

# Drama

### Purpose of Study

Drama is one of the oldest and highest forms of human expression. Drama is a creative art form, an intellectual discipline and a practical activity. A high-quality drama education should engage and inspire students to gain the knowledge and skills to explore the dramatic potential of ideas and to create their own work. In developing an appreciation of drama and their ability as interpreters and makers of plays and performance work, pupils will increase their self-confidence, expand their imaginations and gain a higher understanding of their interactions with the world. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a broader understanding of drama and theatre and know how dramatic literature and performances both reflect and influence our society and culture.

### Aims

The Jersey curriculum for drama aims to ensure that all pupils:

- devise and shape their own creative drama work through the exploration and interpretation of ideas and experiences
- gain an understanding of the practical skills and knowledge required to communicate and express ideas through the medium of drama
- know about the work of recognised drama practitioners that have influenced and informed the language and craft of drama and theatre
- become critically aware of the aesthetic, social and culture dimensions of their own work and the work of others.

### Attainment Targets

By the end of each Key Stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.

# JERSEY CURRICULUM - Drama

## Subject Content

Pupils should be taught to explore ideas and issues through drama. They should develop an understanding of dramatic forms, styles and genres.

### Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- use facial expression, voice and movement to create simple characters and stories
- explore and develop their understanding of issues, themes and ideas by responding in role to a given text, stimulus or scenario
- understand the difference in the role of audience and performer.

### Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to:

- devise and develop their own scripted material to communicate to a variety of audiences
- consider starting points, finishing points and key moments in drama
- explore different dramatic techniques e.g. monologue, duologue, mime etc. in their performance or role play
- express the feelings, thoughts and ideas of an imagined character through the use of voice and movement.

### Key Stage 3

Pupils should be taught to explore ideas and issues through drama and become proficient in the selection and shaping of material for dramatic presentation. They should develop a critical understanding of dramatic forms, styles, conventions and genres that can inform their own work.

Pupils should be taught to:

- explore and interpret ideas, issues and relationships and structure them using appropriate dramatic forms
- devise plays of different types by knowing how to combine their knowledge and skills in drama
- develop, sustain and perform a dramatic role
- use technical or design elements for dramatic effect
- develop and improve their acting, technical, design and/or devising skills through self-reflection and responding to constructive feedback
- interpret a play script and understand the ways in which plots and characters develop and how theatrical conventions and language are used to convey meaning
- relate their work to that of drama practitioners from different times and places.