

Year 9 Drama Knowledge Organiser: Term 1 - Bouncers by John Godber



The Plot

- Bouncers is a comedy play written by John Godber.
- It explores the nightlife of a typical British town through the eyes of four bouncers working at a popular nightclub.
- The play looks at various aspects of nightlife, including club scenes, relationships, gender, and the roles of the bouncers.
- It shows a HILARIOUS and sarcastic take on the characters using stereotypes.

Eye Contact	In drama, eye contact means looking into someone's eyes when you act, showing emotions, and connecting actors with each other and the audience to create an exciting and meaningful play.
Thought Track	When an actor says their thought out loud to the audience.
Stereotypes	A stereotype is when people have a simple and general idea about a whole group of people or things, but it's not always true for everyone.
Over Exaggerated	An actor uses their body to create an over the top performance.
Synchronisation	When actors do something together at the same time. This could be a sound or movement.
Marking the Moment	To highlight an important moment of a performance.

How can you mark the moment in Drama?

- Freeze frame
- Spotlight
- Slow Motion
- Sound Effect
- Lighting Change
- Choral Speaking
- Music Cue
- Narration

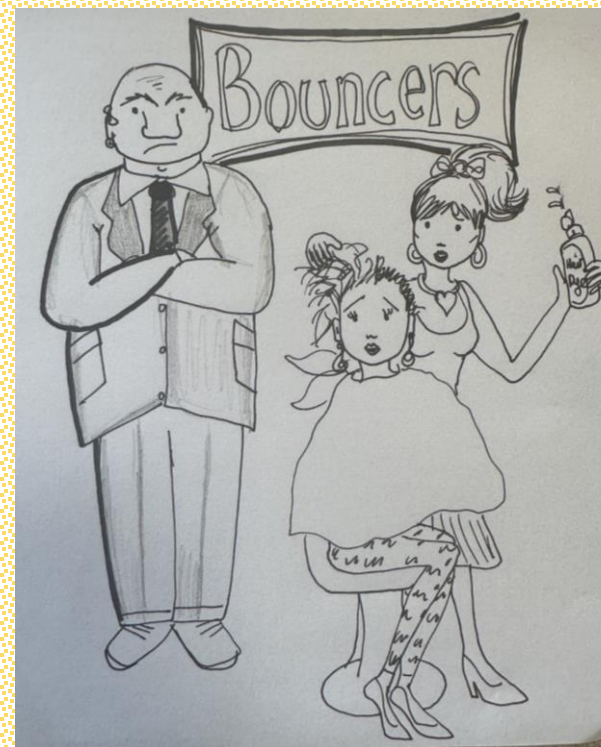
The Characters:

Les	Eager to get in fights with the clubs customers. He also plays Kev from the group of lads and Rosie, the birthday girl.
Judd	Involved in a bit of petty theft for extra income, Judd used to be a wrestler and was trained as a power-lifter by Eric.
Ralph	Les is a hard man, he's more aggressive than some of the other bouncers. He trains in judo and is described by Eric as "Mr Inner Calm".



Writing your own script: How to write a script

- Develop fun ideas for your script's story and characters.
- Plan with a clear beginning, middle, and end, noting important scenes.
- Create interesting characters with unique personalities and backgrounds.
- Use dialogue to tell the story, develop characters, and showcase their uniqueness.
- Include stage directions for actors' movements and actions (italics).
- Describe scene settings and important objects.
- Use clear language in directions for understanding.
- Show character entrances, exits, and movements.
- Proofread for mistakes and clear formatting.
- Seek feedback from drama teacher/friends to improve.
- Enjoy the process and let your imagination soar!



The 3 C's of Group Work

- ★ Concentrate
- ★ Communicate
- ★ Collaborate

Key Drama Vocabulary

- Expressive facial expressions
- Physical comedy
- Timing and pacing
- Comic delivery
- Improvisation
- Comic timing
- Characterization
- Ensemble comedy
- Slapstick comedy
- Comedy writing
- Audience engagement
- Comic energy

These skills help kids unleash their creativity, discover their sense of humour, and bring joy to their performances.

★ Characterisation- Physical Skills ★	
Facial expression	The way an actor uses their face to convey their character
Body language	The way an actor uses their body to convey their character
Posture	The way an actor sits or stands
Hand gestures	An action that an actor does with their hands e.g. thumbs up or beckoning
Gait	The way an actor walks that conveys meaning
Proxemics	Positioning characters close or far apart to show their on stage relationships.

★ Characterisation- Vocal Skills ★	
Accent	The pronunciation of words, depending on where the character is from.
Tone	The emotion or mood conveyed in a voice e.g. mischievous, worried.
Pitch	How high or low a voice sounds
Volume	How loudly or quietly an actor speaks.
Pace	How fast or slow an actor speaks.
Stutter	Saying a word with difficulty.
Pause	When an actor stops and waits before speaking.