



KS4 Year 10 Key Word Bank (Drama)



Term	Topic/s	Key Words (with definitions if applicable)
Autumn Term 1	- Explorative strategy workshops.	<p>Still Image - One person might act as a sculptor and position individuals in the group in relation to one another to create a still image.</p> <p>Thought Tracking - Stopping individuals during an in-role activity and asking them to reveal their inner thoughts at a particular moment.</p> <p>Narrating - Providing a spoken commentary that accompanies stage action or a story being related by a character.</p> <p>Hot Seating - A technique used to deepen an actor's understanding of a role. The individual sits in the 'hot seat' and has questions fired at them that they have to answer in role and from the point of view of the character.</p> <p>Role-Play - An individual pretends to be someone else by putting themselves in a similar position and imagining what that person might say, think and feel.</p> <p>Cross-Cutting - Creating a scene or scenes and then re-ordering the action by cutting forwards and backwards in time or to a different location and back again.</p> <p>Forum Theatre - A scene is enacted and watched by the rest of the group. At any point in the drama, observers or actors can stop the action to ask for help or refocus the work. Observers or 'spect-actors' can step in and add a role or take over an existing one in order to explore the theme or situation.</p> <p>Marking the Moment - Having created a piece of drama work, individuals identify a significant moment in the piece. This can be done through group discussion. This moment can then be marked by freezing the action, using captions, thought tracking, slow motion, using lighting etc. The moment will represent significance for the</p>



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		individual in terms of revealing an understanding, an insight or evoking a feeling about the issue or idea being explored.
Autumn Term 2	- How to use a stimulus preparation. Using a stimulus as a starting point for devising.	Stimulus – Your starting point or inspiration for a piece of Drama Structure – The way in which scenes are laid out in a performance piece. Linear/non-linear/cyclical narrative Improvisation – When a scene is performed with little or no predetermined action. Intention – What you want the audience to think/feel/ask themselves once your performance is over
Spring Term 1	- First performance assessment.	Pitch-How high or low the voice is. Pace-The rhythm and speed with which words are spoken. Projection (or volume)-How loud or quiet the voice is. Pause-Stopping to emphasise a point or provide contrast and variation. Intonation-The rise and fall of the voice to provide variation and interest. Tone-How lines are said to convey meaning. Accent-Used to indicate where are character is from (location) or to show social class or status. Inflection-The ups and downs of spoken language. Gesture-Used to show how a character feels or expresses their thoughts. Facial Expression-Shows a character’s response to a situation or reveals their inner feelings and thoughts.



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		<p>Body language-The way a performer communicates non-verbally.</p> <p>Posture (or stance) -How a character stands. Could show their age, status or emotional state.</p> <p>Gait-How the character walks.</p> <p>Proxemics -How the performer uses stage space. Could show relationships or status.</p> <p>Focus (or eye contact)-Where a character is looking.</p> <p>Levels-The height of a character/actor sometimes to show status.</p> <p>Movement-How a character moves.</p> <p>Semiotic – The visual clues that an audience looks for to understand character, plot or theme.</p>
<p>Spring Term 2</p>	<p>- Portfolio</p>	<p>Style-The practitioner(s) who have influenced your performance.</p> <p>Genre-A category of theatre (Tragedy, comedy, thriller etc).</p> <p>Character-A role which an actor or actress plays using voice and movement.</p> <p>Language-The lines which are being spoken by a character in relation to their age/job/culture.</p> <p>Form- A form is the method you select to tell your story and explore themes when presenting your work (Physical theatre, mime, dance, satire, choral work).</p>
<p>Summer Term 1</p>	<p>- Exam practise for Section B: Live theatre question.</p>	<p>Colour-Different colour effects can be created using gels. Use of colour can be symbolic and convey the mood and atmosphere to an audience.</p>



