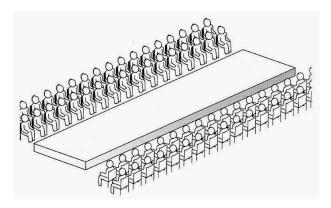
## DRAMA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

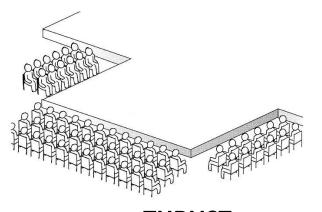


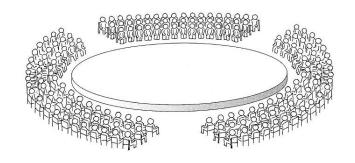


CREATING	Definition:	PERFORMING	Key Term:	Definition:
Characterisation	The way an actor interprets and performs their character, through the use of vocal and physical skills.	Voice	Pace	The speed the dialogue is delivered to the audience.
Status	A character's social or professional position. The amount of respect, admiration, or importance given to a		Pitch	The highness or lowness of the voice. Generally male voices have a lower pitch and female voices are higher pitched.
	character.		Diction	The quality (or clarity) of a performer's vocal expression.
Body Part Isolation	Choosing a particular part of the body to lead with or exaggerate / draw attention to. e.g; some people lead with their nose or might exaggerate their muscly arms.		Intonation	The rise and fall of a performer's voice to create a natural pattern of speech.
Cliffhanger	When a story isn't fully resolved, leaving the audience wondering what happens next.		Projection	Using the voice loudly and clearly to ensure the dialogue is heard by the audience.
Split Stage	When the stage is split into different areas representing different places or times.		Tone	The way the words are spoken to demonstrate the emotion behind their meaning.
Improvisation	When drama is made up on the spot by performers with very little preparation.		Emphasis	Pronouncing a word to stress its meaning. The stress given to a word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance.
Cross-Cutting	Switching between two or more scenes which take place at different times or in different places. Often used to compare and contrast characters in different settings.		Volume	How loud or soft the voice is used to engage and interest the audience.
Soundscape	A combination of vocal sounds used by performers to create an atmosphere or environment.	Physicality	Movement	The way you move can help to show a character's age or how they are feeling. e.g; If a character limps, walks slowly, and has trouble
Subtext	The underlying or hidden meaning behind a character's speech and actions. (The inner truth)			lifting things, this may indicate that they are old, or that they have been injured.
Conscience Alley	Used to explore a character's multiple thoughts. To reflect in detail on the underlying issues and dilemmas of a character at that particular moment.		Body- Language	Using your body to say things without words. e.g; to show that you are shy; you might clench up your body, cross your arms in front of you and lower your head.
Creative Adaptation	The process of creatively adapting the story from a novel, film, myth or folktale into a stage play or theatre piece.		Gesture	A lot of the time it means to move your hands in a dramatic way.  e.g; if your character is really angry, you might tightly clench your fists and shake them.
Character Objective	Something important that the character wants to achieve.		Gait	A manner of walking or moving on foot to convey a character.
Dramatic Action	Action with a clear, urgent motivation behind it. It always has significant meaning for the character(s).		Posture	The position in which the actor holds their body when standing or sitting, to convey the age and attitude of a character.
Significant prop	A prop that is relevant to the character(s). It is a specific item with greater meaning to help represent the character(s). A prop used to help set the context; it can sum up their internal struggles, or sum up their way of life or give you a glimpse into their personality.		Facial expression	How you use your face can help to convey a character's emotions or thoughts. e.g; a downturned mouth and sunken eyes to show sadness or gritted teeth and intense eyes to show anger.

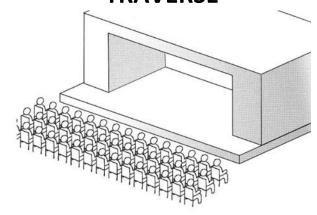
## **STAGING CONFIGURATION**







**TRAVERSE** 

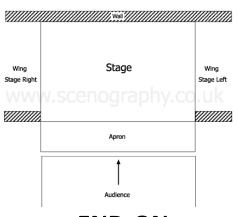


**PROSCENIUM ARCH** 





## IN THE ROUND



**END-ON**