



# Drama



## Year 8 Knowledge Organisers





## PHYSICAL THEATRE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE DOG IN THE NIGHT TIME

One night, Christopher Boone finds his neighbour's (Mrs Shears) dog dead in her front yard, with a pitchfork sticking out of it. Christopher wonders who killed it, and decides to write a book in which he tries to figure it out, like a murder mystery novel.



### AUTISTIC TRAITS OF CHRISTOPHER BOONE

- Comfort in numbers and/or science
- Dislike of physical contact
- Literal meaning
- Confusion and overload of the senses (often results in panic breakdown)
- Routine and order



### WHAT IS IMPORTANT WHEN USING PHYSICAL THEATRE

FLEXIBILITY STRENGTH  
**TRUST**  
IMAGINATION

All are important and useful but **TRUST** is essential – you must be able to rely that your group/partner will support you.

The rest will then be able to happen!

### RELATIONSHIPS TO CHRISTOPHER

Ed Boone – Dad

Relationship summary:

- Dad does not really know how to connect
- Feels guilty
- Only ever-present parental influence
- Has a trusting bond but emotionally distant

Judy Boone – Mum

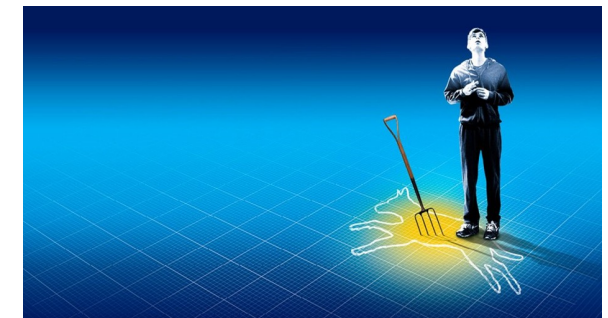
Relationship summary:

- Not seen Christopher for 2 years (He was told she had died by Ed)
- Refused contact with him by Ed
- Has a new man in her life

Siobhan – Teacher

Relationship summary:

- Has a real trusting bond
- The person Christopher goes to when he wants to understand something





# THEATRE IN EDUCATION KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

- ELEMENTS THAT CAN BE SEEN IN THEATRE IN EDUCATION:**
- Multi-roling - they are often performed in schools or community centres by a small company of actors playing more than one role.
  - Direct address.
  - Narration.
  - Audience participation - as they are primarily educational, the performers will often seek to engage the audience directly.

**NARRATOR**  
A person who tells the story and gives information during a performance

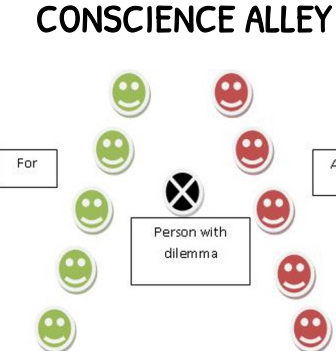


**HOTSEATING**  
In role and without any preparation you answer questions about yourself. This is to help build up information about your role.

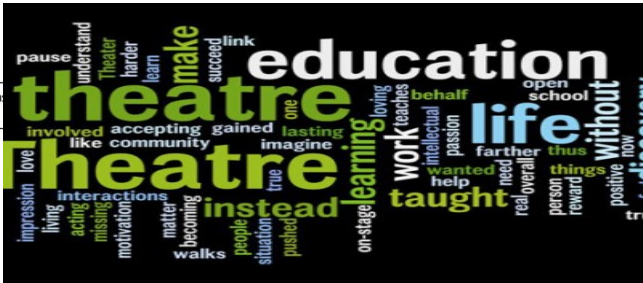
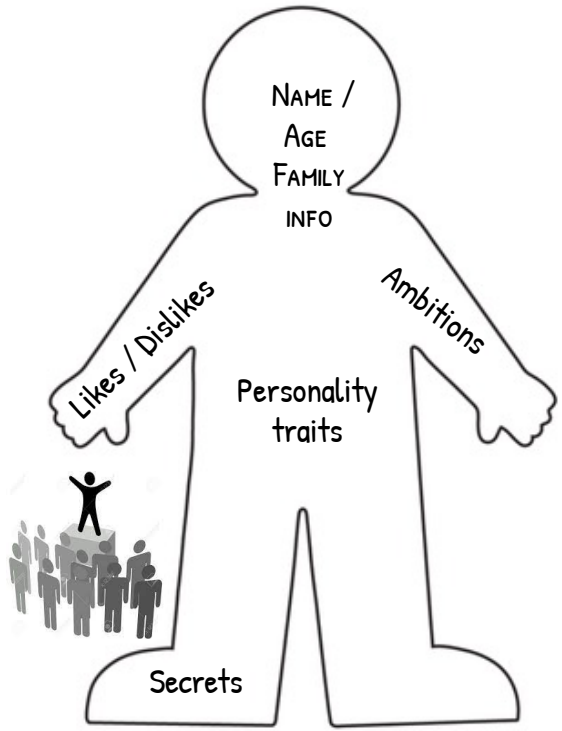


Who is your target audience? Every piece of drama you create should keep the audience awareness at the core of the work. Without an audience there is no 'theatre'. Age, gender, educational background.

