





## KEY WORDS

- Topical**  
A of a subject of immediate relevance, interest, or importance owing to its relation to current events.
- Issue**  
An important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
- Educate**  
Give intellectual, moral, and social instruction to a person or a group of people.
- Techniques**  
Devices used in drama to make a performance more interesting and create a special effect on the audience.
- Bullying**  
The negative, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power.

Theatre in Education or 'TIE' is a way of using theatre, drama and performance techniques to enhance the learning process, to send out a message, or to teach people about a specific topic. In this unit we will develop our own TIE performances based on the theme 'bullying' incorporating the following techniques:

- Angel/devil
- Thought tunnel
- Freeze frame
- Spoken thought
- Forum theatre
- Rap
- Choreography
- Split scene
- Slow motion

Round	By	Through	Push Hands	Fluff	Chair Duets
					
The term <b>ROUND</b> is chosen to represent any move that involves passing closely <b>ROUND</b> the body of the partner	<b>BY</b> comes after the first two moves. The space between A & B is 'squeezed out'.  A or B 'slots in' to stand closer <b>BY</b> their partner	<b>THROUGH</b> is the idea of passing through the upper body / arms of the partner	The person with their hand on top is in control, gently leading their partner around the space, trying to keep their hands flat and the pressure constant. You should take your partner on a journey exploring all levels.	Partners sit opposite knee to knee. A choose three ways to adjust B's appearance. B choose three ways to adjust A's appearance. Continue to add more moves, and avoid a predictable rhythm	Partners sit in chairs, both facing forward. Partners take turns placing their hand on to their partner or moving their partner's hand, swapping and adding to the sequence. Repeat until the moves are clear and memorised.

## DEVISING TECHNIQUES

Starting to create your own piece of theatre

### BRAINSTORM

As a group, discuss the themes that you want to explore in the performance. Brainstorm stories that involve the characters experiencing each theme.

### STRUCTURE

Create a flow chart of the story and highlight the key scenes. Experimenting with the structure may help you create a more imaginative and original performance.

### IMPROVISE

Improvise a scene in every rehearsal. Don't just talk thing through. Try to improvise a scene using different styles. A scene may work better as a comedy even though it was originally a drama.

### CHARACTERS

Start by creating the characters. Too many devised pieces fail because the characters have not been carefully thought out. Name each character and talk about their personality and relationships.

### FREEZE FRAME

Create freeze frames that depict crucial moments in the character's life. These can then be incorporated into your performance later on.

### MUSIC

Find a piece of music that represents your theme, either lyrically or through the dynamics or texture. Use the music to create a movement sequence that shows the mood of a character.

### MONOLOGUE

In a group, think of one word each that describes your character. Then on your own, use the list of words (in the order they were said) to write a monologue for your character.

### REFLECT

At the end of a rehearsal, reflect on what you have done next. Set aims and assign jobs for the next session. Create a rehearsal schedule and stick to it.

## Key words & Definitions

Devising	Creating an original piece of theatre
Physical theatre	Using the body and movement to express ideas onstage (ie- through movement, mime, gesture, dance, etc.)
Theatre Practitioner	A person or theatre company that creates practical work or theories to do with performance and theatre.
Structure	The order in which action and scenes are placed in a play.
Exploratory Strategy or Technique	Used to explore and deepen understanding of the drama you create; ie through understanding of characters, exploration of scenes, and experimenting with characterisation.

## Bitesize

GCSE

## Creating and staging a devised performance

[Help with Devising](#)

## Bitesize

GCSE

## Physical theatre

[BBC Bitesize: Physical Theatre](#)