

Year 9 Unit 4: Conflict and Propaganda - Knowledge Organiser

Writing Assessment: Focusing on Act 3, re-write the final act in a script format

Key vocabulary to include:

No Man's Land	The ground between the two opposing trenches.
Rifle	A single-person portable, long-barrelled firearm
Boche	A German, especially a soldier.
Neuralgia	Sharp and sudden bursts of pain usually in one side of the face. Caused by a damaged nerve but trauma can affect the condition.
Raid	A planned but sudden and unexpected entering of a place
Front line	The position(s) closest to the area of conflict of an armed force's personnel
A Minnie	A slang term for Minenwerfer, a type of short range trench mortar
Cheero	Used as a toast or salutation before drinking
Sap	A trench which extended out into No Man's Land
Trench	A long, narrow ditch.
Dugout	A trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
C Company	A military unit called C.

Use the information in the play for continuity!



Characters:

Stanhope	Strict, dutiful, strained, experienced and hardened. He is the Commander of C Company.
Osborne	Married, middle-aged, wise, approachable and loyal. He is the oldest member of C Company
Raleigh	Young, inexperienced, naive, eager and adaptable. He is the youngest member of C Company.
Trotter	Friendly, dutiful, fat and humorous. The only working class character.
Hibbert	Weak, scared and depressed. He doesn't contribute fully to C Company.
The Colonel	The most senior officer in the play. Rarely visits men in the dugout: seems indifferent.
Hardy	Also, a Commander but moves further down the line; away from the impending attack.
Mason	The Officer's servant. He cooks dinners and tries to look after the other officers.

Setting

When your **play**, or any new scene or act, begins, the reader/audience wants to know the **Setting** and who and what is seen on stage. They need to know:

- The place the scene is set
- The time of day it is happening in for sequential purposes
- Who and what occupies the space when the scene begins

Key conventions of a script:

- ✓ Realistic dialogue
- ✓ Stage directions for scene and character
- ✓ Correct layout - e.g. name on the left side etc.
- ✓ Use punctuation correctly e.g. no speech marks and use colons after name etc.

Use **adverbs** before speech to convey mood/feelings e.g. carefully/indignantly/proudly...

Stage directions must be at the start; they explain the setting and what is happening on stage.

These tell us about the character Cpt Hardy and what he's doing allowing us to infer things about his character

The name is on the left hand side, in capital letters and followed by a colon

CAPTAIN HARDY, a red-faced, cheerful-looking man, is sitting on a box by the table, intently drying a sock over a candle flame. He wears a heavy trench-boot on his left leg, and his right foot, which is naked, is held above the damp floor by resting it on his left knee. His right boot stands on the floor beside him. As he carefully turns the sock this way and that - feeling it against his face to see if it is dry - he half sings, half hums a song - humming when he is not quite sure of the words, and marking time with the toes of his right foot.

HARDY: One and Two, it's with Maud and Lou;
Three and Four, two girls more;
Five and Six it's with - hm - hm - hm -
Seven, Eight, Clara and Caroline -
[He lapses into an indefinite humming, and finishes with a lively burst:]

Tick! - Tock! - wind up the clock,
And we'll start the day over again.

[A man's legs appear in the moonlit trench above, and a tall, thin man comes slowly down the dugout steps, stooping low to avoid the roof. He takes his helmet off and reveals a fine head, with close-cropped, iron-grey hair. He looks about forty-five - physically as hard as nails.]

HARDY [looking round]: Hullo, Osborne! Your fellows arriving?
OSBORNE [hitching off his pack and dropping it in a corner]: Yes. They're just coming in.

Stage directions are also used to describe the entrance of a new character. They are centred, in brackets [] and in italics.

Stage directions are given in the middle of dialogue to communicate action. They are centred, in brackets [] and in italics.

Stage directions are also used to convey what a character is doing as they speak or to describe how they speak e.g. miserably, indignantly. They are in brackets [] and in italics after the name before the colon.

You must punctuate sentences as normal . , ; : ! ?