Yr9 Term Two - Drama

1. Tier 3 Vocab

Accent: Manner of speaking or pronunciation, as in a foreign ac-cent. Also means the emphasis or stress placed on a particular syl-lable or word

Blocking: the path formed by the actors movements on stage. Usu-ally determined by the director with assistance from the actor

Character: A person portrayed in a drama, novel or other artistic piece

Conflict: The internal or exter-nal struggle between opposing forces, ideas, or interests that creates dramatic tension.

Freeze frame: An image created to tell a story using the actors body language

Facial expressions: Showing emotion on a characters face to communicate to the audience.

Body language: Using your bod-ies and posture to communicate character to the audience.

Monologue: A long speech made by one actor.

Projection: How well the voice carries to the audience

2.

Stanislavski was a famous theatre inspiration and theatre practitioner. Stanislavski believed his actors should full take on their character in order for their acting to be believed by an audience. Stanislavski was political in his approach and wanted to convey political messages within his work.

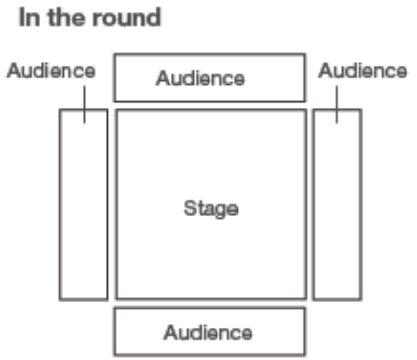
3.

Stanislavski would only use a 'Proscenium Arch' stage for his theatre. He used a wall called the 'Fourth wall' which separated the audience from the actors.

Proscenium Arch Stage

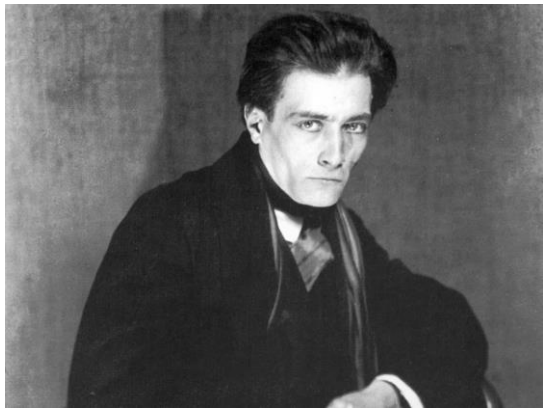
A stage where the audience sits on one side only is called a proscenium stage (you might know this as end-on staging). The audience faces one side of the stage directly, and may sit at a lower height or in tiered seating. The frame around the stage is called the proscenium arch.

4. Artaud would use 'In the round' staging to be able to interact with the audience. He wanted the audience to full encapsulate the theatrical experience.



5.

Artaud was a theatre practitioner who created extreme methods to portray theatre that made the audience feel uncomfortable. Theatre of cruelty was his method His method appeared to be 'cruel' to the audience



6. Command Words

Analyse To examine in detail to show meaning, identify elements, and the relationships.	**Calculate** To work something out from given facts, figures, or information.	**Define** To give precise meaning to something.
Describe To state the points of a topic / give characteristics and main features.	**Discuss** To write about issue(s) or topic(s) in depth in a structured way.	**Explain** To state the points of a topic or to give characteristics and main features of something.
Give To produce an answer from a given source or recall/memory.	**Identify** Provide an answer from a number of possibilities.	**State** To express something in clear terms.