

DRAMA



Drama is a great way for children to use their imagination, become more creative and show understanding.

Drama has an extremely positive impact on writing.

For example: if writing a news report- allow children to act as reporters first and present their story as a Newsround report. This will allow pupils to explore the formality and vocabulary first as well as knowing their audience. They will already have experience of the language and skills required before putting pencil to paper.

Drama in reading allows them to explore the characters and build empathy. It also allows them recall the text through creative means.

English curriculum links

KS1 and KS2 links

Spoken language

All pupils should be enabled to participate in and gain knowledge, skills and understanding associated with the artistic practice of drama. Pupils should be able to adopt, create and sustain a range of roles, responding appropriately to others in role. They should have opportunities to improvise, devise and script drama for one another and a range of audiences, as well as to rehearse, refine, share and respond thoughtfully to drama and theatre performances.

Statutory requirements which underpin all aspects of spoken language across the 6 years of primary education form part of the national curriculum. These are reflected and contextualised within the reading and writing domains which follow.

Reading - comprehension

Role play and other drama techniques can help pupils to identify with and explore characters. In these ways, they extend their understanding of what they read and have opportunities to try out the language they have listened to.

Writing - composition

Drama and role play can contribute to the quality of pupils' writing by providing opportunities for pupils to develop and order their ideas through playing roles and improvising scenes in various settings.