		<u>Year 8 Drama – N</u>	<u>elodrama</u>	
Intent	Wider Learning: Students will examine the SMHC context of Melodrama, considering smoking in theatres, theatre laws, Victorian times.	Prior learning: Students have learnt a range of genres and the conventions of each. They have explored stock characters in Soap opera and Pantomime.	Characters 2. Genre 3. Conventions 11. 4. Still Image 12. 5. Mime 13. 6. Multirole 14. 7. Characterisation 15.	PPTVI (Pitch, Pace, Tone, Volume, Inflection) Facial expressions Gestures Eye contact Posture Staging Audience
	The big questions 1. What are the conventions of Melodrama? 2. What are the stock characters in Melodrama? 3. How can we learn lines in a script? 4. What makes an effective Melodrama performance?			ltirole?
Implement	2. What are the stock characters in Melodrama?3. How can we learn lines in a script?			Scaffold: Teacher to model drama techniques and skills being used both successfully and unsuccessfully. Students to identify differences. Teacher to model stock characters and gestures Key terminology embedded into instruction as a scaffolding tool for peer / self-assessment later in the lesson and recap of prior knowledge. Teacher to suggest ideas to aid creativity. Teacher to direct Careful grouping of mixed ability to support Teacher to provide sentence starters and writing frames Stretch: Students to help model higher grade work in mixed ability groups. Semiotics to be used such as lighting changes.

changes.

Stretch and

responses.

challenge students to analyse further in their written

Assessment and homework • Group practical asse

- Group practical assessment piece lesson 6, assessing their characterisation, use of the techniques of Still Image, Mime, Multirole. Embedding the use of drama skills in their performance i.e. facial expression, body language, gestures
- Written Assessment in booklets assessing use of subject terminology, analysing, and evaluating self and peer work.

AO1: create and develop ideas to communicate meaning for theatrical performance. This is formatively assessed through observation of rehearsals, every lesson this is monitored.

AO2: apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in a live performance. Formatively assessed during lessons, summative assessment is through a final performance each half term.

AO3: demonstrate knowledge and understanding of how drama and theatre is developed and performed.

Verbal contributions in lessons / contribution to group work

AO4: analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others. Formative assessment through verbal contributions in lessons, summative through written work in an assessment each half term

Homework

Half lunch group rehearsal

Where will this be revisited?

At Key Stage 3 Drama is taught on a spiral system whereby Drama Conventions are taught each year and the challenge of these skills increases with each unit. These Conventions are what they are assessed on at Key Stage 3 and 4 (Ao1 – 4 are assessed throughout Key Stage 3). Additionally, within the Drama Schemes of Learning, students learn Social, Cultural, Historical and Political issues using the Drama Conventions to stage them. Drama is taught through 'Process Drama' whereby each lesson, another scene is added until the summative assessment at the end of each half term, and this is self and peer assessed in a written assignment.

Feedback

Teacher verbal feedback for each group each lesson.

Peer and selfassessment of the effectiveness of the drama techniques and skills used.

Impact