

Key Vocabulary for Summer Term Overviews

Subject: Drama	Year Group: 10
Key Learning Points/End Points	Key Vocabulary
<p>Understanding of a range of practitioners performance styles</p> <p>Create a devised performance from a stimulus using a key practitioner</p> <p>Produce a 2500 assessment of their own work</p>	<p>Accent A way of speaking in a local area or country.</p> <p>Analyse The process of examining how drama, literary, technical and performance elements are used.</p> <p>Artistic intention Refers to the decisions made by theatre makers to communicate deeper meaning through their work. Without an artistic intention a piece of drama lacks a purpose or a message for its intended audience</p> <p>Body language Non-verbal communication by movement or position.</p> <p>Character A person portrayed in a drama, novel, or other artistic piece.</p> <p>Collaborate Working together.</p> <p>Develop Process of devising, to gradually add details to a piece to make it more clear or complete.</p> <p>Devise Create a performance, usually based on a stimulus.</p> <p>Dialogue Spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and actions.</p> <p>Dramatic climax Turning point of a drama, its point of highest tension, or it is the time when the action starts during which the solution is given.</p> <p>Emotional range Change of voice to express emotion.</p> <p>Epic theatre Style of theatre created by Bertolt Brecht where a range of theatrical devices or techniques are used so that the audience are reminded throughout that they are watching theatre. A presentation of life, not real life itself.</p> <p>Evaluate To judge the strengths and weaknesses of a performance.</p> <p>Facial expression Look on face which shows emotions.</p>

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Form The overall style of the drama.

Gait A person's manner of walking.

Genre A category of literary or dramatic composition. Drama is a literary genre, which is further divided into tragedy, comedy, farce, and melodrama. These genres in turn, can be subdivided.

Gesture Any movement of the actor's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning.

Inflection Change in pitch or loudness of the voice.

Intonation and phrasing Rising and falling of voice in speech.

Language In drama, the particular manner of verbal expression, the diction or style of writing, or the speech or phrasing that suggests a class or profession or type of character.

Levels The intensity of a lighting or sound level. Physical levels of actors on the stage help to indicate status.

Mood and atmosphere The tone or feeling of the play, often created by the music, setting, or lighting.

Naturalism A style of drama that developed in the late 19th century as an attempt to represent real life on stage faithfully and without artifice. The actions of characters tend to be dominated by determinism (societal or environmental forces).

Pace The speed at which someone or something moves, or with which something happens or changes.

Pause A break in speaking, period of silence.

Performance space The area within which the actor may move in full view of the audience.

Period When all the facets of a production are carefully aimed towards representing a specific period in history.

Physical theatre Style of theatre that puts emphasis on movement rather than dialogue. It's often abstract in style, using movement in a stylised and representational way.

Pitch The particular level (high or low) of a voice, instrument or tune.

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Plot The events or story of a play or arrangement of action, as opposed to the theme.

Posture Physical alignment of a performer's body, or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about the character being played.

Projection (vocal) Directing the voice out of the body to be heard clearly at a distance.

Refine Make minor changes to improve.

Rehearse Practice or preparation of a drama.

Research Systematic investigation to establish facts. a search for knowledge.

Social, cultural and historical context Circumstances of the time the play is set in. It refers to the physical and social setting including the culture, education and people.

Spatial relationships Sometimes referred to as proxemics, referring to spatial signifiers of the relationship between different performers or a performer and elements of the set which convey information about character and circumstances.

Stage positioning Different places/areas on stage.

Stimuli Something that gives you an idea – an inspiration, a starting point. It is the beginning of the creative process.

Style The way the drama form is presented on stage.

Subtext The underlying and often unspoken thoughts and motives of characters – what they really think and believe.

Volume Loudness or quietness of the voice.