**DIRECT ADDRESS**  
Action on stage is frozen and one character speaks directly to the audience. It is a little bit like the role of the narrator, but the person has a role in the story



**ROLE ON THE WALL**





# PANTOMIME KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## WHAT IS A PANTOMIME?

Pantomimes takes place around Christmas time and are always based on fairy stories such as Jack and the Beanstalk, Aladdin, Cinderella etc. They are suitable for all the family as audience participation is a must where the audience are encourage to boo the villain. Slapstick is also very evident in the British pantomime with the throwing of custard pies and silly moments where characters may fall over.

*"Oh yes it is!!!"*  
*"Oh no it isn't"*



The Hero  
 Liked by the audience, usually falls in love with the damsel in distress.



The Good  
 Fights against the villain.



The Principle Boy  
 A girl playing a boys role.



The Villain  
 The pantomime Villain is the evil in a pantomime that the audience boo



The Damsel in Distress  
 The female lead character who needs help from other characters.



The Pantomime Dame  
 Funny, over the top likable characters. A man playing a female role.

## POSITIONING ON STAGE

Up Stage Left	Up Stage	Up Stage right
Stage Left	Centre Stage	Stage right
Down Stage Left	Down stage	Down Stage right

Audience

## CREATING A CHARACTER USING CHARACTERISATION SKILLS

Facial expressions	One or motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face
Voice	The sound produced that can also show an opinion or attitude
Posture	The position in which someone holds their body whilst standing or sitting
Movement	The change in the position of a body part with respect to the whole body.



# A Midsummer Night's Dream

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### Act 1

Hermia and Lysander love each other but are not allowed to marry so decide to run away to the forest to get married in secret. Demetrius wants to marry Hermia. Helena loves Demetrius. They follow Hermia and Lysander into the

### Act 2

In the forest, Oberon and Titania are arguing. Oberon sees Demetrius and Helena arguing and commands Puck to use the potion on the Athenian man to make him fall in love with Helena. However, the first Athenian man Puck sees is Lysander, so he puts the love potion on him. Lysander falls madly in love with Helena.

### Act 3

Puck sees Bottom in the forest and transformed his head into a donkey's head. He puts the love potion on Titania, who falls in love with Bottom. Puck puts the love potion on Demetrius so that he falls in love with Helena. As a result, both men love Helena so there is chaos. Puck eventually drops

### Acts 4 and 5

Oberon finds Titania and Bottom and decides that he has had enough fun. Puck drops a herb in her eyes, she wakes and leaves with Oberon. The lovers return to Athens where Bottom and the other actors perform their play at the wedding of the three happy couples: Theseus and Hippolyta, Lysander and Hermia and Demetrius and Helena.

### Key Characters

- ★ Puck - Also known as Robin Goodfellow, Puck is Oberon's jester, a mischievous fairy who delights in playing pranks on mortals.
- ★ Lysander - A young man of Athens, in love with Hermia.
- ★ Demetrius - A young man of Athens, initially in love with Hermia and ultimately in love with Helena.
- ★ Hermia - Egeus's daughter, a young woman of Athens. Hermia is in love with Lysander and is a childhood friend of Helena.
- ★ Helena - A young woman of Athens, in love with Demetrius.
- ★ Bottom - The overconfident weaver chosen to play Pyramus in the craftsmen's play for Theseus's marriage celebration.
- ★ Oberon - The king of the fairies.
- ★ Titania - The beautiful queen of the fairies.
- ★ Egeus - Hermia's father, who brings a complaint against his daughter to Theseus.
- ★ Theseus - The heroic duke of Athens, engaged to Hippolyta.
- ★ Hippolyta - The legendary queen of the Amazons, engaged to Theseus.

### Context

- ★ The most influential writer in all of English literature, William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to a successful middle-class glove-maker in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.
- ★ Shakespeare attended grammar school, but his formal education proceeded no further.
- ★ In 1582 he married an older woman, Anne Hathaway, and had three children with her.
- ★ Public and critical success quickly followed, and Shakespeare eventually became the most popular playwright in England and part-owner of the Globe Theatre.
- ★ His career bridged the reigns of Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603) and James I (ruled 1603-1625), and he was a favourite of both monarchs.