

Year 7 Drama

Baseline Knowledge Organiser

Question	FOLD V HERE	Answer
Vocal Acting Skills		
Pitch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How high or low you speak on stage to communicate character and emotions.
Pace		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speaking fast or slow. The speed at which your character speaks.
Tone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using your voice to show the audience how you feel. Using your voice to communicate expression.
Volume		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How loudly or quietly you speak on stage.
Projection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throwing your voice to the back of the audience.
Physical Acting Skills		
Facial-expressions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using your face to show the thoughts, feelings and emotions of the character you are portraying/playing.
Body-language		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using your body to show the thoughts, feelings and emotions of the character you are portraying/playing.
Hand-gestures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using your hands to show the thoughts, feelings and emotions of the character you are portraying/playing.
Levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using different levels in drama makes your performance visually more interesting. Using levels in drama helps to indicate your characters status.
Walk/Gait		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The way a character walks to portray your character's age, personality and mood.
Performance Skills		
The 3 F's Miss Papworth wants to see in performance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faces Fronts Focus

<p>The 3 B's Miss Papworth doesn't want to see in performance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bums • Backs • Blockages
<p>Energy/Commitment/ Stage Presence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being dedicated to your character and the performance • Engaging the audience • Confidence on stage
<p>Focus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying attention to the action on stage • Paying attention to other actors on stage • Staying in role throughout performance
<p>Staying in Role</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not laughing during performance • Sound like and move as your character rather than yourself

Year 7 Drama

Bullying Knowledge Organiser

Question	FOLD V HERE	Answer
Bullying		
Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several times on purpose • Bullying is unwanted, aggressive or unkind behaviour
Anti-Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A campaign to reduce and end bullying
Cyber Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like mobile phones, computers, and tablets.
Verbal Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal bullying is saying or writing mean things.
Physical Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical bullying involves hurting a person's body or possessions.
Social/Emotional Bullying		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social/Emotional bullying involves hurting someone's reputation or relationships.
Closed Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed-ended questions are those which can be answered by a simple "yes" or "no."
Open Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open-ended questions are those which require more thought and more than a simple one-word answer.
Skills and Techniques		
Vocal Skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific ways of changing your voice to communicate character and emotion
Physical Skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific ways of moving and changing your body to communicate character and emotion.
Dramatic Techniques		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific techniques used to build, shape and structure a piece of drama.
Tableaux		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still-image/Freeze-Frame • A piece of action stopped at a particular moment, to allow an audience to appreciate what is happening.
Thought-tracks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a character speaks out loud about his/her inner thoughts at a particular moment in the drama

Rehearsal Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific techniques you can use whilst rehearsing to improve the quality of your charters and dramas.
Hot-Seating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot-seating is a way of developing (or deepening) character. If you are in the hot-seat you answer questions from others in the group while you are 'in role'.
Forum Theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company members become 'spect-actors' rather than spectators. This means that while watching work they can stop it to suggest different actions or take the place of an existing performer to try out a new idea.
Performing for Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing your piece of drama to another group and receiving feedback about the strengths of your performance and the areas that need developing.
Other Key Vocabulary	
Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of instructions given to your group about the drama task.
Demands of the Brief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specifics details of the brief. • The things that must be included in your drama.
Devise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and make a piece of drama.
Target Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A specific group of people that your drama is aimed at.
Characterisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc. when in role is called characterisation.
Exaggeration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act of making something <u>seem larger</u>, more <u>important</u>, <u>better</u>, or <u>worse</u> than it really is.
Emotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong feeling; happy, sad, scared, excited etc.
Audience Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the audience can see. • What the audience experiences from their seat in the audience.
Scene Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The movement from one scene to another is called a transition.

Year 7 Drama

The Wind in the Willows Knowledge Organiser

Question	FOLD V HERE	Answer
Job Roles		
Actor		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person whose job is acting on the stage, in films, or on television.
Leading Role		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plays the role of the protagonist. The largest role in the piece.
Director		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theatre directors are leaders. They direct the actors, offering guidance on character interpretation and dictating the pace, flow and subtlety of the performance.
Playwright		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A playwright is someone who writes plays.
Stage Manager		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage managers control all aspects of a live performance, including sets, equipment and props, ensuring that everything runs smoothly and to time.
Extra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A performer who appears in a nonspeaking (silent) role, usually in the background.
Characterisation		
Characterisation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act of changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc. when in role is called characterisation.
Character Motivation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your character's motivation is what drives them or what they would like to achieve.
Physical Acting Skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific ways of moving and changing your body to communicate character and emotion.
Vocal Acting Skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific ways of changing your voice to communicate character and emotion.
Proxemics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proxemics is the use of space to communicate character relationships on stage.
Levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitting, standing, laying down, crouching etc. Using different levels in drama makes your performance visually more interesting. Using levels in drama helps to indicate your characters status.
Physical Theatre		

Physical Theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical theatre is a style of performance that encompasses storytelling primarily through physical movement.
Body as a Prop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body as a prop is a form of physical theatre where the actors use their bodies to create the props needed on stage.
Mime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miming is a form of physical theatre and involves acting out a story through body motions, without the use of speech.
Tableaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tableaux is a dramatic technique which is also often used in physical theatre. A piece of action stopped at a particular moment, to allow an audience to appreciate what is happening.
Symbolic Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symbolic movement is a form of physical theatre where abstract movements signify something bigger or more meaningful.
Script Work	
Script	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A play script is a piece of writing written for the stage.
Plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storyline.
Key Characters and Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main events and the most important characters within a piece of drama.
Close Reading /Table Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the actors read the script, from start to finish out loud together, to understand the key characters and events.
Stage Directions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A stage direction is an instruction written in the script of a play that gives direction to the actors or information about the scenery.
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time and place of the action in your drama Where the action in your drama happens.
Atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmosphere is the type of feeling/mood created for the audience based on details such as the action, setting, background, costumes, lighting and sound.
Blocking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions about where actors enter, exit and stand on the stage is called blocking.
Scene Transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The movement from one scene to another is called a transition.
Playwrights Intentions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The playwright's aims and objectives. What the playwright set out to achieve. The purpose of the play. What the playwright wanted the audience to think, feel, experience, understand or learn from the characters and storyline.