



DRAMA
 Performing Arts
 Department 2024/25

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
ORGANISER

Year 7
Summer
Term

Introduction to Devising
 Techniques and Script
 development

Purpose

- To explore the planning of creative and original Drama through Devising.
- To explore Devising techniques in Drama.
- To use explorative Drama techniques to develop script work.

Key Knowledge

Devising techniques:

Hot Seating:: A technique used to deepen an actors knowledge about their character. They sit n front of an audience who ask them questions about themselves and their actions. The actor responds at all times in character.

Thought Tracking: Is a rehearsal technique where a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they are feeling in that specific moment. They then return to their scene and continue the story. This technique allows the actor to build a greater understanding of the emotional journey of the character.

Physical Theatre: Is a rehearsal technique where actors use movement, mime, gesture and dance to explore complex social and cultural issues . This technique allows exploration of issues free from words.

Devising:

How do I use a stimulus to Devise a scene? A stimulus is a stating point by which original drama can be created. The stimulus' purpose is to generate ideas. These ideas should be mind mapped and explored by the group. The best 5 or 6 ideas are then selected to form the backbone of the story. These are then fleshed out int an original performance with a beginning, middle and end,

What is an Open Ending? An open ending is where the story finishes with no definite conclusion or resolution. It is often referred to as a cliff hanger.

What is a Closed Ending? A definite ending is reached. Characters are either dead, rewarded, or punished; they're paired off in marriage; they're exiled or they are freed.

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

Key Vocabulary

Staging:

1. **Proscenium Arch/End On** —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

Blocking — The position of actors on stage,

Closed ending — A definite ending has been achieved. The story cannot continue.

Cross Cutting — Two scenes performed at the same time on stage. The scenes show different viewpoints of the same situation.

Democracy— A system of government by the people. Each has a vote to who is elected leader.

Dictatorship — A government that has one ruler who makes all the decisions. The leader has absolute power and control.

Hot Seating — Asking a character questions to try and build a deeper understanding of the role.

Open ending— The story ends with no conclusion or resolution. A cliff hanger.

Physical Theatre — A technique where actors use movement and mime to develop roles.

Proxemics — How close or near you are to others on stage.

Status — Is the level of power or influence a character has on stage.

Subtext — What is going on under the surface. This maybe how a character feels but is not verbally said.

Thought Tracking — Is a rehearsal technique where a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they are feeling in that specific moment.