



**DRAMA**  
 Performing Arts  
 Department 2024/25

# KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

**Year 7**  
**Autumn**  
**Term**

**Introduction to**  
**Drama and Script**  
**work**

### Purpose

- To explore how to create high quality and creative Drama
- To explore what a character is and how you create an original character
- To use the rehearsal process effectively.

### Key Knowledge

- Key areas to explore Drama and create a character
- Imagination**—One of your most powerful skills is the ability to create any place, any time or any event using your imagination. If you can imagine it we can create it on stage.
  - Character** —A character is not real. A character is created and developed by you as an actor. You may use pieces of yourself in building a character but when you perform on stage it must be a character speaking the lines and not yourself.
  - Stay in Role**— When you perform to an audience it is vital that you do not break out of character and show the audience you the actor at anytime. If you break the illusion that you are trying to create the audience can disengages from watching the performance.
  - Building a Character Vocally** — Your voice is an amazing instrument. It is capable of producing a wide ranges of sounds . Explore how you could use accent, pitch, volume, tempo, clarity, diction and tone in voice.
  - Building a Character Physically**— Explore how your character walks, sits and stands. Are they slow moving or fast moving? Do they use their hands to add emphasis when talking? How do they use their face to show emotions?

#### Analysing a Script:

- Given Circumstances**—What are the facts of the play that you can not change? These include names of characters and what the characters are doing in each scene.
- Your imagination and creativity**— Once your have all the Given Circumstances for a character, fill in the gaps in their history with your imagination.

#### Further Research:

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

Passwords are on Google Classroom

### Key Vocabulary

#### Staging:

- Proscenium Arch /End On** — One sided audience
- Traverse** — Two sided audience
- Thrust** —Three sided audience
- Theatre in the Round** — Four sided audience
- 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

**Audience** —People watching the drama

**Blocking**— Deciding where and when actors will move on stage

**Body Language**—Use of body to show emotion, age, health and mental state of character

**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

**Facial Reaction**— Look on face which shows emotion

**Given Circumstances** — factual information in the script written by the playwright that cannot change.

**Hand Gestures**—Movement of the hand or arm to add a visual emphasis

**Page to Stage** — Transferring what is written in the script to the stage and performance.

**Pitch**—How high or low the voice is.

**Rehearsal**—Practice or preparation of a drama in order to make it ready for an audience.

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

**Tone**— Change of voice to express emotion.

**Volume**—Loudness or quietness of the voice