



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

Year 8
Spring
Term

Development of
Analytical writing in a
Live Theatre review and
Script Work

Purpose

- To explore how to use a script effectively during a rehearsal
- To consistently use analytical writing in a Live Theatre review.
- To develop understanding of lighting and sound effects in a performance.

Key Knowledge

- How do I create a detailed Live Theatre Review?** By covering all the key areas with your opinion of things such as plot, acting, directing, lighting, sound, costumes, hair and make up. These are then supported by specific examples.
- How do I consistently use analytical writing?** Make sure you are fully explaining why you think something and how it was achieved on stage.
- How is lighting used in a production?** Lighting is used to create atmosphere and further the storytelling through light. They include Par Cans, Fresnels, Spotlights and LED lighting.
- How are sound effects used in a production?** Sound is used to create atmosphere and further the storytelling through sound. The could be SFX (Sound Effects), voice overs or music.
- What are the origins of Our Day Out?** Written by Liverpoolian playwright Willy Russell for a TV series called Play for Today in 1977.
- How can a tableau be used effectively?** A tableau can be used at the beginning or end of a performance to create a frozen moment in time.
- What is proxemics and how can this be used effectively in Drama?** Proxemics are the distance between characters in a scene. This can show the audience visually what is occurring between characters. It can also show the status of a character in terms of how important they are.

Further Research:

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

Key Vocabulary

Staging:

1. Proscenium Arch—One sided audience
2. Traverse—Two sided audience
3. Thrust—Three sided audience
4. Theatre in the Round—Four sided audience
5. Promenade—Audience can move where this wish to watch scenes happening in different locations.

Drama Vocabulary

Analytical writing— Shows the process you went through to arrive at a conclusion. It asks questions such as why and how something is done and what you think about it.

Anti-climax— Is building the tension to the highest point the releasing it suddenly with an unsatisfying conclusion.

Class System— The social structure of people in the UK. Underclass to Nobility.

Cross Cutting— Two or more scenes performed on the stage at the same time.

Duologues—a scene in Drama involving two actors.

Fresnel Light— A type of lantern that produces a medium area of light on stage.

Juxtaposed— Two things that are seen or placed together with a contrasting effect. Love and War.

LED Lighting— Lighting emitting diode. Allows use of a wide spectrum of colour on one lantern.

McCandless System of Lighting— A system of lighting based on lighting zones on stage.

Par Can Light: A type of lantern that produces a powerful wide area of light on the stage.

Pre-recorded SFX— Sound effects that have been recorded and are ready to add into a performance.

Proxemics— The distance between you and other actors on stage.

Status— How important a character is on stage. This can change through a performance.

Tableau— A drama technique using a frozen image.