

Sticky Knowledge New Terminology and Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge	Reading Suggestions	KS4
<p>Characters and emotions</p> <p>Oppressed – to keep down by force or to make sad or gloomy</p> <p>Repressed – the hiding of emotions and impulses</p> <p>Stable – a character that behaves in the way we expect a character to behave in a situation</p> <p>Unstable – a character that doesn't behave the way a person should behave in situation</p> <p>Dynamic – a character that changes and develops over the course of the story</p> <p>Static – a character that doesn't change in a story</p> <p>Relationships</p> <p>Maternal – treat a person like they are a mother /child</p> <p>Paternal – treat a person like they are a father / child</p> <p>Distant – not really close and talking to each other</p> <p>Close – they spend a lot of time together and they enjoy each other's company</p> <p>Symbiotic – they rely on each other</p> <p>Required – a relationship where both people show affection</p> <p>Unrequited – a relationship where one person shows affection but the other person does not show affection</p> <p>Conditional – relationship is based on conditions</p> <p>Unconditional – love one another regardless of conditions</p> <p>Competitive – a relationship where each other is in competition with the other</p> <p>Volatile – a relationship where a person is quick to fall out and be angry with the other</p> <p>One-sided – one person is putting more effort in the relationship than the other</p> <p>Co-dependent – where one person in the relationship cannot function on their own – they need the other person</p> <p>Dysfunctional – not working in the way we expect a relationship to work</p>	<p>Key things to think about when studying a play:</p> <p>#conflict #contrasts #changes #tension #suspense #juxtaposition #revelations #secrets #variety #pace #movement #humour #pauses and silences #symbolism #pauses and silences #key moments</p> <p>How power is shown in the way characters speak and behave?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who speaks the most and least in the conversation? Who interrupts? Who waits for their term to speak? Who asks questions? Who answers questions? Who is rude and direct? Who is polite and vague? Who is confident? Who is hesitant? Who orders? Who follows orders? <p>Dominance– to be in power or in position of power Synonyms: control, supremacy, mastery, authority, superiority</p> <p>Submission – to be obedient / passive Synonyms: passive, obedient, dutiful, humble, meek, timid</p> <p>Convergence Where the character's mirror their speech and conversation so that they feel a sense of unity or connection with one another.</p> <p>Divergence Where a character actively speaks differently to other to separate themselves or show how better or different they are to the other characters.</p>	<p>King of Shadows – Susan Cooper</p> <p>Shakespeare – Bill Bryson</p> <p>Shakespeare on Toast – Ben Crystal</p>	<p>Shakespeare</p> <p>Modern Text</p> <p>KS5 and further</p> <p>Theatre / Drama Studies</p> <p>Literature</p> <p>Cultural Capital</p> <p>William Shakespeare</p> <p>Commedia dell'arte</p> <p>Pantomime</p>
<p>Nice to know ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another play written by a modern playwright How political theatre changed the drama and plays How Shakespeare shows power through his play 		<p>Local Context</p> <p>Links to other subjects</p> <p>History – Reformation / Tudors / role of men and women in society</p> <p>Geography – impact of European commerce</p>	<p>Deeper Thinking</p> <p>All literature has a political agenda. Do you think that is the case of all the texts studied in KS3?</p>

