

St Osmund's Performing Arts – Drama – Yr 6

Stage Vocabulary

USR - upstage right

US - upstage

USL - upstage left

SR - stage right

C - centre

SL - stage left

DSR - downstage right

DS - downstage

DSL - downstage left

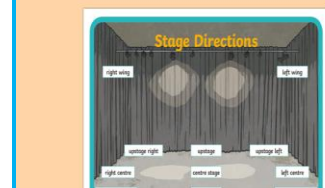
Apron

Pit

Wings

Proscenium arch

Legs



Character

Vocal skills

Pitch: speaking in a high or low natural voice Eg: when a person is excited or nervous their pitch may become higher.

Tone: suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener Eg: happy or sad.

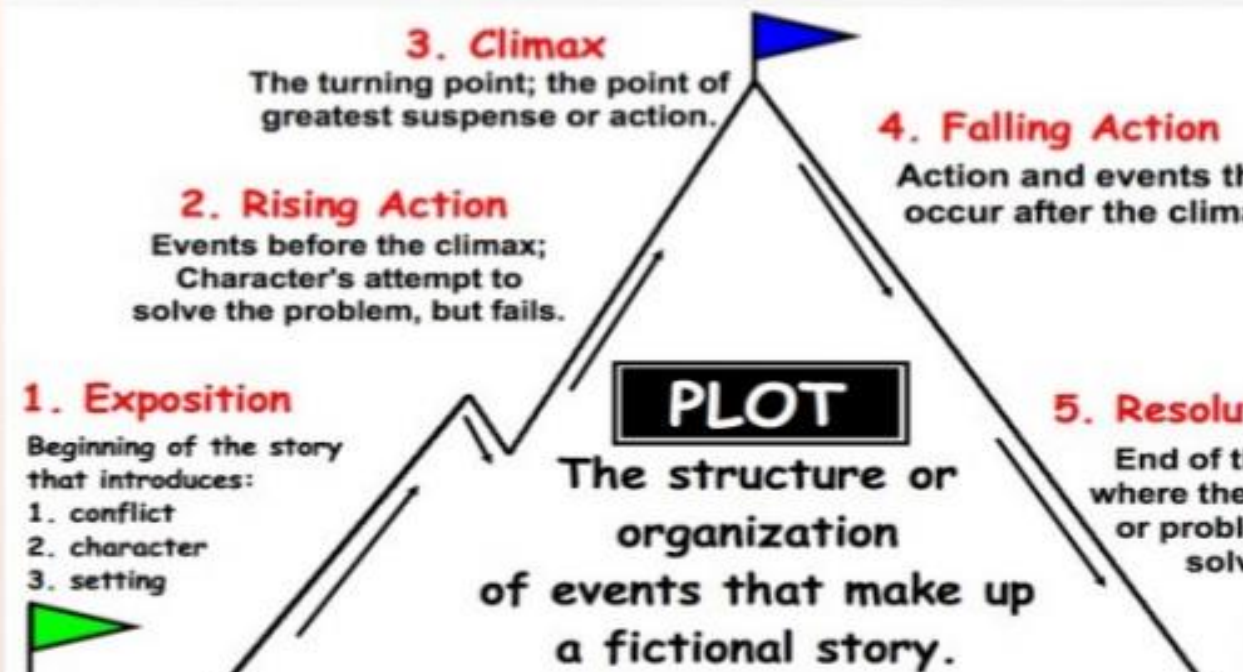
Emphasis: the pressure/power on individual words that makes them stand out Eg: can change the meaning of a sentence as well as the feeling behind it.

Volume: how loud or quiet your character speaks eg: the person spoke in a quiet volume as they were nervous.

To learn the difference between role and character

To understand what a clichéd character is and begin to understand how it is possible to create non stereotyped characters

Plot Structure



ELEMENTS OF DRAMA

CHARACTER is a person or an animal that takes part in the action of the drama.

The way a playwright develops a character is called **CHARACTERIZATION**.

This is shown by

- 1) what the character says and does,
- 2) what the character feels and thinks,
- 3) what other characters say about a character,
- 4) and what the narrator tells the audience directly.



1. Character

the people (sometimes animals or ideas) portrayed by the actors in the play. It is the characters who move the action, or plot of the play forward.

- "*dramatis personae*" (persons of the play)

More definitions.



Status

: who is higher in status?