

YEAR 9 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - SUMMER 1 & 2

DEVISING

KEY TERMINOLOGY

1	Devising				Devising is a group collaboration in response to a stimulus leading to the creation of an original performance. Devising in drama demands inventiveness, an understanding of the rules of structuring a piece of theatre and a readiness to collaborate with others.
2	Still Image				A frozen picture which communicates meaning. It's sometimes called a freeze frame or tableau. It can provide insight into character relationships with a clear focus upon use of levels, body language and facial expression.
3	Thought Tracking				When a character steps out of a scene to address the audience about how they're feeling. Sharing thoughts in this way provides deeper insight into the character for an audience.
4	Disconnection				When two or more characters are on stage but address the audience rather than each other. This allows us to focus on all of the characters at the same time and see their reactions.
5	Juxtaposition				The act of placing two or more things side by side often to compare or contrast or to create an interesting effect
6	Choral Speech				When a group of actors speak a line at the same time to create dramatic effect. From the Greek word 'Chorus' meaning ensemble.
7	Body as a Prop				A physical technique in which actors use their bodies to create props or part of the set., eg creating objects using the actors' bodies.
8	Essence Machine				Using repeated sounds, words, phrases and movements to capture the essence of a situation , character, theme or story.
9	Monologue				A speech delivered by one person usually expressing a character's thoughts and feel
10	Split Monologue				Two or more characters on stage performing monologues but each character delivers one part of their monologue before another character takes over. We then return to the original character who delivers the second part of their monologue and so on.
11	Stimulus				A stimulus is a starting point or trigger to generate ideas. This could be a photograph, a newspaper article or a piece of music. The list is endless.
12	The Hook				What grabs the viewer's attention, preferably in the first few moments and makes the audience want to find out more.
13	Dress Rehearsal				A final run through of a performance in rehearsal and a chance for actors to say their lines and hit their marks one last time before opening night.

EXTEND YOUR LEARNING

Here is some more information about devising which you may find helpful.

[Top Tips](#)

Five top tips for creating a devised performance.

[An EASY PEASY guide](#)

A short informative video that explains the devising process and gives you some helpful advice.

LANGUAGE OF THE ROLE

PHYSICAL SKILLS.

BODY LANGUAGE	Using your body to communicate how you are feeling or what you are doing.
FACIAL EXPRESSION	Using your face to communicate how you are feeling.
POSTURE	How you sit or stand. E.g. Upright or slouched.
GESTURE	Communicating with your hands. E.g. Raising your palm to show you want someone to stop.
GAIT	How you or your character walks.
LEVELS	Using heights to show status or importance. Someone with little status is usually low down.

VOCAL SKILLS.

PITCH	How high or low we speak.
PACE	How fast or slow we speak.
PAUSE	Putting a gap into our speech, usually to add suspense or tension.
VOLUME	How loud or quiet we speak.
TONE	Putting emotion into our words. E.g. An angry tone, a worried tone, a surprised tone.
EMPHASIS	Underlining a word with our voices. Putting stress on a certain word to make it stand out.