Years 7–8 Drama Curriculum and assessment plan

Example B

Level description	Context and
In this band, learning in Drama builds on each student's prior learning and experiences. Students learn in and through the practices of Drama: creating, performing and responding. They use drama processes in purposeful and creative ways and continue to develop their connection with and contribution to the world as artist and as audience. They work individually and in collaboration with peers and teachers.	Students are i Year 7 and tw designed to be the next and p
Students explore drama in local, regional, national and global contexts such as drama in countries or regions of Asia, including use of drama in multi-arts, trans-disciplinary or hybrid forms. They take opportunities to engage with living performers and drama-makers, and expand their awareness of diverse drama practices, genres and/or styles.	once Drama o
In this band, the focus is on students:	An incursion v students in Te will be used a
 exploring and responding to drama works, performances, practices and contexts from a range of cultures, times and places; for example, through analysis of their own drama or the work of others, including professional work 	Drama.
 the diversity of drama created and/or performed by First Nations Australians and how this work demonstrates respect for Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property rights developing practices and skills 	
• creative practices for creating and performing drama using the elements of drama: role, situation, language, place, movement, time, character, relationships, voice, tension, space, mood/atmosphere, contrast, symbol and focus, and conventions relevant to selected forms and/or styles	
 critical practices by taking opportunities to reflect, evaluate or respond to their own work and the work of others; for example, documenting ideas and intentions for devised drama, evaluating their own or others' responses to drama, reflecting on their own performances 	
 creating drama in improvised, devised and scripted forms such as process drama, puppetry, object theatre, short- or long-form improvisation, play-building and devising, scripted drama/script interpretation; for example, interpretation of realism and/or non-realism, exploration of historic, contemporary or hybrid styles presenting and performing drama in informal and/or formal settings; for example, performing for a specific target audience. 	

Queensland Government QCAA Queensland Curriculum & Assessment Authority

ACiQ v9.0

d cohort considerations

e introduced to Drama through two term units in two semester units in Year 8. These units are build on the knowledge and skills from one unit to d provide a solid foundation for more in-depth study a can be studied as an elective in Years 9 and 10.

n with a theatre company is booked for Year 7 Term 2 to align with an English narrative unit. This as the basis of a responding task for Year 7



Unit 1 — What is drama?	Unit 2 — What is dramatic transformation?	Unit 3 — What is strength?	Unit 4 — Wł
Timing: Year 7	Timing: Year 7	Timing: Year 8	Timing: Year
Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 10 weeks	Duration: 20 weeks	Duration: 20
Duration: 10 weeks Viewpoint question: How can the elements of drama be used to communicate the human context? The popularity of reality television and social media reflects society's love of sensationalised plots, and over-the top characters. In this unit, students explore melodramatic roles within contemporary scenarios. Students work with scripted text to experiment with the development of a role, tension, and narrative structure. They analyse stereotypes in current texts which may include popular culture television, social media, or movie characters. Students generate creative alternatives and adapt ideas as they participate in practical workshops to play a hero, villain, or victim in distress, to develop an understanding of how drama can convey the human context and reflect current issues. The focus shifts to students working collaboratively to devise and perform a melodrama for their peers. Their personal and social capability is enhanced through	Duration: 10 weeks Viewpoint question: How can stagecraft be used to transform a space into a new world? Creativity is an essential 21 st century skill. Drama provides an opportunity for students to develop their creativity to experiment with ideas and to create atmosphere using language, voice, tension, space, and stagecraft. In this unit, students improvise and use scripted text to transform a space. Focusing on narrative and transformation of text, students experiment with soundscapes, movement, audience placement and symbol. Responding to a live theatre performance, students demonstrate critical thinking skills as they evaluate how a space was transformed and apply this understanding to inform their own performance. Drawing upon their classroom workshop experiences and insights gained from previous performances, students then work collaboratively to achieve the goals of their group as they portray their own character and stage a scene from a	Duration: 20 weeks Viewpoint question: How can drama be used to reflect the human condition and our understanding of inner strength? Drama provides an opportunity to walk in someone else's shoes. Process drama enables the exploration of different perspectives, encouraging students to develop greater empathy. In this unit, through an immersive experience, students examine the concept of strength in their own and others' lives. Students analyse examples of characters demonstrating strength, including within performances by a local theatre company. They develop an understanding of how characters communicate their perspective though a monologue. To explore the concept of strength, students participate in a class process drama inspired by a First Nations Australian text, exploring the concept of respect. Using conventions of Greek Theatre including chorus and movement activities, students explore the human condition, developing ethical understanding about choices and consequences. Students devise a monologue in-role to communicate making a difficult choice. Students develop an understanding of respectful practices for responding to	Viewpoint que forms and sty communicate Comic book r realities; how this unit, stud and real life. Students use contemporary physical thea characteristic such as short creatively ger scenes to cor movement, ger Students dem of a physical they prepare learning the ta analysis.
contributing to the achievement of group objectives. Students develop critical thinking as they reflect on and refine their performance skills (including exaggerated movement and vocalisation) with consideration of peer and teacher feedback.	fable. Focusing on place, situation and mood, students use their creativity by predicting possibilities and testing consequences as they transform a space through manipulation of the elements of drama and stagecraft.	and devising drama. The focus shifts to exploring how humanity and overcoming challenges are portrayed in <i>a</i> text as explored in class. Working collaboratively, students use creative and critical thinking as they manipulate conventions of Greek Theatre and contemporary performance styles to shape meaning and perform a scene for their peers.	The focus the workshopping build on their contribute to communicate teenage audi through ongo teacher feedb

