



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

Year 9
Summer
Term

Exploration of Theatre
Practitioners and
performance skills

Purpose

- To explore another Theatre Practitioner, Augusto Boal.
- To develop a wide range of Devising techniques in Drama
- To develop a highly original and detailed character

Key Knowledge

- 1. What is Social Issue based theatre?** Involves theatre that deals with real life issues effecting society. These include bullying, anti-social behaviour and alcohol abuse.
- 2. Who is Augusto Boal?** (1931 to 2009) A Brazilian Theatre director who created Theatre of the Oppressed. He believed that theatre could change peoples lives.
- 3. What is Forum Theatre?** An interactive form of theatre that shows a social issue to an audience and asks them to decide the outcome.
- 4. What is Theatre of the Oppressed?** A set of dramatic techniques whose purpose is to bring to light the exploitation and oppression of people in society.
- 5. Devising**— To plan and create an original and creative story.
- 6. Stimulus**— A stating point to create Drama. This can be anything from a title, to a song, to an image. The point of a stimulus is to get your creativity flowing.
- 7. Themes** - Once you have mind mapped your ideas from the stimulus start to highlight any key themes which have been written down. These may include things such as love, betrayal or loss. Try to select five. These will become the backbone of your story.
- 8. Research** — Once you have selected your five themes you will need to research them. For example if one of my themes is mental health, I would look for case studies about real people who have had issues with mental health and use some of the key moments in these case studies to bring to my development.
- 9. Development of Ideas** —Once you have your themes and research start to discuss with group how these can be merged together and developed into a basic script.
- 10. Script Development**— A basic script will give you structure. Once you have structure you can begin to add and remove bits as you rehearse. Keep adding more detail and expand on ideas that are working. Ideas that are not working need to be removed.

Further Research Drama Online <https://www.dramaonlinelibrary.com/>

Key Vocabulary

Staging:

1. Proscenium Arch—One sided audience
2. Traverse—Two sided audience
3. Thrust—Three sided audience
4. Theatre in the Round—Four sided audience
5. Promenade—Audience can move where this wish to watch scenes happening in different locations.

Drama Vocabulary

Accent—Way of speaking used in a local area or country

Blocking— Deciding where and when actors will move on stage

Character—Specific person in a drama created by the actor that is different to themselves

Characterisation—The process of fully developing a character

Clarity —Clearness of the voice. This can be effected by stammers or lisps.

Diction—The pronunciation of words

Devising -To plan and create an original and creative story.

Hot Seating— A drama technique where a character is asked questions by the audience. The actor must respond in character and build up character detail.

Forum Theatre— Encourages and empowers the audience to decide the outcome of a performance.

Image Theatre— A technique where one person acting as a sculptor moulds one or more people acting as statues using only touch and not words.

Joker— Is the link person between characters and audience in Forum Theatre.

Pitch—How high or low the voice is.

Spect-actors— Used by Augusto Boal to describe those engaged in Forum Theatre.

Status—How important a character is in relation to others on stage

Stimulus— A stating point to create Drama.

Theatre of the Oppressed — A form of interactive theatre based on social issues intended to transform the lives of audience.

Thought Tracking— A character steps out of character and tells the audience how they feel.