

Y7 Drama KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: Mime

PERFORMANCE SKILLS

How do we create a character?

1. Facial Expressions – Happy, sad, scared, excited
2. Body Language – Posture, walk, proximity
3. Gestures – Exaggerated hand movements
4. Levels – high, medium, low

EVALUATION SKILLS

1. I think this group used the 'Performance skill' of ... well because...
2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform their mime again they need to exaggerate their.... further

Performance Techniques:

Freeze Frame: a frozen picture to highlight what is happening

Slow motion: Where all of our actions are slowed down

Melodramatic: When our actions are over the top and exaggerated

Mime: When all of the action is shown just through physical skills. There is no talking during a mime.

DO'S of mime ✓	DON'TS of mime ✗
DO Exaggerate characteristics	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO Face the audience	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Be confident!	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Carry on if things go wrong	DON'T Rush through your lines
DO Make eye contact with the character you're talking to	DON'T Be nervous, just try your best!

Facts about Mime

Mime is a type of acting that does not use words or speech, it is all about the physical movement and exaggerating your expressions to tell the story. It originated in Ancient Greece but in 19th Century Paris is where it became a popular and famous art form. Famous mime artists include Charlie Chaplin and Marcel Marceau

PERFORMANCE SKILLS

How do we create a character?

1. Facial Expressions – Happy, sad, scared, excited
2. Body Language – walk, stance, posture
3. Gestures – Exaggerated hand movements
4. Levels – Power, high, medium, low
5. Voice – Pace, pitch, pause, tone, emphasis

EVALUATION SKILLS

1. I think this group used the 'Performance skill' of ... well because...
2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform this again, they could improve ... to create the effect of...

Performance Techniques:

Hot Seating: When you answer questions of people in character

Thought Tracks: A character's thoughts/feelings said outloud to an audience

Role play: Imitating a character's behaviour and actions which is different from your own.

Narration: Telling the story to the audience

DO's ✓	DON'Ts ✗
DO Speak loudly and clearly	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO Exaggerate characteristics	DON'T Speak quietly or mumble
DO Face the audience	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Be confident!	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Carry on if things go wrong	DON'T Rush through your lines
DO Make eye contact with the character you're talking to	DON'T Be nervous, just try your best!

The story of The Piped Piper

The Piped Piper is a fairytale based on the medieval legend about the North German town of Hamelin. The town was over run by rats in 1284 and the Piped Piper was the man who rid the town of the rats.

Y.7 Drama KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:Greek Theatre

PERFORMANCE SKILLS

How do we create a character?

1. Facial Expressions – Happy, sad, scared, excited
2. Body Language – choral movement
3. Gestures – Exaggerated hand movements
4. Levels – Status, high, medium, low
5. Voice – tone, echo, volume

EVALUATION SKILLS

1. I think this group used the 'Performance skill' of ... well because...
2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform this again they should change... about their choral speech/movement to empahsise... about the greek myth.

Performance Techniques:

Choral Speech: a group of people speaking at the same time in stylised ways to create effects

Choral movement: a group of people moving at the same time in stylised ways to create effects

Chorus: A group of actors who comment on the action of the greek play

Unison: When you all move/speak at the same time

Repetition: where you repeat an action or word over and over again

Canon: where you move/speak one after the other

DO's ✓	DON'Ts ✗
DO Exaggerate your movements	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO speak loudly	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Be confident!	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Carry on if things go wrong	DON'T just walk for your choral movement be inventive
DO Have a structured piece based on the myth	DON'T Be nervous, just try your best!

A History of Greek Theatre

Greek theatre began in the 6th Century BC Athens with the performance of tragedy plays at religious festivals. The two types of Greek theatre are comedy and tragedy. Performances took place in an amphitheatre.

PERFORMANCE SKILLS

How do we create a character?

1. Facial Expressions – Happy, sad, scared, excited
2. Body Language – Posture, walk, proximity
3. Gestures – Exaggerated hand movements
4. Levels – Status, power, relationships
5. Voice – Pace, pitch, pause, tone, emphasis

EVALUATION SKILLS

1. I think this group used the 'Performance skill' of ... well because...
2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform this again, they could improve ... to create the emotion of...

Performance Techniques:

Proxemics: The distances between characters which can reveal their relationship

Role on the wall: A way to find out a character's factors which influence their personality and actions



Pace: How fast/slow we talk

Pitch: how high/slow we talk

Dramatic Pause: A pause in the dialogue, silence

Emphasis: Over exaggeration on certain words

Tone: The emotion in the voice

DO's 	DON'Ts 
DO Exaggerate your vocal skills	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO speak loudly	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Be confident!	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Create clear and identifiable characters	DON'T talk over each other

The story of Matilda

Matilda is a 6 year old girl who is extremely intelligent. She lives with her horrible parents and is eventually adopted by Miss Honey. Roald Dahl wrote the book, which was then turned into a film and it is now a Musical written by Tim Minchin.

PERFORMANCE SKILLS

How do we create a character?

1. Facial Expressions – Happy, sad, scared, excited
2. Body Language – exaggerated movements, walk, posture
3. Gestures – Exaggerated hand movements
4. Levels – age, power, relationships
5. Voice – Pace, pitch, pause, tone, emphasis

EVALUATION SKILLS

1. I think this group used the 'Performance skill' of ... well because...
2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform this again, they could improve on the technique of...this is because...

Performance Techniques:

Sustaining a role: Staying in character, not laughing or coming out of role

Script work: Acting out scenes from a script

Stage directions: instructions for an actor on a script, can tell you how to speak, move or when to enter/exit.

Flashback: A scene which shows the past

Split staging: Two or more scenes are being performed on stage at the same time.

DO's ✓	DON'Ts ✗
DO Exaggerate your vocal skills	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO Speak loudly	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Stay in character	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Create clear and identifiable characters	DON'T Talk over each other

What does Stereotype mean?

A stereotype is an idea or belief many people have about a thing or group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true. Stereotyping people is a type of prejudice because what is on the outside is a small part of who a person is. Stereotypes might be used as reasons to discriminate against another person, or sometimes for a humorous effect in many television programmes.

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EVALUATION SKILLS

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2. I think this group used the 'Performance technique' of ... well because...
3. If they were to perform this again, they could improve on... this is because...

Performance Techniques:

Use of a stimulus: using something to create a performance, could be costume/a word/a picture

Devising: Creating a performance without a script

Spontaneous improvisation: Creating a performance without any planning or rehearsal

Rehearsed improvisation: Creating a performance which has an element of planning and rehearsal

DO's ✓	DON'Ts ✗
DO Exaggerate your vocal and physical skills	DON'T Turn your back on the audience
DO Speak loudly	DON'T Laugh on stage
DO Stay in character	DON'T Look at the floor
DO Create clear and structured performance	DON'T Talk over each other

What is Improvisation?

Improvisation is the activity of making or doing something not planned beforehand. Improvisation, in the performing arts is a very spontaneous performance without specific or scripted preparation. A stimulus is used to help create the definition