Building the Actor Knowledge Organiser.

Creativity



Confidence

Communication

Control

Collaboration



Key Words:

Vocal Skills – Vocal skills are the accuracy and consistency of how we use our voices when performing.

Physical skills - Physical skills are the accuracy and consistency of how we use our bodies when performing.

Characterisation - Changing voice, body language, movement, gesture etc. when in role is called characterisation.

Still Image - A frozen picture that communicates meaning to an audience.

Facial Expressions - A facial expression is when we change our face to convey an emotional state. Facial expressions are a form of nonverbal communication.

Body Language - the conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.

Gestures - a movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.

The use of Scripts and Vocal Skills.

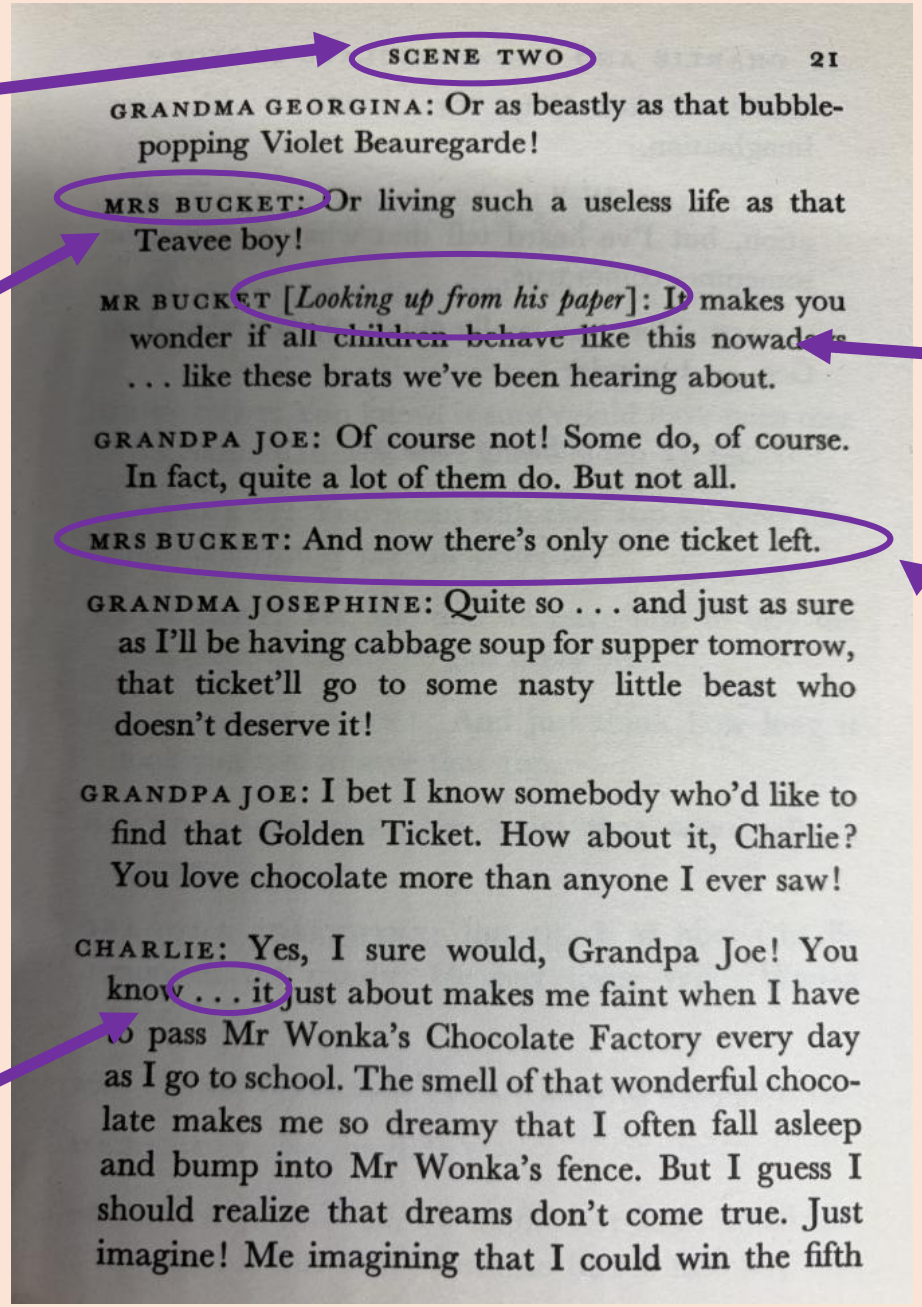
Scene of the play.

Character name: Who is speaking at this point.

Stage Directions: Tells the actor what they should do.

Dialogue: What the character is saying at this point in the play.

Ellipsis: Indicates a pause in dialogue



SCENE TWO 21

GRANDMA GEORGINA: Or as beastly as that bubble-popping Violet Beauregarde!

MRS BUCKET: Or living such a useless life as that Teavee boy!

MR BUCKET [*Looking up from his paper*]: It makes you wonder if all children behave like this nowadays . . . like these brats we've been hearing about.

