

Year 10 Term 3 & 4



Knowledge Organiser

Devising

Devising Techniques

Brainstorming

As a group, discuss the themes you want to explore in the play. Brainstorm stories and ideas linked to the theme

Still Images

Create still images that depict crucial moments in the character's life or the plot. These can be used as a starting point or incorporated into the play later on.

Reflect

At the end of a rehearsal, reflect on what you have achieved and what needs to be done next. Set aims and assign jobs for the next lesson.

Structure

Create a time line of the story and highlight the key scenes. Experimenting with the structure may help to create a more imaginative play.

Monologue

In a group, think of one word each that describes your character. Then on your own, use the list of words to write a monologue for your character.

Improvise

Improvise a scene in every rehearsal. Don't just talk. Try to improvise a scene using different styles and techniques.

Skills:

- ✓ Hot-seating
- ✓ Devising
- ✓ Improvisation
- ✓ Research
- ✓ Characterisation
- ✓ Collaboration
- ✓ Presentation
- ✓ Self-assessment
- ✓ Peer-assessment

Knowledge:

- ✓ How to devise theatre around a set theme
- ✓ How to take influence from a theatre practitioner
- ✓ How to create and develop clear characters
- ✓ How to evaluate the effectiveness of own work and that of others
- ✓ How to use specific vocabulary

Key Words & Definitions

Devising: a way of creating Drama that begins not with writers or a script, but is based on a collaborative effort of a group of people.

Improvise: to act without a script.
Theme: The theme of a play refers to its central idea.

Hot seating: one actor sits in a chair, in character, and answers questions to develop character.

Plot: The main events of a play devised and presented.

Role-on-the-wall: a strategy to infer meaning about a character and to visually map the relationship between characteristics (emotions) and actions (behaviours) onto a simple outline of a human figure.

Bertolt Brecht: Born 1898 Ausburg, Germany. Poet, playwright and theatrical reformer. Verfremdungseffekt – Audience alienation. Non-naturalistic. Challenges an audience to think.

Frantic Assembly: Physical Theatre Company. Combine music, movement and text – inter-disciplinary. Chair Duets. Devised origins.

Constantin Stanislavsky: Born 1863 Moscow, Russia. Pioneer in Actor's training. Method Acting. Naturalistic. Realism in Theatre. 'The system'.