

# F-8 DRAMA SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW

## elements of drama

F - 2

3 - 4

5 - 6

7 - 8

### role, character & relationships

- **Role** - taking on the point of view of a fictional character and listening and responding in role to others in role
- **Situation** - establishing a fictional setting and relating to it in role

- **Role** - adopting a role and maintaining focus in role; character; communicating role traits; relationships; developing relationships between characters in a drama, eg. using dialogue to show relationships
- **Situation** - establishing a fictional setting using space and time; exploring how drama uses story structures

- **Role and character** - eg. creating the inner and outer world of a character; differentiating between characters and stereotypes
- **Relationships** - analysing and portraying how relationships influence character development
- **Situation** - sustaining a fictional setting using space and time

- **Role and character** - eg. maintaining commitment to role; exploring motivations and various facets of multidimensional characters; developing and analysing multidimensional relationships in the drama
- **Situation** - eg. improvising with/adapting available materials and technologies to establish setting; using conventions of story in drama

### voice & movement

- **Voice** - using voice, eg. varying loudness/softness, pace and pitch
- **Movement** - body language, eg. using posture, gestures, facial expressions, to create role and situation
- **Focus** - identifying the main idea of the drama

- **Voice** - varying voice, eg. clarity, pace, volume and projection
- **Movement** - using movement and gesture to create belief in character and situation
- **Focus** - framing point of view, situation and characters in drama
- **Tension** - factors that contribute to tension or mystery in a drama; what's happening next in the drama
- Establishing a clear setting and sense of time to create belief in the drama

- **Voice** - varying voice, eg. clarity, pace, volume and projection
- **Movement** - using movement, facial expression and gestures to create and sustain belief in character and situation
- **Focus** - framing drama to highlight and communicate key story elements and characters' motivations
- **Tension** - factors that contribute to tension or suspense in stories and tension in characters' relationships, eg. using sound, light and technology to heighten tension/suspense
- **Space and time** - sustaining a clear setting and sense of time to create belief in the drama

- **Voice** - sustaining belief in character and situation through voice and movement; revealing character and situation through the use of voice, movement/blocking and props
- **Focus** - eg. using a range of devices and effects to highlight specific aspects of the performance for the audience
- **Tension** - eg. using foreshadowing and information withholding to create suspense and emphasis
- **Space and time** - eg. using rhythm and pace to enhance drama; using blocking (eg. when and where to move) and stage areas (such as upstage right, downstage centre) in planning and performance

### language, ideas & dramatic action

- Central ideas or themes that give drama consistency

- Central ideas or themes that give perspectives and ideas to the audience
- **Mood and atmosphere** - the feeling or tone of physical space and the dramatic action created by or emerging from the performance

- Manipulating central ideas or themes to give perspectives and ideas to the audience
- **Mood and atmosphere** - the feeling or tone of physical space and the dramatic action created by or emerging from the performance

### audience

- Recognising that the purpose of drama is to communicate and share ideas with others.

- Shaping drama for others using story structures.

- Shaping and sustaining drama for others using the conventions of story within drama to communicate meanings.

- Using narrative and non-narrative dramatic forms and production elements to shape and sustain drama for formal and informal audiences.