GRANDPA JOE: Of course not! Some do, of course. In fact, quite a lot of them do. But not all.

MRS BUCKET: And now there's only one ticket left.

GRANDMA JOSEPHINE: Quite so . . . and just as sure as I'll be having cabbage soup for supper tomorrow, that ticket'll go to some nasty little beast who doesn't deserve it!

GRANDPA JOE: I bet I know somebody who'd like to find that Golden Ticket. How about it, Charlie? You love chocolate more than anyone I ever saw!

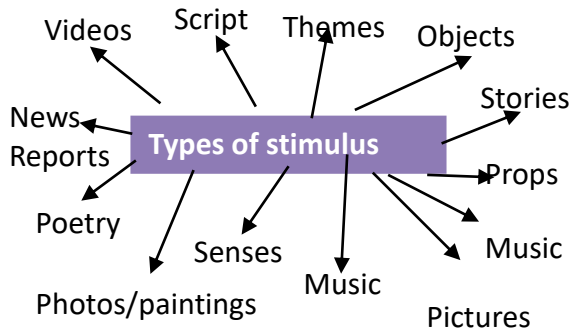
CHARLIE: Yes, I sure would, Grandpa Joe! You know . . . it just about makes me faint when I have to pass Mr Wonka's Chocolate Factory every day as I go to school. The smell of that wonderful chocolate makes me so dreamy that I often fall asleep and bump into Mr Wonka's fence. But I guess I should realize that dreams don't come true. Just imagine! Me imagining that I could win the fifth

Vocal Skills:

These are how you use your voice in performance:

- **Volume** – how loud or quiet your voice is
- **Pitch** – how high or low your voice sounds
- **Pace** – how fast or slow you speak
- **Tone** – the emotion or feeling in your voice
- **Projection** – speaking clearly and loudly so the audience can hear
- **Pause** – stopping briefly for effect
- **Emphasis** – stressing important words
- **Accent** – the way words are pronounced (linked to place or character)
- **Clarity of Diction** – Ensuring your words are clear and each letter is spoken.

Autumn 2 – Exploring Stimulus.



Where to start:

Literal thinking: Denotation and literal uses.
Think outside the box 
Connotations: an idea or feeling which a word invokes for a person
Word association

Key terms

Devising	Creating and developing an *original* piece of drama from a **stimulus.**
Stimulus	A **St**arting Point that **St**imulates ideas for **devising** a performance

Approaches to devising

mind mapping	A diagram to organise information and ideas from the **stimulus.**
tableaux	A frozen picture which highlights a key moment within the **stimulus.**
in role writing	Writing as if you were another person / **character** from the **stimulus.**
conscious stream of writing	Writing your thoughts about the **stimulus** *continuously* without preparation.
creating character	Creating a **character** that could be associated to the **stimulus.**
hot seating	Questioning a **character** associated to the **stimulus.**
given circumstances	*Identifying* the who, what, where and why of a **character** associated to the stimulus.
spontaneous improvisation	Making up a **scene** related to the **stimulus** with no time for preparation.
role play	A **scene** with action and *dialogue* associated to the **stimulus.**
scripting	Writing a **scene** with *dialogue* and **stage directions** that is associated to the stimulus.

Subtext	**Perspective**
Subtext in drama refers to the underlying meaning or message that is not explicitly stated in dialogue or action. It encompasses the implied thoughts, emotions, and motivations of characters, adding depth and complexity to their interactions. Subtext can be conveyed through spoken lines, stage directions, and character behaviour, often described as the "lines between the lines" or "the unsaid meaning".	A particular way of considering something, a point of view.

Introduction to Physical Theatre Knowledge Organiser.

What is physical theatre?

Physical Theatre is a type of performance where **physical movement is the primary method of storytelling**; as opposed to, say, text in a play or music and lyrics in an opera. Also, it may incorporate other **techniques such as mime, gesture and modern dance** to create performance pieces.

Physical Theatre often has little or no dialogue, as the **movement is the main focus** of the performance.

We can also use physical theatre to **create inanimate objects**.

Physical and Performance Skills	
Muscle Memory	Where your body remembers the movement after repetition.
Unison	To move at the same time as others: simultaneously.
Canon	To perform the same phrase one after the other.
Characterisation	The combination of drama skills to portray a character
Narration	To provide information on the setting, context or characters.
Projection	Projecting your voice in a loud and clear way
Eye contact	Sustaining or withdrawing eye contact with the audience or another actor.
Facial Expressions	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance.
Body Language	The way you use your body to portray a characters feelings/emotions.
Proxemics	The distance between different characters to communicate a story.
Pace of Movement	How quickly or slowly you perform physical theatre movements can change the meaning behind the story yo are portraying.

Soundscape:

A soundscape, sounds from a landscape. It is a technique which transports you to a particular place.

Physical Theatre can also be used to express emotion, mood, or atmosphere.
This can be done individually or as a group.



Chair Duets:

Chair Duets is when you sit next to a partner and use a series of contact movements. In order to successfully achieve a chair duet there has to be some sort of call and response. This means that one will make a movement and the other will follow it; either copying or reacting to the movement to portray an emotion or story.