

Year 7 – Introduction to Drama Knowledge Organiser

Still Image

A Still image is when the action in a play or scene is frozen, as in a photograph or video frame.

Elements you need to make it look interesting are:

Levels
Gesture
Space
Facial expressions
Posture

You can use a still image at the start and end of a play.
You can also use it during a performance to highlight a key moment.

Role-play

Role-play is the acting out of a scene or performance in a particular role.

Characterisation is creating a character; changing your voice and movement to play a particular role.

Thought tracking

Thought tracking is when a character says their thoughts and feelings out loud to the audience when everyone else has frozen.

Sometimes the character's thoughts/emotions are different to what they are showing or saying on the outside.

Dramatic Irony

Dramatic irony is when the audience knows what is happening but the actors on stage do not know what is happening.

Split stage

Split stage is when two or more scenes are performed on stage at the same time.

It helps to show different locations.

Hot-seating

Hot-seating is when you are asked questions in character and you answer them in character.

It helps to understand your character and their background and get you to think about who they are.

Open-ended questions are better to ask as it draws out more information.

Teacher in Role

The teacher assumes a role in relation to the pupils and the pupils must respond in role.

Mime

Acting without words. Using gesture to communicate what you are doing to your audience.

Narration

Narration is where a performer/s talk directly to the audience to tell them the story. It gives information about the plot, characters and action of the scene.

It can be one person narrating throughout or performers stepping out of the action and narrating what is happening.

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Vocal skills

Tone of voice – the emotion of a character shown through their voice. For example; angry, happy, sad.

Pitch – how high or how low your voice is.

Pace – the speed in which you say the dialogue. For example; fast or slow.

Pause – leaving a gap between words to add tension.

Volume – how loud or how quiet you are. This can help show your character's emotions.

Movement techniques/Physicality

Gesture – the actions used by an actor to show what the character is feeling or what they are doing.

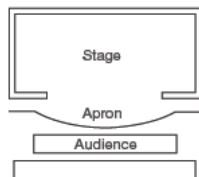
Facial expressions – changes made to the face to show how the character is feeling.

Body language – the emotion shown by an actor's movement or position of their body.

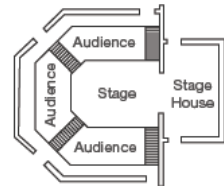
Posture – the position that a character is sitting or standing in. It helps to show their emotions.

Four types of stage

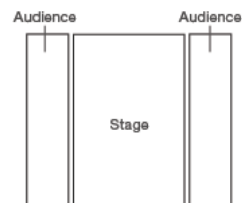
Proscenium arch



Thrust



Traverse



In the round

