

Drama – Styles of Scripts



What's the scheme about?

“We should embody the character we are playing”

Scheme 2 is based on script work and develops acting skills by focusing on style and genre. Pupils explore three different styles of script (comedy, naturalistic, non-naturalistic). This enables them to understand and experiment with various forms of dramatic script and adapt their acting skills to suit each style.



Context

This scheme develops your understanding of stage discipline and audience awareness and enables pupils to develop their performance skills without the added pressure of developing dialogue. Pupils learn about proxemics and timing as well as the importance of following stage directions. Pupils will be expected to learn lines from extracts of scripts.

REMEMBER! An actor must adapt their acting skills for different styles of scripts

Key words and Vocabulary

Melodrama

A melodrama is a story or play in which there are a lot of exciting or sad events and in which people's emotions are very exaggerated. The acting is over the top.

Proxemics

Proxemics is how close or near you are to others on stage. The proxemics between characters tells us not only how they might feel about that person, but also what their relationship is.

Stage positioning

This is how we determine where things take place on stage.

Blocking

Blocking a scene is when the actors talk about their positioning on stage, not just where they start a scene but also where they move throughout the scene.

Naturalistic

Naturalistic drama is when a play is presented as if it is true. This means that the characters, scenarios and emotions of characters are believable.

Non-Naturalistic

This does not focus on life-like representation on stage. It is the opposite to naturalistic drama. In non-naturalistic drama, we have the ability to experiment more, and add techniques to make the performance more interesting.



“Drama is a team effort in which many people contribute to create the final production”