



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department 2024/25

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

Year 7
Spring
Term

Introduction to Live
Theatre Reviews and
Devising

Purpose

- To explore how to create a Live Theatre Review
- To explore Immersive Theatre
- To explore strategies to Devise Drama.

Key Knowledge

Live Theatre Reviews:

- What is the purpose of a Live Theatre Review?** A Live Theatre Review's purpose is to inform the reader of your opinions regarding all of the specific areas of the performance from acting to costumes to lighting. It should have examples to support your opinions.
- What is analytical writing?** Analytical writing is where you explain why you think something and support this with examples. It is also how something is done on stage. This too is supported with specific examples.
- What is Technical Theatre?** Technical Theatre covers all areas backstage. This includes, lighting, sound, set, props, costume, hair and make up.
- How do I construct a Live Theatre Review?** A scaffold will be provided for you in your books. This will help you to build up notes whilst watching the programme and will set out a basic essay structure for you.

Devising:

- What is Immersive Theatre?** Immersive Theatre surrounds the audience in the world of the story. It makes the audience feel like they are involved directly in the story.
- What is Devising?** Is a group collaboration to create an original piece of Drama from a stimulus.
- What is a stimulus?** A stimulus is a starting point to create Drama. It can be anything from a poem, to a picture to a piece of music to a random prop.

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 they wish to watch scenes happening in different locations.

Drama Vocabulary

Analytical writing — Shows the thought processes you went through to arrive at a conclusion. Why? How?

Antagonist — A person who is strongly opposed to someone or something.

Anti-climax — A disappointing end to an exciting series of events.

Choral speaking — A group of performers speaking at the same time.

Climax — The highest or most intense point of development or resolution.

Devising — A group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance.

Freeze Frames — Is a frozen image created by performers using their bodies. Sometimes called still image or tableaux.

Immersive Theatre — Is where the audience are not just watching the performance they are actually part of the story.

Monologue — Is the thoughts of a person spoken out loud.

Props — Short for property and is any object an actor holds in a performance.

Protagonist — The main character of a story.

Stimulus — A starting point to create Drama.

Suspense — A state of feeling excited or anxious uncertainty about what may happen next.

Technical Theatre — This includes, lighting, sound, hair, make up, costume, set and props.

Tension — A growing sense of expectation within the drama and that the story is building towards an event.

Tableaux — A group within a frozen image representing a scene from the story.