



GCSE Drama: Supporting Your Child's Progress



Component 1

- Talk to them about the topics they have studied (*Section A: Theatre Roles and Terminology, Section B: Blood Brothers, Section C: Live Theatre Production*)
- Re-read Blood Brothers
- Be supportive of school trips, drop off and pick up on time, talk about the shows they have seen
- Support them with revision (BBC Bitesize, Seneca, CGP GCSE Drama & Blood Brothers revision guides)
- Take your child to watch theatre. We are lucky to have a thriving theatre scene in Norwich
- Recap key language (flash cards and definitions)

Component 2

- Help your child learn their lines
- Help your child to reach deadlines (such as script writing) set by their group
- Ensure your child attends additional rehearsals outside of lesson time
- Ensure your child attends any additional intervention sessions as needed
- Check that coursework is submitted on time (dates are always in the Google Classroom)
- Support with costume and props for exams as required
- Ensure aims and intentions and programme deadline is met

Component 3

- Help your child learn their lines
- Ensure aims and intentions and programme deadline is met
- Ensure your child attends additional rehearsals outside of lesson time
- Make sure your child has a good night's sleep the night before their exam
- Support with costume and props for exams as required

Here are ten practical techniques for learning lines. Good luck – and practise, practise, practise!

- 1.Read the lines aloud.** By speaking the lines you will hear them and they are more likely to stick.
- 2.Ask a friend to help you.** Friends can correct you on any mistakes you make, give you the cue lines and go back over any weak areas.
- 3.Practise, practise, practise.** This is the only way to make the lines stick. There is no such thing as a “photographic” memory. Everybody has to do this, even Kenneth Branagh.
- 4.Little and often.** Go over them first thing in the morning, a few times during the day and last thing at night.
- 5.Move around while you are saying your lines.** This has been scientifically proven to aid memory. The best thing to do is to act and feel the emotions of the character so that you are learning the meaning of the speech as much as the words. Or just for a change you can even do something entirely unrelated like juggling or sweeping the floor.
- 6. Go for a walk.** Walking and saying your lines can be quite relaxing (though beware of strange looks from passers-by).
- 7.Learn the cue lines that lead in to each of your lines.** Being prompt with your lines will give you and your fellow actors more confidence.
- 8.** As you say or read the lines, **follow the thought pattern of each speech and the overall progression of the scene.** Your lines are a part of the play. They don't exist on their own.
- 9.** In rehearsals, **listen to and think about what the other actors are saying.** Don't just concentrate on what you've got to say.
- 10.Make a recording of the cast reading the script** and use this to practise with so that you get used to hearing the other characters' voices.