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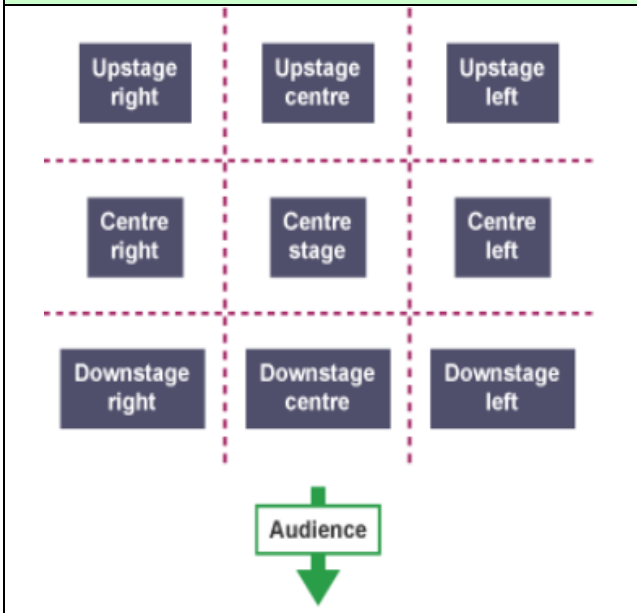


2. Performance Skills

Body Language 	The way you use your physicality to communicate.
Characterisation 	Using a range of performance skills to create a character that is different to yourself.
Gesture 	A movement (usually of the arm/hand) that communicates a specific meaning
Levels 	Using different heights to communicate meaning or to add visual interest.
Voice 	How you use your voice to communicate meaning.
Facial Expression 	Using your face to show how a character is feeling
Proxemics: 	Where a character stands in relation to other characters and/or the audience.

1. Key Words	
Performance	A piece that is presented to an audience.
Dramatic convention	Techniques used to communicate to the audience.
Performance skills	Signs and Symbols in Drama - an actor will use their Vocal Skills and Physical Skills to communicate to an audience
Technical elements	Signs and symbols in drama - use of Props, Costume, Lights, Sound, Music, Scenery, Set, Hair, Make-up, Backdrop...

3. Areas of the Stage



Remember: The stage is always from the **actor's** point of view, as they are the ones standing on the stage.

Demonstrate good **spatial awareness** by using all areas of the stage, where appropriate.

4. Drama Conventions

Tableau / Freeze Frame 	A 'living picture' showing a moment in time – as though the pause button has been pressed.
Narration 	Normally spoken to the audience, performers give information, tell the story or comment on the action
Mime 	A silent performance, that uses physicality to communicate intentions to the audience

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5. Additional Key Words

Characterisation	Using a range of performance skills to create a character that is different to yourself.
Genre	The type of story being told e.g. comedy, tragedy
Performance style	The way the actors perform, the visual characteristics of the setting and costumes, and the choice of conventions used e.g. naturalistic

6. Vocal Skills (Skills that involve using your voice)

1. Projection	Ensuring your voice is loud and clear for the audience to hear.
2. Volume	How loudly or quietly you say something. (Shouting, whispering)
3. Tone	The way you say something in order to communicate your emotions. (E.g. Angry, worried, joyous tone of voice)
4. Pace	The speed of what you say. (How quickly, how slowly)
5. Pause	The silence between words and/or sentences. Moments of pause can create tension , show that you are thinking or create emphasis .
6. Accent	Use of an accent tells the audience where your character is from .
7. Pitch	How high or low your voice is.
8. Emphasis	Changing the way a word or part of a sentence is said, in order to emphasise it. (Make it stand out.) Try emphasising the words in capital letters and see how it changes the meaning: “How could YOU do that?” “How could you do THAT? ”

7. Physical Skills (Skills that involve using your body)

1. Movement	Does an actor move towards or away from another character?
2. Posture	The position an actor holds their body when sitting or standing. For example, an upright posture or slouched.
3. Gait	The way an actor walks .
4. Facial Expressions	A form of non-verbal communication that expresses the way you are feeling, using the face. E.g. Raised eyebrows or pursed lips .
5. Gestures	A movement of part of the body , especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning. E.g. Waving, pointing, thumbs up .
6. Pace	How quickly or slowly an actor moves.
7. Levels	Sitting, Standing, Lying – what does it show?
8. Touch	Physical contact or lack of it with other characters.