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		<p>Mood-Can be created using different levels of lighting.</p> <p>Profile Spot / Spotlight -Highlights a particular performer or area.</p> <p>Fresnel-A soft-edged spotlight which enables the lighting of precise areas. Easy to blend.</p> <p>Flood Light-Provides lots of light to a wide area.</p> <p>Gels-Coloured plastic that is placed in front of the lantern to alter the colour.</p> <p>Gobo-A small metal disc with a pattern or shape cut into it to create a specific shape. Helps create location.</p> <p>Backlight-Where the actors are lit from the behind. Can be used to create shadows or obscure the audience's view.</p> <p>Fade-Gradually takes in or takes out a lighting state. This could be done quickly or over a more prolonged time period. It can be done manually or pre-programmed.</p> <p>Cross Fade-Similar to a fade, a cross fade occurs when one lighting state fades out whilst the other is gradually faded in.</p> <p>Lighting State-Which lights are being used at any one time.</p> <p>Snap-Where the lighting changes abruptly from one state to the next.</p> <p>Blackout-Where all the lights go out at once.</p> <p>Cue-The indicator of when the next lighting state should take place (usually a line from one of the performers)</p> <p>Live Music-Live music is where the performers or musicians generate the music on stage and has been used on stage since Greek Theatre.</p>
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	<p>Live Sound-Sounds generated by the performers on stage.</p> <p>Recorded Sound-Sounds that have been pre-recorded and are then played through speakers/a PA system.</p> <p>Sound Effects-Can either be pre-recorded or played live. Can reflect what is happening on or off stage. Can be naturalistic or abstract depending on the style of the performance.</p> <p>Mood and Atmosphere-Sound and Music can help create a powerful atmosphere and set the mood of a piece.</p> <p>Time Period-Specific sound effects or music could be used to indicate the time period.</p> <p>Location-The sound designer plays an important role in helping the audience understand where the play is set.</p> <p>Style or Genre-The style or genre of the play could also be indicated through the use of sound.</p> <p>Props-Moveable items that the performer uses on stage. It can refer to any item that appears on stage but does not include costume or scenery. Enhances the production for the audience.</p> <p>Personal Props-Props that are used for an individual character. Could help find nuances in the character and help bring them to life for the audience.</p> <p>Stage Furniture-Parts of the set that the performers can move during the performance. Can help to communicate location, time period or style of the production, or the status of the characters.</p> <p>Levels -Levels can be used to show status, power, perspective and variation.</p> <p>Entrances and Exits-It is important for the audience to understand where the actors have come from and where they are going. They can help place each scene into context. They need to be consistent if being used to show location.</p>
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		<p>Proscenium Arch-Most common type of staging in Western Theatre. A stage where the audience sits on one side only, also known as end-on staging. The audience faces one side of the stage directly, and normally sits at a lower height.</p> <p>In The Round-An in-the-round stage is positioned at the centre of the audience - there is audience around the whole stage. This type of stage creates quite an intimate atmosphere, and is good for drama that needs audience involvement. As the audience surrounds the stage it gives everyone a clear view. However, it could be difficult to use scenery without blocking sightlines. The director also needs to consider where to place the actors most effectively in the space.</p> <p>Traverse-Like a catwalk, with the audience sat either side of the stage. Can bring the audience closer to the action and create a more intimate and engaging atmosphere. Also known as an alley or corridor stage. Like in the round, it could be difficult to use staging without blocking sight lines. Performers also need to consider their audience awareness and where they are facing.</p> <p>Thrust-In theatre, a thrust stage (also known as a platform stage or open stage) is one that extends into the audience on three sides and is connected to the backstage area by its upstage end. A thrust has the benefit of greater intimacy between performers and the audience than a proscenium, while retaining the utility of a backstage area. Entrances onto a thrust are most readily made from backstage. Because the audience can view the performance from a variety of perspectives, it is usual for the blocking, props and scenery to receive thorough consideration to ensure that no perspective is blocked from view.</p>
Summer Term 2	- Learn lines for monologues/duologues/group performances.	<p>Pitch-How high or low the voice is.</p> <p>Pace-The rhythm and speed with which words are spoken.</p>



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	<p>Projection (or volume)-How loud or quiet the voice is.</p> <p>Pause-Stopping to emphasise a point or provide contrast and variation.</p> <p>Intonation-The rise and fall of the voice to provide variation and interest.</p> <p>Tone-How lines are said to convey meaning.</p> <p>Accent-Used to indicate where a character is from (location) or to show social class or status.</p> <p>Inflection-The ups and downs of spoken language.</p> <p>Gesture-Used to show how a character feels or expresses their thoughts.</p> <p>Facial Expression-Shows a character's response to a situation or reveals their inner feelings and thoughts.</p> <p>Body language-The way a performer communicates non-verbally.</p> <p>Posture (or stance) -How a character stands. Could show their age, status or emotional state.</p> <p>Gait-How the character walks.</p> <p>Proxemics -How the performer uses stage space. Could show relationships or status.</p> <p>Focus (or eye contact)-Where a character is looking.</p> <p>Levels-The height of a character/actor sometimes to show status.</p> <p>Movement-How a character moves.</p> <p>Stage direction-A line in the text which gives suggestion for the actor/actress.</p>
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