Monologue ~ Soliloguy ~ Character ~ Trope ~ Genre ~ Vocal Skills ~ Tone ~ Pause ~ Volume ~ Pace ~ Emphasis ~ Silence ~ Physical Skills ~ Facial Expression ~ Eye Contact ~ Posture ~ Gesture ~ Body Language ~ Given Circumstances ~ Hot Seating ~ ~ Stage Directions ^

Monologues Year 7

Content Overview

• Students will develop skills in drama, developing their understanding of monologues. • Students will develop skills in communication, collaboration, creativity, confidence and cooperation.

• They will be assessed both as they are working practically (in progress and final performance) and in their written work.

Assessment

- AO2 and AO3 is assessed. • Students are assessed in performance and their written analysis.
- Verbal feedback and written feedback will be given.
- A mix of teacher, peer and self assessment are used throughout the topic.

Monologue: A definition

A monologue is a speech delivered by one person, which reveals inner thoughts and provides insights into her or his character.

The Greek root word monologos translates as "one person speaking," (mono = one and logos = to speak)to speak) and that's a monologue: one person speaking.



Types of monologues

A dramatic monologue is a speech delivered to an audience within a play or to another character on stage.

A soliloguy is a *type* of monologue in which a character speaks their thoughts aloud. What we are hearing is them talking to themselves.

Soliloguy — from the Latin solus ("alone") and loqui ("to speak") — is a speech that one gives to oneself. The most famous soliloguy is Hamlet's 'To be or not to to be' speech.

Purposes of monologues

 Give the audience more details about a character – perhaps it introduces them or explains their motivation*.

> (*Explain why they are doing what they are doing.)

- Share the internal thoughts of a character and let us know what they are thinking or feeling.
- 'Fill us in' by telling a character's backstory so that we understand the character in the performance or film more fully
- Give us details about the plot, perhaps to build the tension by letting us know what is about to happen!



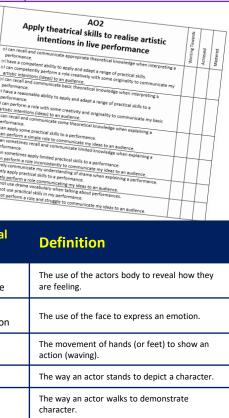
Stanislavski: Characterisation techniques

Given Circumstances : All the information about the character you can find out from the text: Who? When? What? Why? Etc

Hot seating: An actor sits in the hot-seat and is questioned in role, spontaneously answering questions they may not have considered before.

Role on the wall: A strategy that helps you think about your character - their thoughts, feelings, attitudes - as well as how other characters see them.

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Vocal Skill	Definition
Tone	The emotion behind the words spoken.
Pause	The use of a short silence in performance to impact the audience.
Volume	How loud or quiet you speak in role.
Расе	The speed at which you speak your characters lines to show something to the audience.
Emphasis	The stresses you place on the words to make a point through your dialogue.
Silence	A longer period of time with no speech.
Grade Apply theatrical skill	



1 o'oo not use practical skillare when taking about performances 1 cl do not perform a role and struggle to communicate my ideas to an audience.	
Physical Skill	Definition
Body Language	The use of the actors body to reveal how the are feeling.
Facial Expression	The use of the face to express an emotion.
Gesture	The movement of hands (or feet) to show an action (waving).
Posture	The way an actor stands to depict a characte
Gait	The way an actor walks to demonstrate character.
Eye Contact	The deliberate use / lack of use of looking another character / the audience in the eye t show your characterisation.