



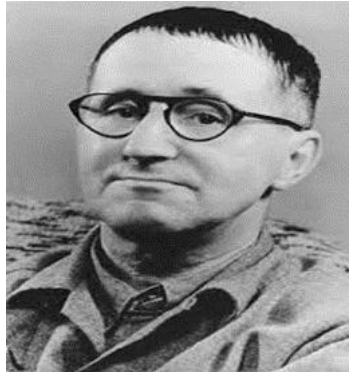
# DRAMA (YEAR 11)

## Component 1 – Devising from a Stimulus

Remember to research about your chosen practitioner or Genre...

### Bertolt Brecht (1898 – 1958)

- Bertolt Brecht was born in Germany but has had a huge impact on Theatre worldwide.
- His works have been very popular and have strong political elements to them.
- His work is non-naturalistic (opposite to Stanislavski)
- Brecht wanted his audiences to remain objective and unemotional during his plays so that they could make their own judgement about what was being presented to them. In order to do this he introduced a range of different drama techniques to do this. Some useful areas to know about if using Brecht is:



- Direct address
  - Narrator
- Multi-roling
  - Gestus
  - Placards
- Tickle and slap
- Music and songs
  - Alienation
- No fourth wall
- Episodic structure
- Political message.

### Key Vocab

Devising  
Structure  
Theme  
Plot  
Style  
Genre

### Characterisation

Language  
Dialogue  
Proxemics  
Semiotics  
Audience  
Evaluation  
Feedback

### Drama Skills

Practitioner  
Research  
Rehearsal  
Actor  
Director  
Designer

Spacial relationships  
Performing

Suggested other genres and practitioners to look at are Berkoff, Emma Rice, Katie Mitchell, Theatre in Education, Physical Theatre and Musical Theatre.

### Constantin Stanislavsky (1863-1938)

- Born in Russia and like Brecht has had a huge impact on theatre worldwide.
- His work is naturalistic. (opposite to Brecht)
- He focusses on actors building up believable characters.
- Stan liked the actors to do a lot of preparation when building on characters and to deliver a character that is believable. Some useful areas to know about if using Stan is:
  - The fourth wall
  - Feeling of truth
    - The magic 'if'
  - Emotional memory
  - Muscular memory
  - Circles of attention
  - Intonation and pauses
  - Restraint and control
  - Naturalistic movement
- Three dimensional characters.

Further research can be found at:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zxn4mp3/revision/8>





# DRAMA (YEAR 11)

## Component 3 – DNA (written Examination)

### Key Characters in the Peer Group

**Adam** – An innocent character who is the victim of bullying.

**Brian** – Emotionally sensitive and relatively innocent. He is the least willing to lie but is bullied into going along with their plot.

**Cathy** – The character that frames the postman. She shows no signs of guilt and loves the drama and potential fame from the situation.

**Danny** - Is the most academic of the gang and has ambitions to be a dentist. Danny is ultimately a passive member of the group who will do as he is told by the leader.

**Jan and Mark** - Are always seen together. They open each section of DNA and narrate events. They unveil to the audience the feral, brutal and pack-like behaviour of which the teenage gang is capable of.

**John Tate** - is an important contrast to the character Phil. He is the initial leader of the group before Phil takes over this responsibility.

**Phil** – Initially very quiet but finds his place within the group when taking over as the calculating dangerous leader.

**Leah** - Leah's character acts as the group's conscience asking questions about the morality of the group's behaviour. She craves for Phil's attention.

**Lou** – She is very quick to blame others and is very aware of the terrible situation the peer group have got themselves into.

### Themes

- Leadership
- Social responsibility
- Gang Culture
  - Bullying
  - Morality

### Key Vocab

Director

Actor

Designer

Performer

Vocals

Performance Skills

In The Round

Traverse staging

End On

Proscenium Arch

Thrust Staging

Motivation

Interaction

Movement



### Key Vocab Extended

*helpful for answering some examination questions*

**Vocal skills** - Pitch, pace/tempo, pause, accent, volume, clarity.

**Physical skills** - gesture, stillness, fluency, expression, posture, facial expression, movement, proxemics.

**Lighting design** - intensity, focus, angle, special effects, colour, gobos, types of lantern.

**Sound design** – music, sound effects, live sounds, recorded sounds, volume, reverb/echo, sound sources, amplification including use of microphones, positioning of sound sources on stage.

**Set design** (including props)

backdrop/cyclorama, set dressing, props, colour, entrances and exits, sight lines.

**Costume design** (including hair and make-up)  
choice and use of materials/fabrics, garments, hairstyles, wigs, make-up, accessories, colour/pattern, style, texture.

