

Creating devised drama

Students must learn how to create and develop ideas to communicate meaning in a devised theatrical performance.

Students must develop their ability to:

- carry out research
- develop their own ideas
- collaborate with others
- rehearse, refine and amend their work in progress
- analyse and evaluate their own process of creating devised drama.

**GCSE Drama
Component 2**



Performing devised drama

Students must learn how to contribute to a devised drama in a live theatre context for an audience.

They must develop their ability to:

- create and communicate meaning
- realise artistic intention in devised drama.



RESPONDING TO STIMULUS

anything which suggests ideas for a piece of Drama – a picture, text, a prop, a phrase, music, sound, location etc



OFFER IDEAS

DISCUSSING AND SELECTING IDEAS

FOR SITUATIONS AND ROLES *what works best dramatically*

Key Elements

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Improvisation | To improvise is to invent lines not in a script, to ad-lib. |
| Devising | Creating an original piece of theatre, taking the time to plan and rehearse scenes to improve them |
| Stimulus | The starting point, the inspiration for the performance. |
| Tableau | A still image or frozen moment on stage |

Role

An actor's part in a play, film, etc.

[Evacuation of children during the World War II - YouTube](#)

[Devising - GCSE Drama Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize](#)

Developing Characters

It is important to do research into the types of characters within a practical work. Objects associated with a character or theme of the play can help to start discussions about how the objects might assist in shaping a piece and moving it forward.

TABLEAU
SLOW MOTION
SOLILOOY
MONOLOGUE
FLASHBACK
FLASHFORWARD
NARRATION
MOVEMENT
MIME
VOICE OVER

A STAGE PICTURE HELD WITHOUT MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT PERFORMED AT SLOWED DOWN SPEED

A SINGLE LENGTHY SPEECH, MADE WHEN NO OTHER CHARACTERS ARE ON STAGE

A CHARACTER SPEAKS THEIR THOUGHTS ALOUD

ACTING OUT AN EVENT FROM THE PAST

ACTING OUT AN EVENT IN THE FUTURE

PART OF THE DRAMA ARE TOLD AS A STORY BY A NARRATOR

USE OF BODY AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

STYLISED FORM OF MOVEMENT WHICH CREATES AN ILLUSION OF REALITY

RECORDED SPEECH PLAYED DURING A DRAMA

ADVANCED ACTIONS

CHOKE
HAIR PULL
GRAB
HEAD SLAM
UPPER CUT
KNEE TO THE HEAD

BASIC ACTIONS

PUNCH
KICK
SLAP

STAGE COMBAT
Stage combat, fight craft or fight choreography is a specialised technique in theatre designed to create the illusion of physical combat without causing

[Stage Combat Basics: An Actor's Guide to Fight Choreography | Backstage](#)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItFyEcoGnbQ>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPAONfEnD7YMacbeth>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=02hNHXPh3P8>



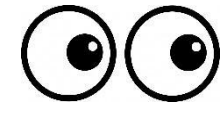
HEALTH AND SAFETY

B

Balance feet shoulder width apart, weight evenly distributed

L

Line of Sight be aware of your surroundings



Eye Contact lets you and your partner know that you are ready

D

Distance make sure there is enough distance so you can not hit your partner



CREATING STAGE COMBAT

- DISCUSS IDEAS AND WHO IS CREATING THE ACTION AND WHO IS CREATING THE RE-ACTION
- PRACTICE HEALTH AND SAFETY
- PRACTICE IN SLOW MOTION THE ACTION
- ONCE COMFORTABLE WITH STEP 3, SLOWLY INCREASE THE SPEED TO HALF SPEED
- ONCE COMFORTABLE WITH STEP 4, SLOWLY BUILD UP TO FULL SPEED



KNAP

The sound effect created live by the actors to make it sound as though physical contact is being made

CREATING A PERFORMANCE

- CREATE THE NARRATIVE. WHO ARE THE CHARACTERS? WHY ARE THEY FIGHTING?
- WILL THIS BE A COMEDY? OR SERIOUS?
- FOLLOW STEPS 1 AND 2 TO GRADUALLY DEVELOP YOUR PIECE
- REHEARSE AND POLISH YOUR PIECE UNTIL IT IS READY