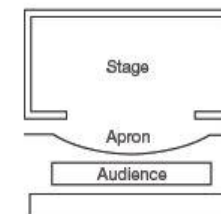


YEAR 9 AP1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – SPONTANEOUS IMPROVISATION AND STATUS

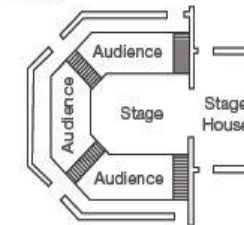
1. Technique	What it Means	How to Use It in Performance
Spontaneous Improvisation	Making up a scene in the moment, without a script.	Accept ideas, build on them, avoid blocking.
Accepting	Saying “yes” to another actor’s idea.	Respond positively and add detail to keep the scene moving.
Blocking	Rejecting or shutting down an idea.	Avoid this! It can stop the improvisation.
Status	The level of power or importance a character has.	Show it with posture, eye contact, voice, gesture.
Status Shift	When power changes between characters.	Use movement or dialogue to reverse who is “in control.”
Sustaining Role	Staying in character all the way through.	Don’t laugh, break character, or step out of role.
Body Language	How you hold and move your body.	Show confidence (upright, strong movements) or weakness (slouched, hesitant).
Gesture	Small movements that show character.	E.g., pointing, fiddling with hands, folding arms.
Facial Expression	Using your face to show emotion/status.	A glare for authority, lowered eyes for submission.
Voice	Tone, volume, pace, pitch, pause.	A deep/slow voice for authority, a quiet/hesitant voice for low status.
Collaboration	Working with others effectively.	Listen, share ideas, and support your group to make the scene work.

Four types of stage

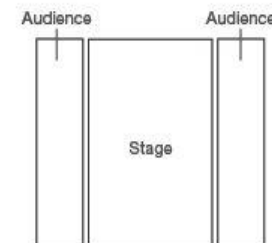
Proscenium arch



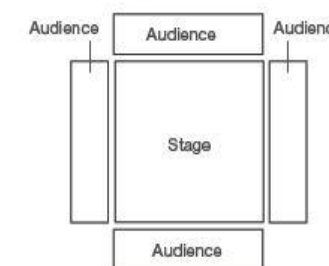
Thrust



Traverse



In the round



2. Tier 2 Vocabulary

- Demonstrate** – to show clearly through performance.
- Evaluate** – to judge and explain strengths/weaknesses.
- Sustain** – to keep going without breaking character.
- Constructive** – useful/helpful (especially feedback).
- Interpret** – to explain or show meaning through acting.
- Imaginative** – showing creativity and new ideas.
- Impact** – the effect on the audience.

3. Tier 3 Vocabulary (subject-specific)

- **Improvisation** – acting without a script.
- **Blocking** – stopping the flow of improvisation by refusing ideas.
- **Accepting/Building** – agreeing with ideas and adding to them.
- **Status** – level of power between characters.
- **Status Shift** – change in power dynamics during a scene.
- **Body Language** – physical posture/movement that communicates meaning.
- **Gesture** – small physical actions that show character.
- **Vocal Skills** – how pitch, tone, pace, and volume are used.
- **Facial Expression** – using your face to show emotion/status.
- **Sustain Role** – staying in character without breaking.
- **Collaboration** – working successfully as part of a group.