

Key points to learn

1. Contrast	dynamic use of opposites, such as movement/stillness, sound/silence, and light/darkness.
2. Dynamic	the energetic range of or variations within physical movement or the difference between levels of sound
3. Farce	an extreme form of comedy that depends on quick tempo and flawless timing and is characterized by improbable events and farfetched coincidences.
4. Mood	the tone or feeling of the play, often engendered by the music, setting, or lighting.
5. Naturalism	a style of drama that developed in the late 19th century as an attempt to represent real life on stage faithfully
6. Blocking	The precise movement and staging of actors on stage.
7. Pace	relative speed or rate of movement over time, e.g. the speed at which a character speaks.
8. Theatre-in-the-round	an acting area or stage that may be viewed from all sides simultaneously.
9. Traverse	form of staging where the audience is on either side of the acting area. See also IN THE ROUND, END ON, THRUST.
10.Characterisation	how a performer uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character.
11. Gesture	any movement of the performer's head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg, or foot to convey meaning.
12. Inflection	change in pitch or loudness of the voice.
13. Mannerism	a peculiarity of speech or behaviour.
14. Intonation	describes the rise and fall of the voice to help provide variation and interest.
15. Accent	used to indicate where a character is from, specifically which country or region. It can help distinguish class and status.

16. Posture	Physical alignment of a performer's body or a physical stance taken by a performer which conveys information about the character being played
17. Proxemics	Spatial signifiers of the relationship between different performers or a performer and elements of the set which convey information about character and circumstances
18. Stock Characters	characters who represent particular personality types or characteristics of human behaviour. Like Commedia del'arte's Pantalone and Pierrot
19. Blackout	a lighting cue where all stage lights go off simultaneously.
20. Downlight	a light from directly above the acting area.
21. Flood	to wash the stage with general lighting.
22. Follow Spot	large profile spotlight with operator to follow an actor around the stage
23. Gel	coloured lighting film used to created coloured lights on stage.
24. Level	intensity of light
25. Gobo	metal slide placed in gate of lantern which throws a pattern on stage. I.e prison bars
26. Flats	a wooden frame, usually covered with painted cloth, used to create walls or separations on stage or as a backdrop behind actors
27. Cross Fade	in sound or lights, bringing another sound/lighting state up to completely replace the current sound/lighting state at which some channels are increased while other are lowered
28. Atmospheric Sounds	using underscoring that may include music but which may also be in the form of a soundscape
29. Functional Sounds	practical sounds such as a gunshot to coincide with an action on stage
30. Sound Scape	A sequence of sounds used to enhance action and mood

KS4 Drama KO

Big picture

The terms within this KO will be needed for you to answer questions in component 3, the written exam on DNA and the live theatre performance

The Exam Questions

Section A

A-(i). Vocal or Physical Skills

(ii). Performance Skills

B- (i) Production Elements (**One of** Costume, Staging or Props/Stage Furniture)

(ii) Performer (**All of** Voice, Physicality or Stage Directions/Stage Space)

C- Design (**One of** Set, Lighting or Sound)

Section B

Live Theatre performance evaluation

Stage Map

