

	Working Towards	Expected Standard	Greater Depth
Drama-Making	<p>Collaboration: You can collaborate respectfully for time-limited tasks and you can listen to the ideas of others. You're working on being a respectful member of the group and you can participate imaginatively in discussion and in role.</p> <p>Engagement & Work-Ethic: In rehearsal and discussions, you can focus on the conversation and sometimes add your ideas. You are productive in group work.</p> <p>Engaging with Professional Examples: You engage in our whole-group exploration of the examples with some evidence of your thoughts about the characters and the world of the play.</p> <p>Self-Evaluation: You can discuss some of the merits of your own work and engage appropriately in the whole group feedback.</p>	<p>Collaboration: You collaborate respectfully throughout the lesson. You contribute ideas and incorporate the ideas of others, both in discussions and in role. You're wholeheartedly part of the team. Sometimes you take the lead, and you collaborate with respect and kindness.</p> <p>Engagement & Work-Ethic: In rehearsal and discussions, you respectfully participate and add appropriate ideas. You have been praised for "Excellent Effort" in the lesson. You can work productively with your peers in rehearsal for 20 minutes.</p> <p>Engaging with Professional Examples: You are committed to exploring examples, understanding dialogue and forming ideas about the characters. You explore the dramatic potential of the world of the play.</p> <p>Self-Evaluation: You can accurately discuss the merits of your own work and cite examples to support your self-assessment.</p>	<p>Collaboration: You work generously with others, asking helpful questions and responding creatively and positively. You're always a team-player, positive, open-minded and resilient. You are comfortable taking the lead and you always collaborate with respect and kindness.</p> <p>Engagement & Work-Ethic: In rehearsal and discussions, you are consistently on task, paying attention to detail, repeating until you get it right. You have been praised more than once for "Going Above and Beyond". You can work with your peers for more than 20 minutes.</p> <p>Engaging with Professional Examples: You find deeper ways to be creative as we explore examples and you confidently discuss/demonstrate your ideas with others.</p> <p>Self-Evaluation: You can accurately discuss the merits of your own work, link to Elements of Drama and cite examples in both your work and the work of others.</p>
Performance	<p>Volume: You can deliver some/most of your lines loud enough to be heard by the audience.</p> <p>Language: You can deliver at least 5 lines in character.</p> <p>Essential Knowledge: You can perform at least 3 Elements of Drama.</p> <p>Characterisation: Your voice and movement are starting to convey your creative ideas.</p> <p>Commitment: Your performance has moments of commitment and your character is recognisable to the audience.</p> <p>Proxemics: You demonstrate an awareness of where/how to place yourself onstage to convey meaning to the audience.</p>	<p>Volume: Your words are clear and your voice can be heard at the back of the room.</p> <p>Language: You can deliver at least 7 lines in character.</p> <p>Essential Knowledge: You can perform at least 5 Elements of Drama.</p> <p>Characterisation: Your performance is sustained throughout the piece and your character is engaging for the audience.</p> <p>Commitment: Your performance is sustained throughout the piece and your character is engaging for the audience.</p> <p>Proxemics: You use the theatre-space and proxemics with some thought in order to convey meaning to the audience.</p>	<p>Volume: Your words are clear and your voice can be heard at the back of the room. You add texture to your lines with volume too.</p> <p>Language: More than 7 lines, wholly in character. You're also entertaining and engaging for the audience when you deliver Monologues/Direct Address.</p> <p>Essential Knowledge: More than 5 Elements of Drama, performed confidently and with skillful technique.</p> <p>Characterisation: You have the Wow-Factor!</p> <p>Commitment: You consistently captivate the audience, and your characters are engaging and entertaining.</p> <p>Proxemics: You are confident onstage and you use the space and your physicality to convey meaning with thoughtful consideration.</p>