What is a hero?

/ear 8 : 20 weeks

It question: How can contemporary performance d styles be used to engage an audience and icate meaning?

book movie franchises celebrate heroes in fictional however, heroes can be found in everyday life. In students explore the concept of heroism in fiction life.

use drama to celebrate and inform. Using orary performance styles and forms including theatre and collage drama, students examine the ristics of a hero. Responding to a range of stimulus short films, music, fables, and folk stories, students y generate alternative possibilities as they devise to communicate the impact of a hero using physical nt, gesture, and narration.

demonstrate their understanding through analysis sical theatre excerpt in a written examination. As pare for this, they enhance their literacy skills by the terminology and features of effective dramatic

s then shifts to students collaboratively pping scenes for their chosen real-life hero. They their personal and social capability as they e to group objectives. Students devise drama to icate information about their hero to inspire a audience. They refine their performance skills ongoing critical thinking and reflection on peer and eedback.

Unit 1 — What is drama?		Unit 2 — What is dramatic transformation	mation? Unit 3 — What is strength? Unit 4 — What is a hero							
	Term/ week	Assessment 2 — Live theatre review	Term/ week	Assessment 4 — Strength project	Term/ week	Assessment 6 — Hero examination	Term week			
manipulate the elements and conventions of drama to communicate a melodrama character	Term 1, Week 8	 Description: Students choose one scene from the live performance incursion to analyse and evaluate how elements of drama and stagecraft were used to create mood/atmosphere (e.g., movement and music, voice, and costume). Students record their response as a podcast segment for their peers. Technique: Spoken/signed Mode: Practical Conditions: approximately 1–2 minutes (submitted as an mp3) individual response 		 Description: Students respond to the class process drama, which was inspired by a First Nations Australian text by: devising a monologue in response to choices made in the drama in their role of choice describing how the activities in the process drama demonstrated respectful approaches. Technique: Project Part A – Monologue script Mode: Written Conditions: up to 400 words or 2 pages (script) individual response Part B – Reflection 	Term 1, Week 9	 Description: Students analyse how the elements of drama and relevant physical theatre conventions have been used to create dramatic meaning in an excerpt from a live or recorded piece of physical theatre. Technique: Examination Mode: Written Conditions: 200–400 words up to 70 minutes, plus 10 minutes planning over a single allocation of time under supervised conditions 	Term 3, Wee 8			
		Assessment 3 — Dramatic transformation performance		Mode: Written Conditions:		Assessment 7 — Hero project	Tern wee			
		Description: In small groups, students use performance skills (e.g., voice, movement, focus, space, conventions, and stagecraft) to perform a scene from a fable explored in class workshops, to communicate a dramatic	ription: In small groups, students use mance skills (e.g., voice, movement, space, conventions, and stagecraft) to m a scene from a fable explored in class hops, to communicate a dramatic ormation of place, situation, and mood.Term 3, Week 8• 50–150 words • completed in a single allocation of class time • individual response• 50-150 words • completed in a single allocation of class time • individual response• 50-150 words • completed in a single allocation of class time • individual response		Description: Students devise and perform a drama that examines notions of heroism. Students create dramatic meaning for a teenage audience by manipulating the elements of drama and using conventions of	Tern 4, Wee 9				
		transformation of place, situation, and mood. Technique: Performance						Assessment 5 — Strength performance	Term/ week	physical theatre and collage drama. Technique: Project
		 Mode: Practical Conditions: 1–2 minutes (active engagement in the performance) assessed individually presented as part of a group 		 Description: Students perform a scene from a text explored in class, using performance skills (movement, voice, stagecraft) to communicate strength and reflect the human condition. Technique: Performance Mode: Practical Conditions: 1–2 minutes (active engagement in the performance) assessed individually presented as part of a group 	Term 2, Week 9	 Part A – Devise a scene Mode: Written Conditions: up to 400 words or up to 2 pages (script) individual response or scene as part of a group Part B – Group hero performance Mode: Practical Conditions: 1–2 minutes (active engagement in the performance) assessed individually presented as part of a group 				

