



DRAMA
Performing Arts
Department

KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY ORGANISER

Year 9
Spring
Term

**Exploration of Technical
Theatre in Live Theatre
reviews and acting
styles.**

Purpose

- To explore the impact of technical Theatre elements on a performance
- To consistently develop and apply analytical writing
- To explore how to develop slapstick style of performing skills.

Key Knowledge

- 1. How do I consistently write 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.
- 2. How do I use other productions I have seen to influence my opinions?** The more Live Theatre you watch the more comparisons you can make. Use these comparisons in your writing.
- 3. How is Set used in a production?** Set is a visual aid to the audience. It helps create the world in which the performance is occurring. It maybe physical objects on stage, it maybe painted canvases or projected images.
- 4. How is Costume, Hair & Make Up used in a production?** Costume, hair and make up are excellent ways to add a visual element to a characters performance. It can tell the audience a great deal about the character in terms of colour symbolism, style, emotional state and material wealth.
- 5. What is Slapstick?** Style of drama involving exaggerated physical activity that exceeds the norm. It can be quite violent but no gets seriously hurt.
- 6. What is Farce?** Style of drama that uses highly improbable situations, stereotyped characters and violent actions with no one seriously injured.
- 7. What is Commedia del Arte?** An Italian form of physical theatre which was popular in 16th to 18th Century across Europe.
- 8. What is the Rule of Three?** A technique for creating comedy. Set up a scene. Reinforce it. A comedic event occurs.

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.

Comedy—A style of theatre which people find funny.

Comedy of Manners— A style of comedy (1660-1710) that questions & comments on social ideas.

Commedia del Arte— An Italian form of physical theatre which was popular in 16th to 18th Century across Europe.

Costume— Items of clothing worn by actors.

Director— The vision behind each performance. Is responsible for all areas of a performance.

Hair & Make Up— Style and designed to enhance a characters detail.

Impact on the audience— Every performance needs top think about how the audience react to the performance.

Farce—Style of drama that uses highly improbable situations, stereotyped characters and violent actions with no one seriously injured.

Physical Theatre— Using the actors bodies to create shapes and objects on the stage.

Props— Items that are held by an actor during a performance.

Rule of Three— A technique for creating comedy. Set up a scene. Reinforce it. An event occurs.

Set— A visual aid to the audience helping to show location/time.

Slapstick—Style of drama involving exaggerated physical activity that exceeds the norm. It can be quite violent but no gets seriously hurt.