

KS3 Drama Curriculum Coverage



Year 9

Sequenced	Romeo and Juliet	Physical Theatre	Devising & Exploring Language	Game Shows
Key Knowledge	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key rules of rehearsal The key rules of performance How to memorise a script Rehearsal - Professionalism Performance – Vocal skills, movement, body language (non-verbal communication), development and devising. What does a professional actor communicate to an audience using acting skills? Who is William Shakespeare? What is atmosphere and how can it impact Theatre? <p><i>The students' knowledge and skills of analysing Live Theatre is built by using more challenging texts appropriate to their age. In Year 9 students will embark on learning Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare through practical exploration. Historically, the play was performed at the second greatest era of theatrical evolution, during Queen Elizabeth's I reign; 1158-1603.</i></p>	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of Physical Theatre What are Chair duets? Who are Frantic Assembly? Who are KneeHigh How drama crosses over with other art forms How Kneehigh company create their performances How professional actors use physical theatre to create engaging content 	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devising using a stimulus What is a stimulus? How do you use a stimulus to begin a creative process? What is a narrative structure and the conventions of scriptwriting? What are techniques to practically explore text? What is the initial process of Devising Theatre? How to generate and refine creative ideas to form the basis of a performance What is improvisation? 	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to work collaboratively with others What game show genres exist What is dramatic structure? How to format a game show structure How to character develop How do you incorporate your audience? How are rules created to follow suit? How to use props and set to enhance a performance How to write a script for hosts, participants and audience interaction
Key Skills	<p>To be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearsal - Reflect on this at all times to ensure an effective and successful performance is produced. Performance - Perform a scene from 'Romeo and Juliet' to an audience of peers without the use of a script. Memory - Apply techniques to learning lines during rehearsal and for home learning. Language- Shakespearean language Vocal - Apply the skills of Intonation, Accent, Subtext & Emphasis within a performance Movement - Apply the skills of gestus, proxemics & characterisation within a performance 	<p>To be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehearsal – Applying physical theatre techniques, including the use of team work Work with music to enhance the stylistic qualities of chair duets Apply skills of Frantic Assembly to own creative work Apply skills of Kneehigh to own creative work Create engaging content for performances Perform in a bigger group size Apply performance skills including voice and movement to rehearsal and performance 	<p>To be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creatively using a stimulus to brain storm ideas and initiate a creative process of ideas Analysis of a scene, poem, music, picture or words Clear understanding of the use of a narrative structure in script writing and how to use script writing formatting Techniques to reflect on during practical rehearsals and workshops Applying stage directions and acting instructions Create a devised piece of theatre by beginning the process with a Stimulus, group discussion, mind 	<p>To be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work collaboratively with others to ensure the tasks are well organised and completed. Deeper understanding of game same genres and how to incorporate them into the learner's journey Narrative Structure - Sequence a narrative that follows the concept of Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, Denouement. Script Writing - Apply the convention of Title, Scene Title/Number, Stage Direction, Acting Instructions, Character Names, Dialogue Techniques - Reflect on techniques during practical workshops; Walkaround, Sculpture & Play, Punch/Stroke/Stress, Holding Back, Physical Language,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shakespeare- Explain Shakespeare’s role as a playwright during the evolution of Theatre between 1558-1603.		mapping, research, improvisation, narrative development, characterisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Devising - Create a devised piece of theatre by beginning the process with a Stimulus, Group Discussion, Mind Mapping, Research, Improvisation, Narrative Development, Characterisation.
	Tier 3 key vocabulary	Tier 3 key vocabulary	Tier 3 key vocabulary	Tier 3 key vocabulary
Subject specific	Performance, audience, vocal skills, movement, body language, (non-verbal communication), development	Intonation, accent, subtext, emphasis, gestus, relaxation, proxemics, characterisation, theme, stimulus, published text, techniques.	Processing, improvisation, narrative structure, script writing, reflections, stimuli, creative process	Stimulus, devising, atmospheric, conventions of a script, dramatic structure