

<p><b>By the end of this unit you will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a sound understanding of the basic skills required in drama</li> <li>• Have awareness of many dramatic conventions</li> <li>• Have built confidence to work as a team</li> <li>• Have will be able to create naturalistic scenes</li> <li>• Will be able to create a piece of drama incorporating speech and movement</li> </ul>	<p><b>What is naturalism?</b></p> <p>Naturalism is a movement in European drama and theatre that developed in the late 19th and early 20thcenturies. It refers to theatre that attempts to create an illusion of reality through a range of dramatic and theatrical strategies. There are three primary principles of naturalism.</p> <p>First, that the play should be realistic, and the result of a careful study of human behaviour and psychology. The presentation of a naturalistic play, in terms of the setting and performances, should be realistic and not flamboyant or theatrical.</p> <p>Second, the conflicts in the play should be issues of meaningful, life-altering significance — not small or petty.</p> <p>Third, the play should be simple — not cluttered with complicated sub-plots or lengthy expositions</p>	<p><b>Key Words</b>                      <b>Definition</b></p>	
		Believable character	When an actor portrays a character so well that the character is believed by the audience. A believable, sometimes known as relatable character, is usually seen in a naturalistic play.
		Synchronised movement	When a group of people act out the same movement at the same time.
		Cannon	When a group of people act out the same movement as different times.
		Dialogue	Words spoken between one or more people.
		Dramatic conventions	A set of rules which both the audience and actors are familiar with and which act as a useful way of quickly signifying the nature of the action or of a character.