KS3 DRAMA
Progression Grid - End of Year 7

	Expected Standard	Greater Depth
Drama-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COLLABORATION: You collaborate respectfully throughout the lesson. You contribute ideas and incorporate the ideas of others, both in discussions and in role. You're wholeheartedly part of the team. Sometimes you take the lead, and you consistently collaborate with respect and kindness. ● Engagement & Work-Ethic: In rehearsals and discussions, you respectfully participate and add appropriate ideas. You have been praised for "Excellent Effort" in the lesson. You can work productively with your peers in rehearsal for 20 minutes. ● Engaging with Professional Examples: You are committed to exploring examples, understanding dialogue and forming ideas about the characters. You explore the dramatic potential of the world of the play. ● Self-Evaluation: You can accurately discuss the merits of your own work and cite examples to support your self-assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COLLABORATION: You work generously with others, asking helpful questions and responding creatively and positively. You're always a team-player, positive, open-minded and resilient. You are comfortable taking the lead and you always collaborate with respect and kindness. ● Engagement & Work-Ethic: In rehearsals and discussions, you are consistently on task, paying attention to detail, repeating until you get it right. You have been praised more than once for "Going Above and Beyond". You can work with your peers for more than 20 minutes. ● Engaging with Professional Examples: You find deeper ways to be creative as we explore examples and you confidently discuss/demonstrate your ideas with others. ● Self-Evaluation: You can accurately discuss the merits of your own work, link to Elements of Drama and cite examples in both your work and the work of others.
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Volume: Your words are clear and your voice can be heard at the back of the room. ● Language: You can deliver at least 7 lines in character. ● Essential Knowledge: You can perform at least 7 Elements of Drama. ● Characterisation: You use your voice and movements creatively, and your characterisation is clear to the audience. ● Commitment: Your performance is sustained throughout the piece and your character is engaging for the audience. ● Proxemics: You use the theatre-space and proxemics with some thought in order to convey meaning to the audience. ● Transition: Your performance contains at least one transition and you know how to move from one scene to another smoothly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Volume: Your words are clear and your voice can be heard at the back of the room. You add texture to your lines with volume too. ● Language: More than 7 lines, wholly in character. You're also entertaining and engaging for the audience when you deliver Monologues/Direct Address. ● Essential Knowledge: You can perform 7+ Elements of Drama with impressive skill. ● Characterisation: You have the Wow-Factor! ● Commitment: You consistently captivate the audience, and your characters are engaging and entertaining. ● Proxemics: You confidently use the theatre-space and proxemics with know-how. ● Transitions: Your performance contains at least one transition, including lights and sound, and you include Interpolated Narrative.

GLOSSARY Elements of Drama - Year 7

Characterisation	An actor's portrayal of their character. Some actor's may change their voice and body language, while others may consider a character's motivations at a psychological level. Costumes, Make-Up, Wigs and Props can be used to embellish characterisation.
Language/Dialogue	Language refers to the words spoken onstage, and a dialogue occurs between two or more characters. The language that characters speak will give the audience a picture about what's happening in the scene, the character's journey, etc.
Narrator	The actor/character who talks to the audience, directly telling them the story, building tension/atmosphere and possibly commenting upon themes. The narrator is usually apart from the other characters, standing off to the side and/or walking around the stage when the other characters are offstage and/or in mime, frozen in a still-image, etc.
Physical Theatre	Performing with your body, usually in an imaginative way that corresponds to the movements/performances of others onstage. Including: Still-images, mime, actor as object, moulding, marionettes, chair duets, gestures, choral movement and physicalised emotions.
Prologue	The speech at the beginning of a play that tells the audience what's happened before and gives the audience an idea of what to expect. Usually delivered by 1 actor, sometimes 2 or more.
Proxemics	Proxemics refers to the use of space between actors and how that use of space communicates their relationship to the audience. (Use of Space refers to the way in which the actor and director decides to use the space on the stage. This not only includes the positioning of the actors but also of any set and props used.)
Still-Images	A still-image is a frozen picture that communicates meaning. It's sometimes called a freeze frame or tableau. It can provide insight into character's status, relationships - applying a variety of use of space, levels, body language and facial expression. Also helpful for start and end scenes.
Chorus	A group of performers who act altogether, commenting on the main action, typically speaking and moving together. From Ancient Greek Drama, but also usually found in musicals.
Interpolated Narratives	In Gothic Drama, the plot is not always linear, but often it is interpolated to create tension and show different points of view. This builds tension for the audience while also drawing them into the story and developing their empathy for the characters.

Pause, Silence, Stillness	As an actor performs, they can heighten the drama by using pause, silence and/or stillness. It builds tension, anticipation and depth. It can convey the character's emotions and/or give the audience a bit of time to anticipate as something thrilling is building in the scene.
Sound & Lighting Effects	Lighting is taking the place of paint in many productions because it instantly transforms backgrounds, indicating changes in mood, action, and location. Sound effects, in addition to music played between scenes, also affect mood, action, and location.