

I. Acting Techniques – These techniques can be used when devising and performing.

1.	Off Text Improvisation	This is where we perform a scene on the spot, without a script, imagining what happens before or after the text.
2.	Characterisation	Characterisation is the process of developing a role into a character.
3.	Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the drama takes place. When the drama takes place What has happened before the drama takes place. What happens after the drama takes place. Which characters are in the scene. Where the characters in the drama are from. The characters relationships with each other.
4.	The Leading Technique	Actors often use different body parts to lead themselves around the stage depending on who the character is and how they feel.
5.	Levels Of Tension	This means focussing on different states of energy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhausted – Jellyfish Laid back – Californian Neutral – No story Alert – Mr Bean, curious. Suspense – “Is there a bomb?”, Melodrama. Passionate – “There is a bomb!”, Opera. Tragic – “The bomb is going to go off!”, Petrified.

Contextual links: Practitioners including
 Stanislavski <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zxn4mp3/revision/1>
 Berkoff <https://www.dramacraft.net/steven-berkoff.html>
 Brecht <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwmvd2p/revision/1>

Vocal Techniques

1.	Body Warm-up	Whole body movements and stretches to prepare our muscle and joints, ready to support our voices.
2.	Relaxing the face	Massaging the face and jaw to make sure there is no tension.
3.	Opening the larynx	Making sure there is not strain and tightness in our throats by exercising the vocal chords (yawning is a good technique).
4.	Using your diaphragm	A large muscle under the ribcage. When you breathe in, the diaphragm contracts and air is sucked into the lungs. The diaphragm relaxes when you release air and sound, so that the muscle is helping you to control the output of air.
5.	Breath Control	Making sure you have enough breath to speak/sing your lines.
6.	Resonance	When the voice is vibrating in your body to create different voice sounds and voice qualities. E.g., a nasal voice or a deep powerful voice.
7.	Tongue Twisters	A phrase or sentence which is difficult to say out loud because it involves similar sounds close together. They can help warm-up the face muscles and voice, ready for a performance.

Additional Information: Links to BTEC Component 2

6. Key Vocabulary

1	Characterisation	The ability to portray a character using voice, body language, movement and gestures.
2	Vocality	Applying vocal techniques to match your character.
3	Physicality	Tells the story of a character by using different physical techniques.
4	Rehearsal	Using time to rehearse effectively to practise a piece of work.
5	Devising	Creating a piece of drama with members of the group.
6	Group skills	Being able to listen, share and work within a group successfully.

Physical Skills

1.	Physical skills – In drama we use: GSPEED	G – Gesture S – Stance P – Posture & body language E – Expression E – Eye contact D - Dynamics
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Vocal Skills

1.	Vocal Skills – In drama we use: DEPART	D – Diction & Projection E – Emphasis & Volume P – Pitch A – Accent R – Rhythm T - Tone
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