UNIT 2 Drama Techniques

Whenever you play a role you use drama techniques. Within each technique there are different ways you can use that technique. This unit teaches you about the techniques or tools of performance.

A Body Posture

Body posture can tell us a great deal about a person. When you play a role posture is quite often forgotten. Use these activities to develop a body posture suited to different characters.

1. Vocabulary

Z a. Learn these terms and definitions, as they apply to drama.

Level - where you put your body in the dramatic space e.g. standing, sitting.

Neutral - standing upright, shoulders back, feet a shoulder-width apart; you have no specific

character or posture.

Posture - the way you stand, sit, lie.

Status - how your posture relates to your relationship with other characters and to the audience.

2. Planning

a. These are postures showing different <u>status</u> - the people are at different <u>levels</u>. Write what you think the posture tells you about how people feel either about themselves or other people in the space. What is each person trying to express? The first one is done for you.

- i. Person standing with their back to another person. They don't like them.
- ii. Person sitting and another standing behind them.
- iii. Person lying and person kneeling.
- iv. Person standing on a chair.
- v. Person sitting on a chair hunched over.
- vi. Person with one foot on a chair and other on the ground.

b. In the space on the next page complete a collage of different postures. You will need to collect at least 6 different postures from magazines and/or newspapers. Glue them into this space and write in detail about what the posture tells you about that person e.g. their job, an emotion, their age.





This is a sample from Drama To Go Book 1. Visit ryanpublications.com for more samples or to order the workbook







Drama Techniques

3. Reflection

a. Describe through either writing or drawing, 3 typical teenager postures - one in each box.

∠ b. Quite often, when performing, you will go back into a typical posture. Write what you think you could do to <u>remember</u> to stay in the posture of a different person.

B Gesture

Gestures can be very powerful in drama. They can sum up exactly how a character is feeling. Practising gestures that fit the role you're playing will help you find something to do with your hands as well!



1. Vocabulary

Z a. Learn these terms and definitions, as they apply to drama.

Moving gestures - quite often linked to your posture and body movement e.g. wagging finger.

Still gestures - creating meaning from a gesture which doesn't move e.g. pointed finger.

2. Planning

a. Next to each of these emotions write or draw what you could do with your arms and hands. The first one is done for you.

i. Still gestures

 $Anger = fists \ closed \ and \ on \ hips$

Jealousy =

Sadness =

Depression =

Assessment Schedule Unit 2

Drama Techniques: Practical Knowledge in Drama

Objective: Will combine elements and techniques, and a range of conventions, to extend drama practice through a variety of activities.

Achieved with Excellence	•	Very appropriate body posture used which showed	Comments
All 5 techniques used appropriately and		different levels, status. Gestures completely fitted	
extensively to thoroughly	•	the character.	
develop the element of	•	Facial expressions summed	
role.		up accurately the emotion and reactions of the	
		character.	
		Movement showed	
		knowledge of timing,	
		direction, energy	
	•	Wide variety of voice	
		techniques used (pitch,	
		tone, articulation, pause)	
Achieved with Merit	•	Appropriate body posture.	
All 5 techniques used but	•	Gestures fitted character.	
1 or 2 not completely appropriate to the	•	Facial expressions appropriate.	
character in the scene.		Good use of movement,	
Role is clearly		appropriate to character.	
established in this scene.	•	Variety of voice techniques	
		used.	
Achieved at Standard	•	Body posture of character	
At least 4 of the		attempted.	
techniques are used. 2	•	Some gestures used.	
may not be completely	•	Movement used to show	
appropriate. Role is established.		character. Some use of a facial	
Role is established.	•	expressions and a different	
		voice.	
Not Achieved	•	Body posture not clear.	
3 techniques or less	•	Gesture attempted.	
attempted. Techniques	•	Movement as a specific	
not clear.		character not always clear.	
Moves in and out of role.	•	Facial expressions not held.	
	•	No attempt at a different	
		voice.	