Year: 8 Subject: Drama	Curriculum Intent: Students will build on Year 7 learning to develor effective use of space and proxemics. They will to an audience. Students will gain naturalistic practitioner know develop characters, explore scripts, and create practitioner Bertolt Brecht, allowing students to Students will also learn how to improvise scene explore various methods of devising drama and Stage 3 skills by creating a Theatre in Education students.	n and help convey meaning Jues and tools used to e non-naturalistic, Epic style cing the story. They will they will apply their Key vel and presented to Year 7	
Sequence of delivery	Term 1Tension and Naturalism1.Baseline assessment1.Stanislavski's system: super objective, objectives, given circumstances2.Eye-contact and proxemicsobjective, objectives, given circumstances3.Statuscircumstances4.Silence and pause2.Stanislavski's system: circles of5.The Birthday Party by Harold Pinter OR devising from stimulus3.Context of script – application of Stanislavskian techniques6.Rehearsal and performance4.Rehearsal for performance5.Performance5.Performance and analysis	Term 2Improvisation and Devising Drama1.Foundations of Improvisation1.Devising Drama Introduction2.Developing Scenes2.Stimulus Exploration3.Emotional Engagement and Change3.Identifying Audience & Identifying Aims & Intentions4.Improvisation Techniques4.Story, Plot, Structure & Scene Development5.Short form improv development5.Character Development6.Improv Competition6.Rehearsal Explorations	Term 3Non-Naturalism and Theatre in Education1.What is style? Naturalism vs. non-naturalism & response to stimulus1.Introduction to TiE2.Naturalism vs. non-naturalism & response to stimulus2.Stimulus2.Alienation Effect (Narration/ direct address)3.Development of Production Aims3.Representational Props4.Scene exploration.4.Juxtaposition: placards/music and mime5.Character exploration5.Performance and Evaluation7.Rehearsal – connection to aims and intentions8.Analyse and evaluation skills development9.Perform for Year 6/7

Key knowledge / Retrieval topics	 Building tension: eye-contact; proxemics; status; levels; vocal and physical climax; pause and silence Harold Pinter: absurdism Characterisation: pitch; tone; pace; volume; posture; gesture; gait; facial expressions. Peer assessment: describing and analysing creation of tension in performance 	 Konstantin Stanislavski and his System: offstage life; relaxation; given circumstances; units and objectives; circles of attention The Pillowman by Martin McDonagh (links to 'Tension' from term 1) Performance in naturalistic style Describing key moments and analysing effects of vocal and physical skills used. 	 Basic Principles of Improvisation: "Yes, and", accepting, building, and yielding. Emphasis on creating meaningful offers that keep the scene engaging and moving forward. Understanding how to react emotionally to offers and heightening emotions to increase intensity. Learning to change elements like time, location, or emotion to keep the story dynamic and engaging. Techniques for ending scenes clearly and effectively without introducing new ideas or characters. 	 Definition and importance of devised drama in theatre. Exploring and developing a stimulus and its importance in inspiring drama. Establish clear aims and intentions, alongside performance objectives. Understanding the elements of story, plot, and structure in drama. Importance of creating well- developed characters in drama including physicality, voice, backstory, and hot seating. Understanding the importance of rehearsal in developing a devised piece. Learning different rehearsal techniques to refine 	 Style vs. genre: naturalism and non- naturalism Audience response Non-Naturalistic conventions: placards; direct- address & narration; multirole; juxtaposition; levels & status; cross-cutting Bertolt Brecht: Epic Theatre and artistic intentions Responding to a stimulus Episodic Vs Narrative structure 	 Understand the elements of Theatre in Education (TIE) i Non- Naturalistic Elements: Use of direct address, narration, and representational costumes. Research educational Content: is factual and has a strong moral messages. Target Audience: performances for different audiences. Understand how physical poses, gestus and group tableaux can be used to create and discuss narratives. Scene development, character
			characters.	rehearsal		development,

			understand the 'rules' of improv.			 Improvisation and exploration methods, to refine and polish the performance.
	AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance.	AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance. AO4: analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others	AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance.	A01: create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance. AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance. AO4: analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others	A01: create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance. AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance. AO4: analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others	A01: create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance. AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance. AO4: analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others
Assessment	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging	Students graded using mastery: • Exceeding • Secure • Developing • Emerging