

The Language of

Year 7

DRAMA



Name:

Teacher:

Vocabulary List: Year 7

Teacher-in-role: This is when the teacher takes on a character to lead a task

Facial expression: Using your face to show your emotion, e.g. a smile when happy

Body language: Using your body to show your emotion, e.g. crossed arms when cross

Still image: Actors are frozen on stage, normally in the middle of action, and create a picture to tell the audience what is happening in the drama, using levels

Thoughts aloud: An actor says their character's thoughts out loud

Narration: An actor talks the audience to tell them something about what is happening in the performance

Volume: How loud or quiet a sound or voice is

Pitch: How high or low a sound or voice is

Tone: The way words are spoken which tells the audience what the character means, e.g. sarcastic

Pace: How fast or slow something is, e.g. a quick paced walk or a slow paced voice

Projection: Speaking loudly so that the whole audience can hear you

Status: How important a character is, How rich a character is, How confident a character is, how much power they have.

Spontaneous improvisation: Performing and making up a character as you go along

Soundscape: 2 or more different sounds performed at the same time to tell the audience where the scene is set, e.g. seagulls, waves, children squealing and an ice cream van jingle might suggest 'the beach'.

Slow motion: Actors move very slowly mimicking the film effect

Mime: An actor pretends something is there which is not, using only their bodies and no speaking, e.g. a wall, a coat to put on

Choral speaking: Actors speak together, at the same time, with the same words and way of speaking

Synchronised movement: Actors move together, at the same time, with the same movement

Split scene: The actors imagine a line down the stage which separates 2 scenes in 2 different places/times which might be performed at the same time or taking turns

Hot-seating: Somebody sits or stands and is questioned by their peers. They must answer questions pretending to be their character.

Evaluation: Being able to identify strengths, weaknesses and areas for development

Cooperation: Working with others, both giving and receiving ideas

Audience awareness: Blocking a scene knowing an audience can see you AND knowing how to behave as an audience member