



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
(Term 5 & 6)
Drama
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Tassomai	Option B Task 2	Modern Britain Task 2
Friday	Sparx	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Open B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Open C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Drama Term 5 - Homework Plan

Week / Date	Knowledge	Exam Coursework Document
Week 1 17th April 2023	Cornell Notes: Devising, Stimulus, Narration and Cross-cutting	Question 1 Explain the following techniques used to make theatre: Devising, Stimulus, Narration and Cross-cutting.
Week 2 24th April 2023	Cornell Notes: Non-Verbal acting skills	Question 2 Describe a range of non-verbal acting skills used to show character.
Week 3 1st May 2023	Cornell Notes: Semiotic elements	Question 3 Identify which semiotic elements can be used to enhance a play.
Week 4 8th May 2023	Cornell Notes: Dialogue, Monologue, Duologue and Thought tracking	Question 4 Identify the features of the following techniques and the benefits of each in performance.
Week 5 5th May 2023	Cornell Notes: Verbal acting skills	Question 5 Describe a range of Verbal acting skills used to show character.
Week 6 22nd May 2023	Cornell Notes: Semiotic elements	Question 6 Describe a range of visual and aural semiotics and how they improve the experience for an audience.

Drama Half Term 6 - Homework Plan

Week / Date	Knowledge	Exam Coursework Document
Week 7 5th June 2023	Cornell Notes: Background information on the play	Question 7 Show your understanding of the background of <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> .
Week 8 12th June 2023	Cornell Notes: Give details on the characters: Willie, Peter, Raymond and John	Question 8 Show understanding of the personalities of Willie, Peter, Raymond and John, with insights how to act them.
Week 9 19th June 2023	Cornell Notes: Which three places is the play set and how is the atmosphere created?	Question 9 Describe the three settings featured within the <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> and how the atmosphere is created.
Week 10 26th June 2023	Cornell Notes: Plot of <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i>	Question 10 Summarise the plot of Dennis Potter's <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> .
Week 11 3rd July 2023	Cornell Notes: Give details on the characters: Audrey, Angela and Donald	Question 11 Show understanding of the personalities of Audrey, Angela and Donald, with insights how to act them.
Week 12 10th July 2023	Cornell Notes: Key information on the original production directed by Patrick Marber.	Question 12 Describe key features of the original production of <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> .
Week 13 17th July 2023	Evaluation Week	Completion of Coursework - Google Classroom

Weeks 1 and 4 Making Theatre: Techniques	Weeks 2 and 5 Acting: Characterisation Skills	Weeks 3 and 6 Semiotics
<p>Devising The process of creating drama performance based on research/ideas linked to a stimulus or brief.</p> <p>Stimulus Can be an image such as a picture/ photograph/ painting; a piece of writing such as a poem/ letter/ lyrics/ newspaper article; an artefact or piece of music which is used as a starting point to create drama.</p> <p>Dialogue The words spoken by a character.</p> <p>Monologue One character speaking aloud.</p> <p>Duologue Two characters speaking to each other in a scene.</p> <p>Thoughts aloud/ Thought tracking The characters share their private thoughts aloud within a scene, often for the benefit of deepening a character for the audience.</p> <p>Narration When a character recounts events within the plot</p> <p>Cross Cutting When two or more scenes are happening on stage in the same place or at the same time, the actors freeze one scene whilst the other is in action then this one freezes for the other to play out. Cutting across from one action to the other</p>	<p>Non-Verbal how we act</p> <p>Body Language - The way the actor uses their body to communicate meaning to an audience - such as the attitude or age of their character.</p> <p>Gesture - A movement of a specific part of the body to signal meaning. Usually the head, hands or shoulders (eg: wave, nod, shrug)</p> <p>Movement - The way an actor moves across a stage to indicate a character's age, attitude or status.</p> <p>Facial Expression - The movement of the face to communicate emotions and social interactions of a character (eg: smile, frown)</p> <p>Gait - A person's manner of walking. (eg: long stride, quick pace)</p> <p>Verbal how we sound</p> <p>Diction - Fully pronouncing words with accuracy (Ts and Ds)</p> <p>Pitch - The high or low sound of the voice (child - higher pitch)</p> <p>Tone - the sound of your voice which suggests mood and intention towards the listener (happy, sad, moody, uncertain)</p> <p>Pace - The speed at which a character speaks (quicker is more urge)</p> <p>Pause - A dramatic pause for an effect.</p> <p>Volume - How loud or quiet someone is, indicates character (quiet might be sad or nervous, loud could be a sergeant)</p> <p>Emphasis - Stressing a word or phrase to make it stand out.</p> <p>Accent - Distinctive way to pronounce words which suggest the character's origins.</p>	<p>Semiotics are an essential part of the visual and aural experiences of an audience member. They can give clues about the play, beyond the words of the script.</p> <p>Lighting - Rigged lanterns above a stage can create mood and atmosphere in a play. The stag can be flooded with light or individual spotlights can illuminate individual zones. Floor light casts light in an upward direction and can make interesting shadows. Light behind a calico screen can create a silhouette.</p> <p>Set design - the layout of furniture on a stage to suggest a location. This can include flats, calico silhouette screen, table and chairs.</p> <p>Props (stage properties) - Moveable objects which can be used to set a scene or establish character - such as a handbag, doll, cup of coffee, walking stick.</p> <p>Costume - The clothing worn by an actor helps to present their character. Costumes can be specific to a moment in history, or they can be symbolic - such as wearing blacks with an individual item to represent a character, like a hat or coat.</p> <p>Music/Sound Effects - sound can be diegetic (acknowledged by a character on stage, such as birds tweeting or turning on a radio) and non-diegetic (not heard by a character, but there for a reason such as creating atmosphere).</p>

