



What is Theatre in Education (TIE)?

Theatre in education (TIE) is educating an audience on a specific topic through Drama. It has a very clear moral or social message for young people, who are its **target audience**.

Schools recognise drama as one of the best ways to educate pupils on specific topics such as online safety, knife crime, mental health, bullying etc.

Understanding Dramatic Structures

There are lots of different types of dramatic structures that can be used in theatre. The 'structure' stands for the order or the sequence that make up the drama.

CYCLICAL

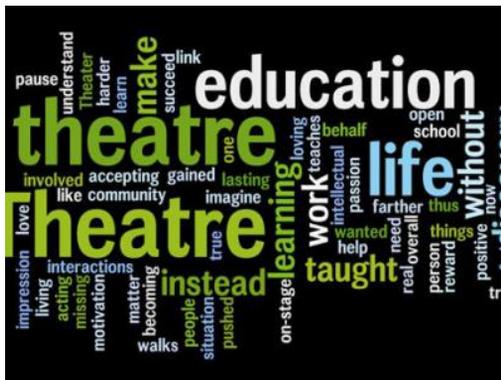
This is where the drama begins and ends the same. It follows a sequence of events throughout the story line and then comes back to the same place at the end

LINEAR

This follows a chronological sequence from beginning to end. This gives the audience a direct story that is easy to follow and understand.

EPISODIC

This divides the play into distinct episodes or scenes, each with its own narrative. This structure allows for more flexibility in storytelling and is used to help tell multiple story lines.



Key Vocabulary and Drama Techniques

Target audience

- The people (audience) who the performance is aimed at. For example, a piece of Drama educating an audience on knife crime would be most likely to be aimed at young people between the ages of 11-21.

Devise

- To create a piece of Drama

Language of the role

- The actual dialogue the characters say that lets the audience know who they are playing. It is **NOI** the way they say the line using their vocal skills.

Transition

- A transition is how you move from one scene or moment to another in a performance. It helps your drama flow smoothly and keeps the audience engaged.

Refining

- Refining in drama means improving and polishing your performance. After you rehearse, you look at what works well and what needs to be better. Then you make changes to improve your acting, voice, movement, timing etc.

Naturalistic Drama

- Creating believable characters on stage using carefully developed language of the role/ dialogue. The acting is believable or realistic story.

Non-Naturalistic Drama

- When Drama techniques are used. Creating exaggerated characters on stage that that is usually through an exaggerated story.

Chorus

- A technique where all the actors on stage speak together.

Narration

- A technique where an actor/s tell the story to the audience as it goes along.

Physical Theatre

- A technique where we create objects with our bodies eg. A wall/car/plane.

Thought Track

- A technique where a character speaks their inner thoughts out loud during a scene. It can be used in a freeze frame or during a scene to reveal hidden emotions, fears, or motivations.