

Subject: Drama

Golden Concept: Communication

Purpose:

Communication in Drama encompasses verbal and non verbal expression, collaboration and the conveyance of emotions. It is not only a means of conveying information but also a vehicle for expressions, empathy, collaboration and storytelling.

Communication in Drama and across the curriculum, is essential for presenting content, explaining concepts and the transference of knowledge that can then be explored within lessons.

Assessment:

Students are continuously monitored on their use of communication with each other in group work, conveyance of meaning within devised performances and ability to construct scripted pieces within groups.

Students partake in written and verbal analysis of their own and others work, critiquing performances and processes. They have the opportunity to look and a variety of elements including acting choices, staging and thematic messages.

Teachers observe students in lessons taking note of how students are analysing their working and targeted questioning is used throughout lesson.

Cross curriculum:

Maths: Students are able to articulate steps and reasoning involved in solving mathematical problems, this helps clarify thought processes. Group activities enhance communication and give the students opportunities to share different approaches.

Science: Students communicate experiments in terms of procedural knowledge, results and conclusions. Clear communication is crucial for conveying accurate scientific information.

English: Reading passages aloud enhances communication skills, fluency and comprehension within English. As students progress they begin to analyse literature and learn how to communicate their interpretation.

Key stage/stage breakdown

Key Stage 1-2 (stages 1,2 and 3)

Expressive play

Students develop their ability to use body language, facial expressions and simple verbal cues to communicate ideas and emotions.

Basic dialogue

Through simple dialogue, students have the opportunity to develop their early language development and communication skills within dramatic play.

Listening skills

Fundamental listening skills are developed as students engage in collaborative play, learning to listen and respond to each other.

Key Stage 2-3 (stages 4,5,6 and 7)

Structured dialogue

Students refine their ability to deliver lines with clarity, emotion and appropriate timing, developing more sophisticated communication skills. **Collaborative communication**

Students work together to plan and perform scenes, enhancing their ability to communicate effectively with peers, negotiating and collectively aiming for group success.

Non verbal expression

Within group projects, further exploration of body language, gestures and facial expressions are used to convey emotions and enhance communication in both scripted and improvised contexts.

Key Stage 3-4 (stages 8,9,10 and 11)

Advanced dialogue and monologues

Students become more advanced in handling complex dialogue and monologues, developing their ability to convey intricate emotions and ideas over longer periods of time.

Direction and blocking

As students take on roles such as directors and technical staff, they learn to communicate effectively to coordinate movements, positioning and overall staging during rehearsals and performances.