

# YEAR 7 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - SUMMER 2

## MARY KING'S CLOSE

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

1	Roleplay			Acting, portraying a character, being somebody other than yourself. Playing a role.
2	Character			The part that you are playing. This can also be referred to as role.
3	Still Image			This is a frozen picture which communicates meaning. It's sometimes called a freeze frame. It can provide a snapshot of a moment with a clear focus upon use of levels, body language and facial expression.
4	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.
5	Narration			Adding a spoken commentary for the audience about the action onstage. A narrator is like a storyteller informing the audience about the plot, characters and events.
6	Cross Cutting			A drama technique that moves between two different scenes on stage at the same time. Useful for comparing or contrasting.
7	Hot Seating			An actor sits in the hot-seat and is questioned in role, spontaneously answering questions they may not have considered before. Hot-seating helps an actor become more familiar with a role.
8	Spontaneous Improvisation			Creating a scene on the spot, with no preparation time. Thinking on your feet.
9	Rehearsed Improvisation			Creating a scene through rehearsal, making improvements and changes as you go along.
10	Transitions			Moving from one still image to another. This could also use slow motion, choral speech or a soundscape to make it more interesting.
11	Language of the Role			A list of physical and vocal skills which can be employed to create an interesting and challenging character.

### EXTEND YOUR LEARNING

<a href="#">Mary King's Close</a>	Visit the website for the real Mary King's Close and check out the blog so you can see what life was like during the 1600s.
<a href="#">The Great Plague</a>	A website packed full of information about the plague with lots of activities.

### LANGUAGE OF THE ROLE

#### PHYSICAL SKILLS.

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

#### VOCAL SKILLS.

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

### THE FOUR CS

<b>CONFIDENCE</b> Having a go, being brave.	<b>CO-OPERATION</b> Working well with others.
<b>CONCENTRATION</b> Focusing on the task in hand.	<b>CONTROL</b> Being in charge of your own actions.