

Knowledge Organiser – Year 7 – Drama Techniques

Overview of Topic

Over the first half term, you will learn about the main drama techniques which we use to help to **structure** a piece of drama and performance and give it **form**. They can be a visual way of telling the **plot** or highlighting **themes** for the **audience**.

Drama Techniques – Key Words

Still Image

A still image is also known as a freeze frame, where performers create a frozen picture using body language and facial expression, to show a key moment within the drama.

Role Play

Performers play a character that is different from themselves and use a range of characterisation skills to help portray the role.

Thought Tracking

Performers freeze during a key moment in the drama and say the character's inner thoughts aloud. It helps the audience to understand the character's motivations.

Flash back

The drama stops and goes back in time to a scene in a character's life that may take place seconds, minutes, days, or years before.

Flash Forward

The drama stops and goes forward in time to a scene in a character's life that may take place seconds, minutes, days or years after.

Hot Seating

A character is questioned about his or her background, behaviour, and motivation.

Cross Cutting

Cross-cutting (also called split-screen) is a drama technique borrowed from the world of film editing, where two scenes happen on stage at the same time but cross between the two to show different locations or time periods.

Narration

Narration is where one or more performers speak directly to the audience to tell a story, give information or comment on the action of the scene or the motivations of characters.



Characters use the space, levels and proxemics to help convey the scene



A thought track should be said in 1st person.....
"I think/feel/believe....."



The person that narrates the story or moment is called a narrator. There are three types of narration; first person, 3rd person and direct address