



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
ORGANISER

Year 10
Drama

Exploration of a
Scripted
Performance

Purpose

To prepare for the Eduqas GCSE Drama practical exam on **Thursday 23rd March 2023**

To explore how to develop the Scripted scene effectively

To explore effective lighting for each Scripted scene

Key Knowledge

Timings:

Group of two actors: 5-10 minutes . Group of three actors: 7-12 minutes .Group of four actors: 9-14 minutes.

Each actor must interact with other performers and/or the audience for a minimum of five minutes. The following is a list of minimum requirements for the realisation of each design skill. **Lighting design** - 4 different states using, for example, different: colours, angles, strengths and specials.

Assessment:

1. Application of performing skills to realise artistic intentions. /30 marks

Excellent and highly effective application of physical skills .Excellent and highly effective application of vocal skills Sensitive interaction with other performers.

2. Interpretation and engagement to realise artistic intentions /20 marks

Excellent and highly effective and fully coherent interpretation of character sustained throughout the performance. Excellent and highly effective communication with the audience, sustaining their interest throughout the performance

3. Contribution to the performance as a whole to realise artistic intentions /10 marks

An excellent, highly effective individual contribution to the performance which fully enhances the piece and clearly realises the artistic intentions.

Further Research:

Drama Online <https://www.dramaonlinelibrary.com/>

Passwords are on Google Classroom

Key Acting Vocabulary

Drama Vocabulary

Protagonist—The main character.

Antagonist—The bad guy, usually in opposition to the protagonist.

Prologue—A speech that starts the play. This sets the scene, introduces the central characters and location. For example: the opening of Romeo and Juliet.

Epilogue—A speech addressed to the audience about what happens after the play has ended. It can also sum up any loose ends at the closing moments of this play.

Flashback—Acting out an event in the past.

Flash-forward—Acting out of a future or imagined event.

Forum Theatre - The audience suggest changes to a drama in order to affect outcomes. **Augusto Boal.**

Impact on the Audience—how the audience process your performance.

Naturalistic Acting—**Stanislavski.** Concept of mirroring the real world outside onto the stage. Audiences emotionally connect with the characters. Use of Units and Objectives in each scene.

Non-Naturalistic Acting— **Brecht.** Concept of making the audience aware that what they are watching is not real. The actors are merely acting parts and the message is the important factor.

Proxemics—A character from the drama stands or sits in the centre of the room. Other students take up positions of distance or closeness to them. The distance represents the relationship between them and how they feel towards one another.

Subtext—What is really being said under the surface. This maybe through non verbal communication.

Key Technical Vocabulary

Lighting:

Blackout—The acting area is not lit

Slow fade to—The lighting/sound is faded out slowly

Fast fade to—The lighting/sound is faded out quickly

Snap to—Blackout is achieved instantly

Crossfade—To change from one lighting cue to another with no blackout in between

Fade up/down—To brighten or dim the lighting

Flood Lantern—giving a wide spread of light

Gel Film— placed in front of a lantern to change the colour of the beam

Spotlight—Beam of light created by a lantern for a person or place on the acting area

Focussing—Positioning the lanterns to get the desired lighting

Follow Spot—Powerful profile used to follow actors around the acting area

Fresnel Spot—Lantern giving a soft edged beam of light

Profile Spot—Lantern giving a hard edged beam of light

Wash—The whole acting area is evenly lit

Barndoors—Adjustable metal flaps attached to the front of a Fresnel spotlight for shaping the beam of light

Gobo—Thin metal plate cut out in a pattern and placed in a lantern to project pattern or shape into the acting area

Special Effects—Used to create a mood or atmosphere on stage e.g. strobe light, mirror ball & smoke machine