

Sam and Alex (Peer Pressure)



A. Remote Control Effect (Flashforward/Flashback)

Performers in a scene are asked to improvise scenes which take place seconds, minutes, days, or years before or after a dramatic moment. This will enable the exploration of characters' backgrounds, motivations and the consequences of their actions.

C. Hot Seating

Hot seating is when you are asked questions in character, and you have to answer them in character.

We use hot seating in Drama as it helps understand your character and their background and gets you to think about who they are.

Open ended questions are better to ask as it draws out more information.



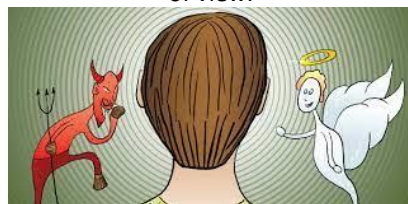
B. Cross Cutting

Cross-cutting (also called split-screen) is a drama technique used to describe two or more scenes which are performed on stage at the same time. Scenes can happen at different times or in different places, using separate areas of the performance space.

D. Angel and Devil Technique

The devil vs angel technique is a plot device used for either dramatic or humorous effect. The angel represents conscience, and the devil represents temptation.

This technique involves at least three people. On the left of the central character, one plays the good angel, and to the right another person plays the bad angel. The central character could be some sort of dilemma e.g., there is a decision to be made. Through the good and bad angels, they can consider different points of view.



E. Physical Skills

Body Language	How an actor uses their body to communicate meaning. For example, crossing your arms could mean you are fed up.
Posture	The position an actor holds their body when sitting or standing. For example, an upright posture.
Gait	The way an actor walks.
Facial Expressions	A form of non-verbal communication that expresses the way you are feeling, using the face.
Gestures	A movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea of meaning.
Stance	The way you position yourself when standing to communicate your role. An elderly person would have a different stance to a child!

F. Vocal Skills

Projection	Ensuring your voice is loud and clear for the audience to hear.
Volume	How loudly or quietly you say something. (Shouting, whispering).
Tone	The way you say something to communicate your emotions. (e.g., angry, worried, shocked tone of voice).
Pace	The speed of what you say.
Pause	Moments of pause can create tension or show what you are thinking.
Accent	Use of an accent tells the audience where your character is from.
Pitch	How high or low your voice is.
Emphasis	Changing the way, a word or part of a sentence is said, to emphasise it. (Make it stand out).

G. Marking the Moment

Marking the moment is a dramatic technique used to highlight a key moment in a scene or improvisation. The moment is 'highlighted' or marked to the audience by using an explorative strategy.

