



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

**KS5
Drama**

**Component 2
Refinement of Scripted
Scenes and Devising
scenes**

Purpose

To prepare for the Eduqas GCSE Drama Component 2 Scripted and Devised performances for an external examiner. To explore the subtext of a scripted and Devised scene. Both acting wise and technically. To realise the artistic intentions of a recognised Theatre Practitioner/ Theatre Company. To successfully evaluate their own work after the performance.

Key Knowledge

There are four stages to this component.

- Research**— • structure • character construction • the style of the text. • their historical, social and cultural context • their theatrical purpose and practices • their artistic intentions • the innovative nature of their approach • their working methods • their theatrical style and use of conventions • their collaboration with/influence on other practitioners. how elements of the live theatre production influence their own creative decisions including: interpretation of text , use of design elements, performing styles.
- Developing** -a devised piece based on the work of the theatre practitioner or theatre company chosen for study in stage 1. Clear elements of the practitioner's or company's work must be evident in the piece. An extract from the text chosen for study in stage 1 in a style chosen by the learners. The piece must be in a different style to the devised piece.
- Timings:** 2 actors 5-10 minutes 3 actors 7-12 minutes 4 actors 9-14 minutes. Each actor must be fully engaged with other performers on the stage for a minimum of 5 minutes in each performance in order to be able to interact meaningfully. Costume design (including hair and make-up) Learners must produce full costumes for a minimum of two actors including: • a set of drawings/designs • make-up for the same two actors including hair design where relevant • suggestions of costume for the rest of the actors in the performance • use of costume elements e.g. fabric, texture, colour, weight.
- Evaluation** -Connections between theory and practice, (10 marks) Analysis and evaluation of process, (15 marks) Analysis and evaluation of the final performance or design to realise artistic intentions, (15 marks)

Key Acting Vocabulary

Drama Vocabulary

Protagonist—The main character.

Antagonist—The bad guy, usually in opposition to the protagonist.

Prologue—A speech that starts the play. This sets the scene, introduces the central characters and location. For example: the opening of Romeo and Juliet.

Epilogue—A speech addressed to the audience about what happens after the play has ended. It can also sum up any loose ends at the closing moments of this play.

Flashback—Acting out an event in the past.

Flash-forward—Acting out of a future or imagined event.

Forum Theatre - The audience suggest changes to a drama in order to affect outcomes. **Augusto Boal.**

Impact on the Audience—how the audience process your performance.

Naturalistic Acting—**Stanislavski.** Concept of mirroring the real world outside onto the stage. Audiences emotionally connect with the characters. Use of Units and Objectives in each scene.

Non-Naturalistic Acting— **Brecht.** Concept of making the audience aware that what they are watching is not real. The actors are merely acting parts and the message is the important factor.

Proxemics—A character from the drama stands or sits in the centre of the room. Other students take up positions of distance or closeness to them. The distance represents the relationship between them and how they feel towards one another.

Subtext—What is really being communicated to the audience under the surface of the performance.

Key Technical Vocabulary

Costumes, Hair and Make Up Vocabulary

Fake Blood—Powder, liquid or capsules which create the effect of bleeding.

Foundation —The basic skin colour.

Liners—Sticks of make-up in different colours used to create lines, bruises, shading, highlighting etc.

Pencils Soft—pencils in different colours which are easily smudged and blended.

Scarring—Scars created with make-up, putty or scarring material.

Stipple sponge—Used to create an unshaven look or the appearance of cracked veins.

Tooth varnish—Used to create the look of a missing tooth by blacking out an existing one

Crepe hair—Plaits of artificial hair which can be cut and trimmed to form eyebrows, moustaches and beards.

Highlighting—Using light colours to make face areas stand out.

Shading—Using colours to make facial areas look shrunken.

Spirit gum—Glue used to attach hair to the face.

Latex—Liquid rubber which can be used to make skull cap moulds and false noses.

Nose putty -Type of clay used for altering the shape of the nose or chin and/or making warts and wounds.

Skull cap—Plastic head-shaped covering to give appearance of baldness.

Period costume—Costume that reflects clothing from a time in history