I learn?
How do we turn skills into a performance?
What acting skills do I need in order to be a good actor?
What does Drama mean?

Miserable Determined Confused
Emotional Joyful Sad
Tired Aggressive Serious Silly Bored
Angry Curious Nervous
Embarrassed Grumpy Inspired Innocent
Scared Happy Exhausted Jealous
Surprised Annoyed Shocked

FACE

Eyebrows
Eyes
Mouth
Lips
Eye
contact
Teeth
Chin



Position of head

BODY

Arms
Shoulders
Posture
Hands
Fingers
Stance
Open/
closed



body language



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DRAMA EXPERT TERMINOLOGY

PHYSICAL THEATRE – the use of the body to form objects or emotions that depict place, scene, time or people. Movement is also applied to scenes to make them more stylised and contemporary.

EVALUATION – to use knowledge and understanding of the drama to critique and set targets for improvement. This can be peer, teacher or self-generated across all lessons.

ROLE – the particular part you, as an actor, have in the drama piece. This can range from speaking to non-speaking roles.

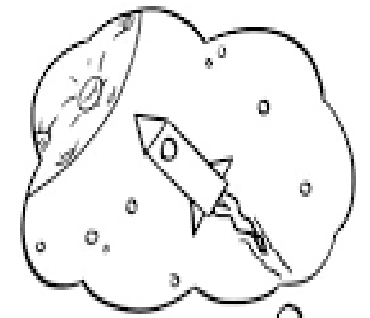
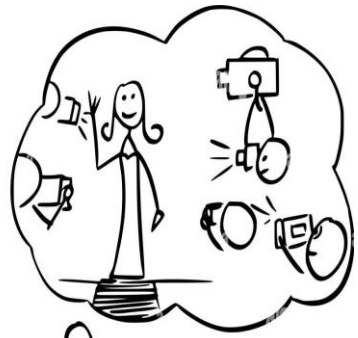
FREEZE FRAME – a still image that is held for at least 5 seconds depicting a scene or a scenario that is important to the drama as a whole.

REACTING – demonstration of awareness of others and how to not just act, but react to what is being said or acted by others on stage.

MARK THE MOMENT – the use of a freeze frame/music/lighting within a scene at a most crucial moment.

GROUP WORK – Learning to work together on ideas and listening to others. Working with people you may not usually choose.

YEAR 7 DRAMA
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER
SUMMER TERM
"Ernie's Incredible Illucinations"
by Alan Ayckbourn



BIG QUESTIONS

How are plays written?
How do we turn a playscript into a performance?
What acting skills do I need in order to be a good actor?

SYNOPSIS

Ernie's incredible imagination is alarming his parents so much that they take him to the doctor! They all discover that Ernie's 'illucinations' are more powerful than they realised. **Everything** Ernie imagines becomes real.

DRAMA EXPERT TERMINOLOGY

Status – How much authority or power a character has in a scene.

Improvisation – Making your Drama up without a script.

Mime – Acting without speaking and creating objects and scenes using only your face and body.

Hotseating – Answering questions in role, as a way of developing your character.

Pitch – How high or low you speak.

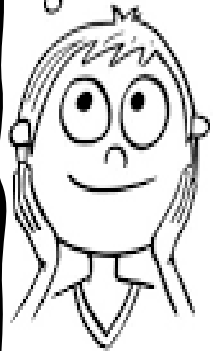
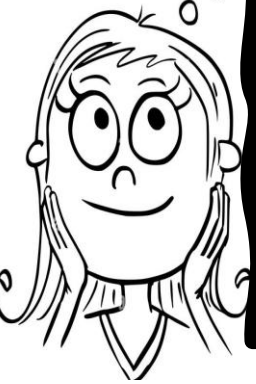
Pace – How quickly or slowly you speak.

Body language – How you express emotion through the position of your arms, legs, shoulders and head.

Facial Expression – How you express emotion through the different parts of your face.

Gesture – How messages are conveyed using mainly the upper parts of your body.

Levels – the position of actors especially in a Freeze Frame – standing, sitting, on a block etc.



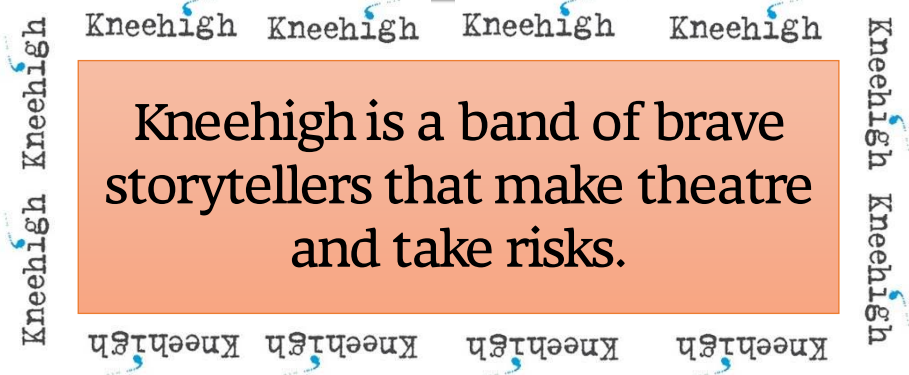


For more information have a look at the [Kneehigh Cookbook](#) online!



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ensemble:	When every member of the cast is as important as everyone else, with no "main roles".
Direct Address:	Breaking the fourth wall and talking directly to the audience. It is a way for characters to communicate their thoughts to the audience.
Projection:	Using your voice loudly and clearly to ensure the audience can hear..
In Unison and In Canon:	Unison= at the same time Canon= One after the other
Physical Theatre:	Using body language, facial expressions and levels to create objects, set and props.
Frozen Image:	A frozen image often highlights a key moment in a scene or story. Attention must be paid to your use of space, levels, body language and facial expression.
Audience Sightlines:	You must be aware of these at all times, ensuring you face the audience and everything is visible to them.
Levels:	Different levels on stage create visual interest. Levels also suggest status, meaning the power one character has over another.
Exaggerated physicality	Using facial expression and gesture in a non-naturalistic and heightened way.
Multifunctional Props:	Using a prop in a variety of ways. For example, using a stick to create a windowsill, or a broom as a baseball bat.

Kneehigh Theatre Company



Kneehigh is a band of brave storytellers that make theatre and take risks.

Key Skills And Stretch and Challenge Questions

The Key skills required for this unit of work are Creativity, Confidence and the ability to adapt a story.

- 1. Bronze:**
How successful were you in adapting a traditional story for a modern audience? What could you have improved?
- 2. Silver:**
How successful were you in performing confidently? How might you improve this?
- 3. Gold:**
How successful were you in bringing creativity and originality to your work? When and how might you have improved this?