

Year 9 Physical Theatre

Physical and Performance Skills

Muscle Memory	Where your body remembers the movement after repetition.
Unison	To move at the same time as others: simultaneously.
Canon	To perform the same phrase one after the other.
Characterisation	The combination of drama skills to portray a character
Narration	To provide information on the setting, context or characters.
Projection	Projecting your voice in a loud and clear way
Eye contact	Sustaining or withdrawing eye contact with the audience or another actor.
Facial Expressions	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance.
Body Language	The way you use your body to portray a characters feelings/emotions.
Proxemics	The distance between different characters to communicate a story.
Pace of Movement	How quickly or slowly you perform physical theatre movements can change the meaning behind the story yo are portraying.

What is Physical Theatre?

Physical theatre is a genre of performance which makes use of the body and spoken word to communicate with an audience.

Who are Frantic Assembly?

They are a contemporary physical theatre company that create practical performances and stories through the use of movement. Frantic Assembly have created a variety of techniques that help create meaningful movements.

Curious Incident Of The Dog In The Night Time

Written from the perspective of Christopher who is a 15-year-old boy who is a mathematical genius and who also have asperges syndrome. He finds his next-door neighbour's dog dead and has to find out who killed it. During the script he also discovers the truth about his mother and father and embarks on a journey to find his mum.

Push hands

Push hands is a technique that is based on communication through touch using push and pull to move around the space.

Hymn Hands

Hymn Hands a movement that involves placement on your or your partners hands.

Sequence

Short set phrase of movements

Round-By-Through

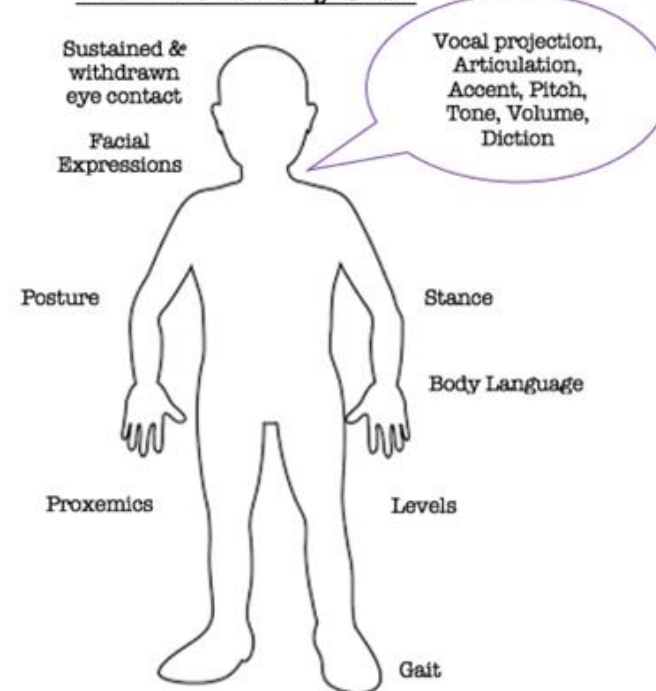
Round-By-Through is made up of three movement instructions.

Round- This is the movement in which requires you to 'literally' go round a part of your partners body. **By-** Consists for you to be parallel to your partner. **Through-** you are to travel through a passage way that your partner creates.

Chair duets

Chair duets is when you sit next to a partner and use a series of contact movements. In order to successfully achieve a chair duet there has to be some sort of 'call and response' sense. This means that one will make a movement and the other will follow it; either copying it or reacting to the movement to portray some sort of emotion or story.

The Actor's Body Scan



Year 8 Dance Term 1 Knowledge Organiser – Street Dance

Key vocabulary – Physical & Performance Skills

Extension	The lengthening of body parts outwards. E.g. Straight arms and pointed toes
Flexibility	The range of movement possible in the joints/muscles
Coordination	The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly and efficiently.
Posture	The way the body is held
Stamina	Ability to maintain physical and mental energy over periods of time.
Timing	Performing the correct movement at the correct time. This should be in time with your group
Musicality	How in time you are with the music
Energy	How much physical effort you apply to the performance
Facial Expressions	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance
Projection	Projecting your movements outwards into the space with appropriate energy.
Dynamic Awareness	Noticing and applying the correct quality to each movement. For example: sharp, soft, fluid etc.

Key questions

Key question	Answer
What is Street Dance?	Street dance is an umbrella term – this means that it encompasses a wide range of styles and has many influences, it is not one independent style of dance. Street dance has evolved in urban open spaces such as streets, dance parties, parks, school yards, and nightclubs. Street dance is a vernacular dance , vernacular dances are often <u>improvised</u> and <u>social</u> in nature. This encourages interaction with spectators and other dancers.
What is a vernacular dance?	Vernacular dances are dances which have developed 'naturally' as a part of 'everyday' culture within a community.
What influenced the development of street dance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hip Hop Culture in New York in the 1970's • 'Funk' styles of dance in California • Jazz Dance
What are choreographic devices?	Choreographic devices are the tools that we use to make our choreography more original and interesting.

Fundamental/Topic specific knowledge:

Waacking:

Waacking is a form of dance created in the LGBT clubs of Los Angeles, during the 1970's disco era. Waacking consists of moving the arms to the beat of the music, typically by moving the arms over and behind the shoulder.

Key Features/Movements:

- Circular motions
- Fast paced
- Sharp dynamics
- Posing
- Moving the arms to the beat of the music
- Musicality

Break Dance:

Breaking, also called Breakdancing or b-boying, is an athletic style of street dance.

Breakdancing was invented in the early 1970's by inner-city youths in the Bronx in New York City. Breakdancing uses different body movements, spins, arm movements, leg movements, all of which are done to the rhythm of hip-hop music.

