

Year 10 Drama

The course you are completing is the Eduqas Level 1/2 Vocational Award in Performing Arts (Technical Award) Course – Drama.

It is broken down into three Units: Performing, Creating and Performing Arts in Practice.

In Year 10 you developed your skills in rehearsal and performance techniques, practitioners and genres whilst working on Devised and Scripted work before completing Unit 2 You will then complete Units 1 and 3 in Year 11..

You will all complete the same work and the grade that you achieve will decide if your work is Level 1 or Level 2 (Level 2 is equivalent to 4 and above in GCSE).

Unit 2: Creating (30%)

You will develop and demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the skills and techniques needed to create, rehearse and perform an original work (Devised Drama) from a given brief.

2.1 Explore and Develop

2.1.1 Exploring *Learners should be aware of a range of research to explore when responding to a creative brief including intended purpose, effect, performance space/occasion, audience, themes and ideas, interests and previous experience, resources, styles and their demands, and the work of at least two practitioners.*

2.1.2 Developing *Learners should be able to explore the following in developing their original piece; voice, movement, interaction including scripting, blocking, improvisation development and narrative structure.*

2.2 Applying knowledge and skills to create original work.

2.2.1 Creating original work *Learners should be able to develop and present communication, creativity, development of ideas and appropriate health and safety. Skills required include knowledge and use of devising processes, communication of character, use of movement and gesture, use of voice in relation to the character, and interaction with other performers.*

1.3 Review, reflect and refine

2.3.1 Evaluating original work *Learners should be able to respond to feedback from the teacher and peers and audience. Evaluate the success of the original piece in terms of the brief and review their own skills and how these have been used and exemplified.*

2.3.2 Refining original work *Learners should be able to respond to the feedback and self-evaluation findings by explaining how work can be developed and justifying why particular feedback would be acted on.*

In order to **develop a role**, an actor must decide on and build a complex personality and background for their character. This is called **characterisation**.

There are three main aspects to decide on: **Purpose, Status, Attitude**

PHYSICAL SKILLS		VOCAL SKILLS	
Movement	Communicating your character through the way you move.	Volume	The level of sound created by your voice.
Posture	Adapting your body to show your character.	Accent	Vocal choices based on where your character is from.
Gesture	Using hand movements to aid your acting.	Pace	How fast or slow you speak.
Facial expression	Using your face to show how your character feels.	Timing	Emphasising words using pauses or faster delivery.
Eye contact	How you glance, stare or ignore the person you are acting with to create meaning.	Emotional range	Use of pitch (high to low) and tone (emotion) to communicate feelings.
Gait	A person's way of walking.	Emphasis	The pressure on individual words that makes them stand out.
Stance	The way a character stands.	Intonation	The rise and fall of the voice. e.g. A clear movement up at the end of a sentence when we ask questions.

1. Who am I?
2. Where am I?
3. What time is it?
4. What do I want?
5. Why do I want it?
6. How will I get what I want?
7. What must I overcome to get what I want?

(1863 – 1938)
Konstantin Stanislavski



Co-founded the Moscow Art Theatre in 1897

Stanislavski's techniques allow actors to create believable characters and help them to really put themselves in the place of a character.

