

Cardinal Newman Catholic School
Drama Department
Year 8
Knowledge Book
2020-2021



Cross-Cutting-

Two or more scenes performed at the same time showing different significant events, from different times and places, at the same time on the stage. It can be used to provide the background or explain events

Proxemics-

The use of closeness or distance between character's to make a point.

Monologue-

Along speech to an audience or another character on stage.

Levels-

Using actors height and positions to indicate **status**.

Status-

Power, authority or importance.

Thought Tracking-

Whilst rehearsing or performing, freeze the scene. Every actor (in-role) has to say what their character is thinking or feeling that moment. This deepens the actors understanding of their character's thought and feelings.

Drama Techniques

Hot-Seating-

Answering questions in role about your character.

Role on the wall-

Draw an outline of your character and put in on the wall. Write the facts about your character inside the outline and the emotions and feelings outside the outline.

Freeze Frame-

Creating a still image that captures an important moment of the play.

Duologue-

A scene between two characters.

Facial Expression
Movement/Gait
Body Language
Gesture
Posture

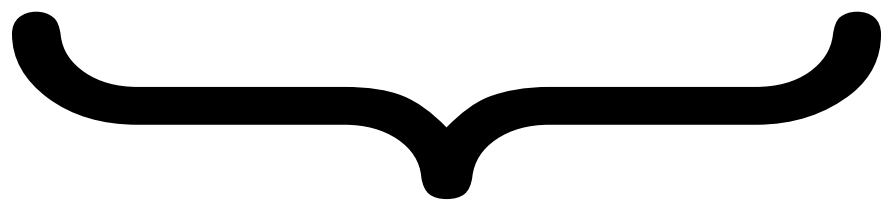


Body

Pace
Pitch
Tone
Volume
Articulation
Accent
Diction
Projection
Clarity
Intonation



Voice



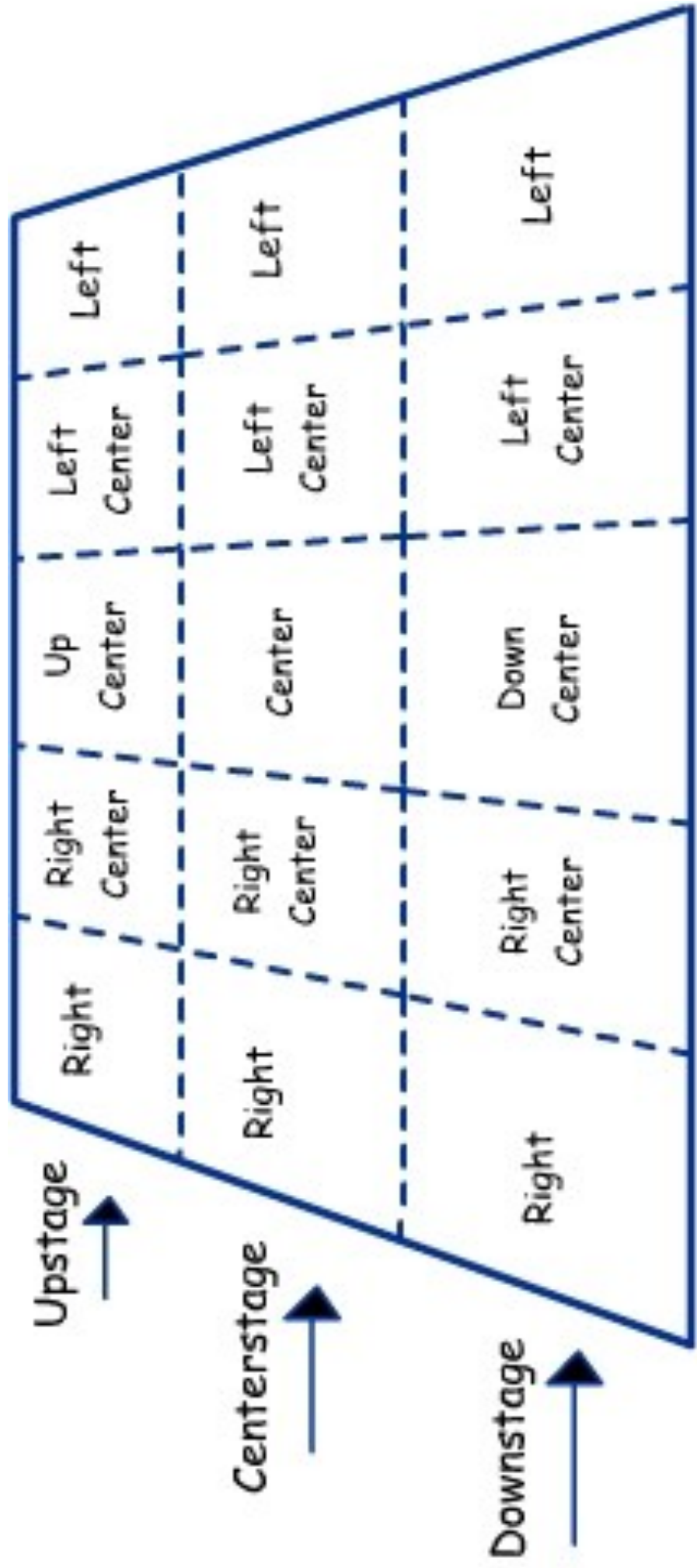
Performance Skills

Levels {
Proxemics {
Focus
Audience
Staging/Stage
Areas

Between actors
Between actors and
audience
Between actors and
focus/prop/set



Space



AUDIENCE



Theatre History:

Greek Theatre-

1200 BC-500 AD

The word drama comes from the Ancient Greek word 'dran' meaning 'to do'.

MEDIEVAL THEATRE-

500-1500

IN THE TWELFTH CENTAURY PEOPLE BEGAN RE-ENACTING BIBLE STORIES CALLED MYSTERY AND MORALITY PLAYS.

Restoration Theatre-

1650-1700

Women finally appear on stage performing comedies that poked fun at the rich and their way of life.

Elizabethan Theatre-

1550-1650

William Shakespeare lived and wrote plays during this pe-

18th Century Theatre-

1700-1800

For the first time actors became 'Celebrities'. Famous actors included, David Garrick, John Kemble and Sarah Siddons.

Victorian Melodrama-

1800-1900

Melodrama used stock characters. People use the theatre to escape the monotony of their lives during the industrial revolution.

Naturalism-

1860-present

'naturalism refers to dramas that attempt to recreate 'real life'