	Unit 1 — What is drama?	Unit 2 — What is dramatic transformation?	Unit 3 — What is strength?	Unit 4
ent standard	By the end of Year 8, students analyse how elements of drama and/or conventions are manipulated in drama they create and/or experience. They evaluate the ways drama created and/or performed across cultures, times, places and/or other contexts communicates ideas, perspectives and/or meaning. They describe respectful approaches to creating, performing and/or responding to drama.	By the end of Year 8, students analyse how elements of drama and/or conventions are manipulated in drama they create and/or experience. They evaluate the ways drama created and/or performed across cultures, times, places and/or other contexts communicates ideas, perspectives and/or meaning. They describe respectful approaches to creating, performing and/or responding to drama.	By the end of Year 8, students analyse how elements of drama and/or conventions are manipulated in drama they create and/or experience. They evaluate the ways drama created and/or performed across cultures, times, places and/or other contexts communicates ideas, perspectives and/or meaning. They describe respectful approaches to creating, performing and/or responding to drama.	By the e drama a they cre drama o places a perspec approac to dram
Achievement	Students work collaboratively to manipulate elements of drama and conventions to shape and sustain dramatic action in improvised, devised and/or scripted drama. They employ performance skills to convey dramatic action and communicate ideas, perspectives and/or meaning when performing drama to audiences.	Students work collaboratively to manipulate elements of drama and conventions to shape and sustain dramatic action in improvised, devised and/or scripted drama. They employ performance skills to convey dramatic action and communicate ideas, perspectives and/or meaning when performing drama to audiences.	Students work collaboratively to manipulate elements of drama and conventions to shape and sustain dramatic action in improvised, devised and/or scripted drama. They employ performance skills to convey dramatic action and communicate ideas, perspectives and/or meaning when performing drama to audiences.	Student drama a action ir They er action a meaning
Moderation	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the subject.	Consensus: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the subject.	Calibration: Refer to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA website under the Assessment tab in the subject.	Conser Refer to website

Content descriptions		U	nits		Content descriptions		Uı	nits			Content descriptions		U	nits		Content descriptions		Un	its	
Exploring and responding	1	2	3	4	Developing practices and skills	1	2	3	4	4	Creating and making	1	2	3	4	Presenting and performing	1	2	3	4
investigate ways the elements of drama and/or conventions are used to communicate ideas, perspectives and/or meaning in drama created and/or performed across cultures, times, places and/or other contexts ACADR8E01			V		develop performance skills relevant to selected drama styles and/or forms AC9ADR8D01	V				☑	improvise and devise drama and/or interpret scripted drama, manipulating elements of drama and applying conventions relevant to the style/form AC9ADR8C01	V				rehearse and perform improvised, devised and/or scripted drama to audiences, using performance skills and conventions relevant to style and/or form AC9ADRP01	V	V		Ø
investigate the diversity of drama created and/or performed by First Nations Australians, considering culturally responsive approaches to Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property rights AC9ADR8E02					reflect on their own and others' drama to inform choices when manipulating elements of drama and/or conventions to shape dramatic action AC9ADR8D02					2	evaluate and refine use of elements of drama and/or conventions to shape and sustain dramatic action and/or communicate ideas, perspectives and/or meaning AC9ADR8C02		V	V	V					

4 — What is a hero?

he end of Year 8, students analyse how elements of ha and/or conventions are manipulated in drama create and/or experience. They evaluate the ways ha created and/or performed across cultures, times, es and/or other contexts communicates ideas, pectives and/or meaning. They describe respectful baches to creating, performing and/or responding ama.

ents work collaboratively to manipulate elements of a and conventions to shape and sustain dramatic n in improvised, devised and/or scripted drama. employ performance skills to convey dramatic n and communicate ideas, perspectives and/or ning when performing drama to audiences.

sensus:

r to QCAA moderation advice on the QCAA ite under the Assessment tab in the subject.

General capabilities	Units						
	1	2	3	4			
Critical and creative thinking	V	V	V	V			
Digital literacy							
Ethical understanding			V				
Intercultural understanding			V				
Literacy				V			
Numeracy							
Personal and social capability	V	V	V	V			

Cross-curriculum priorities

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia

Sustainability

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Units								
1	2	3	4					
		V						