

A decorative border of gold stars of various sizes is positioned along the top and right edges of the page. The stars have a 3D, faceted appearance with a metallic gold color and some darker shading to give them depth. They are scattered across the top and right, with a higher concentration on the right side.

**Drama**

**Year 8**

**Recall homework**

## Week 1

### **Skills from year 7**

- Voice Projection – Make sure your audience can hear you.
- Speak clearly (enunciate) – Do not rush or mumble your words, make sure you can be understood.
- Audience Awareness – Make sure you face your audience; they do not want to see the back of your head.
- Stay in role- do not laugh or come out of character.

**Who wrote the play?** Davey Anderson

**Why did the playwright write the play?** To tell the true story of a young offender and how his anger nearly lost him everything. He was also inspired by the boy's story and wanted to tell the story to educate young people.

### **Recall the key events from scene one**

- A boy wakes up in a prison cell and doesn't know how he got there.
- The boy asks the officer what he has done and the officer just looks at him like a thug and says you have been charged with attempted murder.
- He tried to remember how he got there.

## Week 2

### **What are the four key drama techniques you must include in your work?**

1. Levels- Levels are used to show the status/class of a character in a play.
2. Proxemics- Is the distance between characters on stage to show their relationship.
3. Slow motion- when the action is slowed down to highlight a key moment which can create tension/suspense.
4. Marking the moment- this is where the performance freezes to highlight a key moment. This is for the benefit of the audience.

### **Drama skills to enhance your work:**

1. Narrator- a person who narrates something, especially a character who recounts the events in a story.
2. Thought track- a character steps out of the action to express their true feelings. This is to give the audience insight into the character.
3. Still image- This is a frozen **picture** which communicates **meaning**.

### Week 3

#### **Recall the key events in the play so far**

- He wakes up in a prison cell being charged with attempted murder.
- He doesn't get on with his mum and his dad was a wife beater who left him.
- He was close with his grandad but he has cancer.
- He got bullied at school for being a Goth and rebels to get attention.
- He gets given valiant by his mates, mates.
- He attacks his mum to get his anger out.

## Week 4

### **Who wrote Blood Brothers? Willy Russell**

#### **Facts about Willy Russell**

- Willy Russell was from Liverpool.
- He was from a working class background.
- Russell left school at 15 with no qualifications.
- He did various difficult and low paid jobs – he trained to be a hairdresser.
- Russell then decided to go back to school.
- He eventually got all his qualifications and became a teacher and starting writing plays.

### **Recall the context of Blood Brothers**

#### **Context**

- The play was written in the 1980s
- In the 80s there was high unemployment
- Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister
- She introduced 'free market' policies which were good for companies and factories but not good for ordinary workers
- Liverpool, where the play is set, had particular problems with unemployment

## Week 5

**Revise all the skills so far – mini recall test**

**Describe different drama techniques to show contrast in class between Mickey and Edward**

- Vocal tone
- Posture
- Levels
- Facial expressions
- Body language
- Gestures

**What themes are explored in Blood Brothers?**

## Week 6

### **What is the definition of devising and the four different types of stimulus?**

- The term devising means to create a performance based on a stimulus.
- A stimulus is a starting point. Something used to base the piece around.
- There are 4 kinds of stimulus- words, images, sound and objects.

### **What is physical theatre? What is the purpose for using it in Drama – give examples.**

- Physical theatre is a form of performance in which movement and physicality of the body has a predominant part in the narrative of a piece. This type of theatre is telling a story through movement.

Week 7/8

**Revise for your recall test**

**10 questions**

**20 marks**

**30 minutes**