EastEnders is a naturalistic drama.

LONDON RIOTS

Mark Duggan was killed in Tottenham, London, on Thursday 4 August after police stopped the car in which he was a passenger. Saturday's protest march sparked unrest and by the end of the night Tottenham was ablaze, with cars and shops set on fire and looters running free.

More disturbances took place on Sunday night, but it was on Monday afternoon that they began to escalate. The violence spread first to Hackney, then to Lewisham, Peckham, Woolwich, Ealing, Clapham and then to major cities

On Tuesday, an extra 10,000 police meant the streets of London were quieter but rioting and disorder took hold in Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Wolverhampton and Liverpool.

We will be exploring society at that time and the rules and consequences that surround us.

7 Ages of Man from William Shakespeare's As you Like It

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women
merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages

At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his
satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like
snail
Unwillingly to school

And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful bal-
lad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like
the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in
quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation Even in
the cannon's mouth

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon
lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal
cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on
side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too
wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly
voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere obliv-
ion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans
everything

What is Etiquette?

During your assessment you will be need to demonstrate an understanding of Drama etiquette.

Etiquette is a way of behaving in a situation. Tennis match = quiet audience.

Audience Etiquette

- Paying attention
- Staying silent
- Leaning forward
- Eyes on the stage
- Sitting still
- Appropriate response at the end of a scene
- Following instructions

Performer Etiquette

- Waiting for quiet before you begin
- Standing in neutral at the side of the space when not 'on stage'
- Not losing focus or 'coming out of character'
- Improvising when you or someone else forgets their lines.
- Freezing when the performance has finished