DRAMA – YEAR 9 – AUTUMN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



WHAT WILL I DO?

You will sharpen your naturalistic skills and learn how to respond to Drama stimuli in an imaginative yet believable way. To do this, you will go through a series of explorative workshops that focus on the 7/7 London bombings. You will further your use of strategies introduced in Years 7 and 8, such as thought-tracking, hot-seating and narration, preparing you for the Major/Minor projects later in the year and also BTEC.

Vocabulary

Naturalism
Sensitivity
Hot Seating
Improvisation
Narration
Thoughttracking
Role-play
Devising
Teacher-In-Role
Monologue

Characterisation

NATURALISTIC THEATRE

a form of theatre seeking to portray real life on the stage through the process of actors exploring extensive characterisation.

SENSITIVE ISSUES

Exploring sensitive issues is an opportunity to develop a sense of empathy as a result of sharing experiences and considering alternative perspectives and stories. As youexplore sensitive issues in drama class, you examine issues that they have likely not explored too deeply before. Hopefully this exposure to new issues and the empathy you feel will inspire you to think critically and make a change.

CHARACTERS:

Paramedic, Survivor, Suicide Bomber, Relative, Muslim Teenager, Bus Driver

What is NARRATION?

a technique whereby one or more performers speak directly to the audience to tell a story, give information or comment on the action of the scene or the motivations of characters.

What is THOUGHT TRACKING?

when a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling. Sharing thoughts in this way provides deeper insight into the character for an audience. In rehearsal it's an effective way of exploring characters and scenes in greater depth.

What is a MONOLOGUE?

a speech presented by a single character, most often to express their thoughts aloud, though sometimes also to directly address another character or the audience.

What is HOT SEATING?

A character is questioned by the group about his or her background, behaviour and motivation. The method may be used for developing a role in the drama lesson or rehearsals, analysing or play without post-performance. Even done preparation, it is an excellent way of fleshing out a character. Characters may be hot-seated individually, in pairs or small groups. The technique is additionally useful for developing questioning skills with the rest of the group.



What is ROLE-PLAY?

Roleplay involves imagining the perspective of a person in a specific role and situation, and then speaking and behaving as one would imagine or would hope. In other words, the term "roleplay" is intuitive: in roleplay, people play certain roles without a script,

QUESTIONS TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE...

- 1, Define Naturalistic Theatre
- 2, What does being sensitive to a subject in Drama look like/not look like?
- 3, What is Thought Tracking?
- 4, What characters' perspectives did you look at?