Year 10 Performing Arts

Tier 3 Vocab

Facial Expressions
An important part of communication. Showing emotion through using your face muscles.
Freeze Frame
A practical image using your bodies to tell the story but motionless.
Blocking
The staging of actors and using the stage directions to stand in a particular place.
Accent
The manner of speaking and the emphasis on specific syllable's
Body Language
Showing emotion or character through the use of your body.
Projection
Using your diaphragm to ensure your voice is heard by the audience.
Epic theatre
Brecht inspired theatre which ensures the audience relate to the moral and not get emotionally attached.
Expressionism
Berkoff inspired theatre which shows a story through non naturalistic movements.
Naturalism
Stanislavski inspired theatre which believes that actors should become their character in order for a believable portrayal.

2.

Using the space

Proxemics: How you use the space to show relationships between the characters

Fluidity & Pace: The speed and motion you use to move around the space

Levels: The heigh changes to demonstrate power or dominance.

Pathways: The journey you take around the space.

Choreography: The construction of a sequence of movements for a performance.

Blocking: Where you stand on stage and when to move around the space

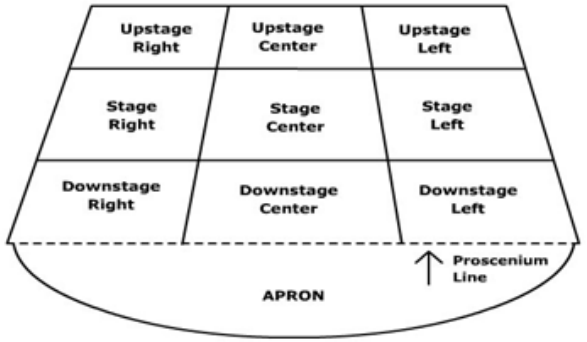
3. Staging

A traverse stage is a form of theatrical stage in which the audience is predominantly on two sides of the stage, facing towards each other. The stage is also commonly known as an alley or corridor stage.

Proscienium arch is a stage where the audience sits on one side only is called a proscenium stage (you might know this as end-on staging). The audience faces one side of the stage directly, and may sit at a lower height or in tiered seating. The frame around the stage is called the proscenium arch.

Areas of the stage key

UR: Upstage right **UC:** Upstage centre
UL: Upstage left **SR:** Stage Right
SC: Stage Centre **SL:** Stage Left
DR: Downstage Right **DC:** Downstage Centre
DL: Downstage Left



5. Staging

A traverse stage is a form of theatrical stage in which the audience is predominantly on two sides of the stage, facing towards each other. The stage is also commonly known as an alley or corridor stage.
The type of staging reflects the aim of the practitioner, director and the actors. It is very important that Stanislavski wouldn't use any other type of staging than Proscenium Arch.

6. Command Words

1. Analyse – To examine a show/play in detail
2. Calculate – To work something out from given facts
3. Define – To give precise meaning of something
4. Describe – To state the point of the topic.
5. Discuss – To write about an issue or topics in depth in a structured way.
6. Explain- To state the points of a topic or give characteristics and main features of something.
7. Give – to produce an answer from a given source or recall memory.
8. Identify – To provide an answer from a number of possibilities
9. State – To explain something in clear terms.