YEAR 7	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	(Cycle 1)	(Cycle 2)	(Cycle 3)
Theme	Storytelling	Exploring The Past	Developing Physicality
Students will know and rememb er	How to define and apply: -Freeze Frames: (SPELF: Silent/Still, Posture/Expression/Levels/Foc us). -Spontaneous Improvisation -Devising skills. -Self-reflection skills. -Cross-cutting Characterisation: -Body Language -Intonation	How to define and apply: -Naturalistic acting techniques. -Thought Tracking (within a Freeze Frame). -Narration. -Slow Motion. -Devising skills. -Self-reflection skills. Characterisation: -Body Language -Intonation	How to define and apply: -Non-naturalistic acting techniques. -The rules of mask wearing. -Frantic Assembly's Chair Duets and By/Round/Through. -How to use their body to communicate with an audience. Characterisation : -Body Language -Intonation -Facial Expressions
	-Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace -Projection -Space	-Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace -Projection -Space	- Energy -Pace -Projection -Space
So that they can	 -Work together as an ensemble to create devised Drama. -Interpret and develop characters from text/script. -Communicate relationships/status of characters. -Actively reflect and evaluate their own and others' work. 	-Work together as an ensemble to create devised Drama. -Explore factual historical information in Drama. -Use rhythm/sound to communicate meaning.	 -Effectively use their bodies to communicate meaning to the audience. -Understand different genres within the world of Drama and apply these to their work. -Explain what Physical Theatre is.

YEAR 8	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	(Cycle 1)	(Cycle 2)	(Cycle 3)
Theme	Melodrama and Mysteries	Issue-Based Drama	<u>Physical Theatre</u>
Students will know and rememb er	How to define and apply: -Melodramatic performance skills -The importance of non- verbal communication -Stock Characters -Slapstick Comedy Characterisation: -Body Language -Intonation -Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace -Projection -Space	How to define and apply: Naturalistic performance techniques (such as those used by Stanislavski) to show character status and relationships. Characterisation: -Body Language -Intonation -Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace -Projection -Space	 How to define and apply: Non-naturalistic performance techniques such as Brecht and Frantic Teacher in role Student in Role Frantic Assembly's Chair Duets and By/Round/Through. How to use their body to communicate with an audience. How to interpret a text for performance Characterisation: Body Language Intonation Facial Expressions Energy Pace Projection Space
So that they can	-Work as part of an ensemble to develop a performance. -Develop their use of non- naturalistic performance skills	 -use their knowledge of Drama skills to show status and relationships between characters Devise theatre using practitioner methodology Develop their characterisation using performance skills covered. 	 -Work effectively as part of an ensemble - Choose relevant performance skills from different practitioners to develop their own performance. -Effectively use their bodies to communicate meaning to the audience.

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
YEAR 9	(Cycle 1)	(Cycle 2)	(Cycle 3)
	Developing Characterisation	<u>Stage Combat</u>	Theatre In Education (T.I.E)
Students will know and remember		How to use Stage Combat to create naturalistic scenes: -Slap -Kick -Head Slam -Hair Pull How to apply their BIFEPPS skills to create naturalistic argument scenes that include choreographed stage combat. Characterisation Skills: -Body Language -Intonation -Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace -Projection -Space	How to create and perform Drama that has a clear message. The different purposes for theatre: - Educate/Inform/Entertain/Chall enge/ Inspire. The different types of staging: -Proscenium arch -In the round -Thrust -Promenade -Traverse Students will know and remember how to define and apply: -Brechtian techniques. -Verbatim (Mark Wheeller) techniques.
	-Projection - Space		-Stanislavki's techniques. Characterisation Skills: -Body Language -Intonation -Facial Expressions -Energy -Pace

			-Projection -Space
So that they can	-Work together as an ensemble to create devised Drama. -Respond to a stimulus. -Develop naturalistic characterisation skills.	 -Work together to create naturalistic scenes incorporating stage combat skills. -Apply characterisation skills to devise drama. -Share work with one another and reflect upon one's own and others' skills. 	 -Create Drama that has the purpose to educate others. -To use characterisation and devising skills to create a piece of Drama that includes naturalistic and non-naturalistic techniques. -Draw upon prior knowledge and skills to develop meaningful pieces of T.I.E.