Key Features/Movements:

- Freezes
- Toprocks
- Downrocks
- Power Moves
- Physically demanding

Year 8 Dance Term 1 Knowledge Organiser – Street Dance

Key vocabulary - Choreographic Devices:

Canon	Performing the same movement one after another.
Unison	Performing the same movement at the same time
Formation	The position you stand in to perform.
Levels	The height at which you perform your movement
Repetition	Repeating the same movement or phrase more than once
Accumulation	Gaining dancers as a phrase is performed
Juxtaposition	Showing a contrast on stage. This can be applied using speed or style etc
Fragmentation	Dividing the dance into smaller chunks and reordering this to create a new phrase

Fundamental/Topic specific knowledge:

Commercial Dance:

Commercial refers to dancing done in the media for example concerts, live shows, music videos, films, and adverts.

Many different styles of dance are used in the commercial category such as hip hop, jazz, locking, popping, breakdancing, krumping, and contemporary dance.

Key Features/Movements:

- Expressive style of dance
- Always combines a variety of styles
- Usually performed in large groups
- Used for a commercial purpose

House Dance:

House dance is a social dance that is primarily danced to house music. It has roots in the clubs of Chicago and of New York. House dance is an amalgamation of the dance styles seen in the post disco era. It is often improvised and emphasizes fast and complex footwork combined with fluid movements in the torso.

Key Features/Movements:

- Jacking
- Lofting
- Floorwork
- Energetic
- Fluid movements

Key questions

Key question	Answer
What are the sub genre's of street dance?	<pre> graph TD SD((Street Dance)) --- C[Commercial] SD --- P[Popping] SD --- T[Tutting] SD --- W[Waving] SD --- BB[B-Boying] SD --- L[Locking] SD --- DH[Dance Hall] SD --- B[Breaking] SD --- V[Voguing] SD --- AN[Animation] SD --- K[Krumping] SD --- WA[Waacking] </pre>
Where did Street Dance develop?	Street Dance originated in New York in the 1970s. Evolving on the streets of Manhattan and the Bronx, it was developed as an improvised, social dance form, reacting against traditional, high-art dance styles

Y9 Devising



Naturalism

Stanislavski

In a Naturalistic play expect to see:

- Accurate characterisation, A performance that involves real life issues and topics, Full costume, appropriate for the situation, context and character and Full set.

Techniques:

- *Emotion Memory*
- *Method of Physical Action*
- *The Magic If*



Epic Theatre

Brecht

Brecht's theatre style is Epic Theatre which that completely contracts and opposes naturalistic theatre. He uses the **Verfremdungseffekt** = The Alienation Effect. Meaning the performers perform in a way that the audience is stopped from simply identifying themselves with the characters in the play.

Techniques:

- *Breaking the fourth wall*
- *Direct address*
- *Third person narration*
- *Non-linear narrative*
- *Multi-rolling*
- *Placards*

Stimulus:



Even if it ain't all it seems, I got a
pocketful of dreams

Baby I'm from New York!

Concrete jungle where dreams are
made of

There's nothing you can't do
Now you're in New York!

These streets will make you feel brand
new

Big lights will inspire you

Hear it for New York, New York, New
York!



Verbatim Theatre

Paper Birds

Verbatim theatre is a form of documentary theatre which is based on the spoken words of real people. Verbatim theatre-makers use real people's words.

Techniques:

- *A news articles*
- *An interview*
- *A famous speech*
- *A recorded phone call*
- *A transcript*

The five key elements of a plot line:

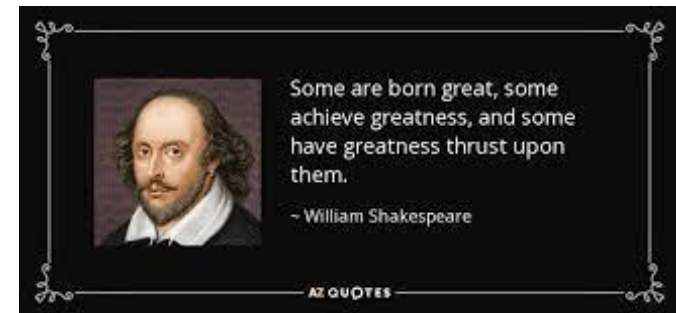
Exposition - where you introduce your characters, setting and introduce the conflict.

Rising Action – An incident that sets your story into action with multiple moments of conflict that escalate and create tension as the story moves towards the climax.

Climax - is the peak of tension, plot, and character in your story.

Falling Action – this is the time the story moves towards its conclusion and conflicts become resolved.

Denouement – this is the resolution where your story concludes, tragically or happily.



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Projection	Projecting your voice in a loud and clear way
Eye contact	Sustaining or withdrawing eye contact with the audience or another actor.
Facial Expressions	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance.
Hand Gesture	Using your hands to portray a character's feelings / emotions
Body language	The way you use your body to portray a character's feelings/emotions.
Pace of Movement	How quickly or slowly you perform physical theatre movements can change the meaning behind the story you are portraying.
Freeze frame	Part of a performance which is 'frozen' to communicate meaning
Thoughts aloud	A character speaks their thoughts out loud to the audience, so they understand the character.
Body as prop	The actors create the shape with their body to create a form of prop or object.
An aside	The character breaks out of the scene to tell the audience their true intentions.
Breaking the fourth wall	The character breaks out of the scene and talks directly to the audience.
proxemics	The distance between different characters to communicate a story.
Stance	The way you as a performer stand.
Gait	The way your character walks.
Tone	The emotions sound of the voice e.g., frightened, scared.
Accent	The manner of speaking and pronunciation.
Pitch	How high or low your voice is.

