

Year 7 - Half term 1

Key terms

Vocal skills	Physical Skills	Drama Skills / Techniques
<p>Tone - The way in which we show a character's emotion and intent through their voice. Examples of how to describe a character's tone: Angry, Assertive, Bitter, Cheerful, Doubtful, Encouraging, Forgiving, Harsh, Inquisitive. Joyful, Raspy, Sarcastic, Warm</p>	<p>Gesture - A bodily movement or action that is carried out that communicates a message for that character about how they may be feeling or their relationship with others on stage. Examples of simple gestures you can use in performance: Thumbs up (Happy) ,Shaking hands (Welcoming), Shrugging shoulders (Unsure), Clapping fist shut (Angry), Blowing a kiss (Loving)</p>	<p>Freezeframe: An image created on stage with one or more actors. It is a still, non-moving image that might show a moment in a scene, or a visual image to show what is happening. Example of how you could use this in your adverts: An image of students having fun in your favourite subject, with their hands up high in the air and large smiles.</p>
<p>Volume - How loud or quiet your voice is. Varying volume can communicate a range of emotions for yourself or your character. You would often describe volume alongside the tone. For example: When portraying Mr Twit - I used a loud volume and a harsh tone, to show how angry he felt.</p>	<p>Facial Expression - a form of nonverbal signalling using the movement of facial muscles. In drama it is a great way to communicate with others and show how your character may be feeling. Examples of facial expressions and what they can communicate: Smiling (Happy), Frowning (Upset), Raise eyebrows (Surprised), Wide Eyes (Scared), furrowed eyebrows (Unimpressed)</p>	<p>Dialogue - When two or more characters are speaking to one another on stage within the story. It tells the audience what is going on and is used alongside the physical and vocal skills you have been learning this term. Example of how you could use this in your adverts: Three characters stood in the canteen discussing the different lunch options and how it makes them feel, with their tone of voice reflecting this.</p>
<p>Pace – the speed at which someone speaks. In drama this can tell us how a character might be</p>	<p>Body Language - the way in which we move and position the body, alongside the use of posture to</p>	<p>Direct Address - When one or more characters directly speak to the audience. This is often done</p>

<p>feeling. For example: If a character is feeling nervous and uncomfortable, they might speak with a faster pace, to try and get out of the situation faster.</p>	<p>communicate certain attitudes and feelings. Examples: <u>Sitting in a closed ball on the floor</u> - This can show how a character feels isolated and scared. <u>Straight strong posture with open arms</u> - This can show a character's confidence and leadership. <u>Slouching in a chair with bad posture</u> - This can communicate how the character is feeling tired and unenergetic.</p>	<p>to share some key information with them about their feelings or the story as a whole. Example of how you could use this in your adverts: At the end of the advert, all characters might turn to the audience to tell them why they love their chosen subject so much and why they want to encourage other people to choose that subject.</p>
<p>Pitch - this is whether a character/person is speaking in a high, low or natural voice. We can consider a character's AIM when they use certain pitches. For example: If a character is trying to be scary or intimidating they might lower their pitch and make their volume louder.</p>	<p>Eye contact - Where and how an actor is looking on stage and what this can tell the audience. Examples: Prolonged eye contact with another character can show engagement and a connection. Avoiding eye contact - shows nervousness or tension Eye contact with the audience - The character might be telling them something important.</p>	