Weeks 1 and 4 Background Information and plot	Weeks 2 and 5 The 7 Characters	Weeks 3 and 6 Setting of scenes and original production
<p>Originally, <i>Blue Remembered Hills</i> by the playwright Dennis Potter was a TV play.</p> <p>It was first performed in 1979 as part of the <u>Play for Today</u> series on the <u>BBC</u>. Shortly afterwards, the script was adapted for the stage. A large number of performances of the play have been staged since – both amateur and professional. “When we dream of childhood,” said Dennis Potter, “we take our present selves with us. It is not the adult world writ small: childhood is the adult world writ large.”</p> <p>Plot: The play follows a group of seven-year-old children playing in the Forest of Dean one afternoon. However, laughter turns to tears as the play concludes with the death of one child, Donald, who is burned alive. One particular feature is that the characters are played by adults.</p> <p>The play is set in 1943, during the Second World War, and this of course is the background to the play.</p> <p>The play has an autobiographical element as Potter himself was brought up in the area and had played similar games to these characters as a child. His intention is to draw the audience into the innocent, funny, but sometimes horrific world of the children. He does this to remind the audience of the simplicity of childhood. The fun of keeping a tadpole in a jar: the awful feeling of going to school after having a new hairstyle! We have all felt those feelings and still feel them from time to time</p>	<p>Willie – A fairly laid-back character, but intelligent and devious. He enjoys imitating aeroplanes and so body language is very important when portraying this character: his gestures, posture and facial expression, especially the eyes.</p> <p>Peter – A strong, less intelligent character who acts aggressively – a bully. Again, body language would be imperative for the actor when portraying him, e.g. he might use his fists consistently.</p> <p>Raymond – A sensitive and innocent character who stammers, and he’s younger than the rest. He enjoys playing cowboys and using his plastic gun whilst imitating them.</p> <p>John – A character who tries to be fair and caring of his brother Raymond, and who challenges Peter at times. He’s more diplomatic than the rest and tries to calm things down in order to avoid arguments. He has a more ethical attitude than the rest.</p> <p>Angela – A most ‘girlie’ and confident character who can be selfish. She tries to get her own way all the time and uses her femininity to achieve this. She has to play “mummy” every time. Her doll is very important to her.</p> <p>Audrey – A character who is reliant on others, and who tries hard to be Angela’s friend. She’s insecure and unpopular, but cruel and aggressive as well.</p> <p>Donald Duck – A character on the group’s fringes. He doesn’t fit in. He’s being abused by his mother. He’s lonely and frustrated, unpopular with the boys, but the girls let him play with them. He scratches his body consistently but tries to hide his scars under his clothes</p>	<p>The play takes place in the woods, a field and an old barn. The period of the play – that is, 1943 during the Second World War – is also important. The characters’ background is unique as they were brought up hearing the sounds of war and with their fathers absent as role models. They belong to the working class, and they don’t have many material possessions. As a result, they are entertained by the simple things in life.</p> <p>The drama was originally performed by the National Theatre in 1996 on the proscenium stage of the Lyttleton Theatre. At that time, the performance’s style was as naturalistic and realistic as possible, with the set reflecting the locations, the costumes and the props in a traditional style which conjured up the atmosphere of the time perfectly. The director, Patrick Marber, decided not to have an interval so that the audience was fully drawn into the children’s world. Despite this, a number of techniques were used to encourage the audience to think about the themes as well, e.g. siren and bomb sound effects to remind them of the horrors of war. Sound was most important in the performance and conjured up the mood of the period most effectively. The lighting reflected the atmosphere as well and varied between a fine afternoon and the tragedy of the fire at the end.</p>

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date 17 /4 /23

Topic

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 17th April 2023

Explain the following techniques used to make theatre: Devising, Stimulus, Narration and Cross-cutting

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 24 / 4 /23

Topic

WEEK 2

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date 24th April 2023

Describe a range of non-verbal acting skills used to show character.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 1 / 5 /23

Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 1st May 2023

Identify which semiotic elements can be used to enhance a play.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 8th May 2023

Identify the features of the following techniques and the benefits of each in performance.

Answer:-

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Date 15 / 5 / 23

Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 15th May 2023

Describe a range of verbal acting skills used to show character.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 22 / 5 / 23

Topic

WEEK 6

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 22nd May 2023

Describe a range of visual and aural semiotics and how they improve the experience for an audience.

Answer:-

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Date 5 / 6 / 23

Topic

WEEK 7

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 5th June 2023

Show your understanding of the background of *Blue Remembered Hills*.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 12 / 6 / 23

Topic

WEEK 8

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 12th June 2023

Show understanding of the personalities of Willie, Peter, Raymond and John, with insights how to act them.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 19 / 6 / 23

Topic

WEEK 9

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 19th June 2023

Describe the three settings featured within *Blue Remembered Hills* and how the atmosphere is created.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 26 / 6 / 23

Topic

WEEK 10

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 26th June 2023

Summarise the plot of Dennis Potter's *Blue Remembered Hills*.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 3 / 7 / 23

Topic

WEEK 11

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 3rd July 2023

Show understanding of the personalities of Audrey, Angela and Donald, with insights how to act them.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Date 10 / 7 / 23

Topic

WEEK 12

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date: 10th July 2023

Describe key features of the original production of *Blue Remembered Hills*.

Answer:-

[illegible]

Revision Page

[illegible]

Revision Page

[illegible]

Revision Page

[illegible]

Revision Page

[illegible]

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive