PERFORMING ARTS



Why is the study of Performing Arts important?

Performing Arts means practically exploring performance methods and techniques, as well as developing analytical skills through the evaluation of live and recorded performance work. Performing Arts also means the use of drama techniques to explore issue based work relating to personal development and moral/ethical dilemmas. Its study will require learners to question the purpose of performance and the intention of a range of practitioners/theatre and playwrights in their creation of performance work.

Learners will also explore their own creative intention and develop their personal performance skills in expressing their thoughts and ideas through the medium of drama. Performance studies will encourage students to express their personal views within group work and through the creative choices they make about your devised drama and/or scripted work. From Year 7 they will have the exciting opportunity to develop their practical understanding of performance skills including techniques such as characterisation and physical/vocal expression in Drama. In Drama, they will also learn all of the basic devising and staging techniques to create their own work such as still images, thought tracks, narration, blocking, cross cutting and movement devices.

Learners will perform their work regularly in order to develop their confidence and develop a strong understanding of the audience experience. Student's study of Performing Arts will encourage them to think deeply and help them to effectively express themselves— a great life skill that all universities and employers will appreciate.

Across their study of Drama, learners will explore a number of professional theatre practitioners including Stanislavski, Brecht and Frantic Assembly, which will extend their understanding of acting approaches and the creative process. In Drama, learners will analyse a range of text extracts and use their understanding of the plot, characters and style to stage their own version of the text. The Performing Arts classroom should be brimming with practical opportunities for students to express themselves and share their ideas with others.

Big questions such as why people create performance and the intended impact on their audience will be considered throughout students' lessons. Drama explores a variety of texts and uses these as a foundation for devising and exploring characters and narratives. We also aim to have cross curricular links with Geography, History and English, to enable students to explore topics practically and creatively.

Learners will practically explore the techniques of companies such as 'Frantic Assembly', and apply performance techniques in a range of scripted, devising and improvised performances.



What skills will the study of Performing Arts teach?

As a citizen in this world, students need to know how to work collaboratively with other people, express their personal views, understand their view of others, and communicate clearly. Performing Arts provides a framework for understanding people through the analysis of characters, playwrights and live performance work; as well as the opportunity to work collaboratively to create work that will express their own ideas.

Drama has many transferable skills that enable students to be successful in other subjects and outside of the classroom.

Drama will teach students to...

- Apply physical and vocal skills to communicate a character
- Analyse the effectiveness of your own use of body language and vocal expression
- Express your ideas within a group during collaborative creative tasks
- Develop physical control through the development of performance work
- Speak clearly to an audience of people
- Communicate ideas through the application of drama techniques

What will learners know and understand from their study of Performing Arts?

- There are many different styles of theatre that have been developed with different approaches and intentions
- Theatre practitioners have developed a range of different approaches to match the intention of their work
- The importance of considering your audience in the creation of performance work
- To articulate the aspects of a piece of performance that they like/dislike and why
- Understand the response from your audience and adapt their work to increase the clarity and effectiveness

Curriculum Guidelines

To ensure the curriculum in Performing Arts is knowledge rich and offers learners significant opportunities to expand their knowledge of the subject, all learners must cover the following within their key stage 3 curriculum: Shakespeare- All students studying Drama must be exposed to a minimum of one Shakespeare text, including the plot, language characters and cultural context. Genre/Style- All students must be exposed to at least one genre/style within their Performing Arts curriculum. For example, Melodrama, Commedia dell'arte, Physical Theatre, Naturalism in Drama. They should develop a practical understanding of the genre, as well as the historical context and key practitioners.

Students explore devising and learning scripts. Students will work with different peers each lesson in order to build relationships and avoid creating similar standard work each week. Challenge is important.

Creating - All learners must be given the opportunity to use devising/choreography skills in creating their own work. They should be clear about their intentions for their work and evaluate the success. Professional Work- All learners must be exposed to one piece of professional work. They should have the opportunity to view the work and carry out activities to allow them to analyse the intention and success of the piece.

Performing - All learners should expect to perform at some point in a half term in order to build confidence and showcase work, whilst being supportive to peers.

Intro to DramaPhysical TheatreAt Newbold we teach the OCR GCSE Drama specificationTeamworkImprovisationUnit 1 - DevisingConfidence buildingPhysicalityUnit 2 - Presenting and Performing textsUse of voice and movementMovementUnit 3 - Drama: performance and response	KS3 (Y7 – 9)		KS4 (Y10-Y11)
Body languageHovementFacial expressionsExaggerationProduction ValuesSound EffectsPerformance values	Intro to Drama Teamwork Confidence building Use of voice and movement Body language Facial expressions Production Values	Physical Theatre Improvisation Physicality Drama Techniques Movement Exaggeration	At Newbold we teach the OCR GCSE Drama specification Unit 1 - Devising Unit 2 - Presenting and Performing texts

<u>Physical</u>	Blood Brothers	Devising	
<u>Theatre</u>			
Improvisation	Study of the script	Learners will work collaboratively to	
Physicality	Analysis of performance	create, develop, perform and evaluate	
Drama Techniques	Social/Cultural/Historical	their own piece of devises drama as either performers or designers	
Movement	performance	performers of designers	
Exaggeration	Performance of an extract		
Sound Effects		Presenting and performing	
<u>Scripts (DNA)</u>	<u>Stage</u>	texts	
Memory	<u>Combat</u>		
Lines	Self-Awareness	Learners will study two extracts from	
Rehearsal	Trust	one performance text and describe their	
Perform	Tension	artistic intentions for a performance.	
Confidence	Maturity	They will also present these two extracts	
Repetition	Argument	in a showcase	
Character Analysis	Realistic		
Plot	Focus		
Design	Audience Awareness	Drama: Performance and	
	Physical Control	response	
	Safety		
<u>Shakespeare</u>	Practitioners and		
Expression Emotion	Performance style		
Body language			
Mime	Frantic Assembly/Physical Theatre		
Narration	Epic Theatre/Brecht		
Characters	John Godber/Multi role		
	History of performance		
	groups/practitioners		

	Script and performance analysis	Learners will study a whole performance	
	Exploration of the style	text for section A of the written exam and	
	Performance in the style	answer questions on this text. For section	
		B they will analyse a live theatre	
		performance	
<u>Performance in</u>	Elements of		
Drama Applying skills from	Drama Character		
last term A focus of	and context Structure		
performance	Audience and performance space		
Devising based on a	Theatre in Education		
<u>historical stimuli</u>	Style of theatre		
Devising skills	Subject matters		
Exploration and research	Mark Wheeller's work		
Performance skills	Devise own and showcase		
Team work	Potential primary school visit		
Performance of the			
piece Evaluation			