

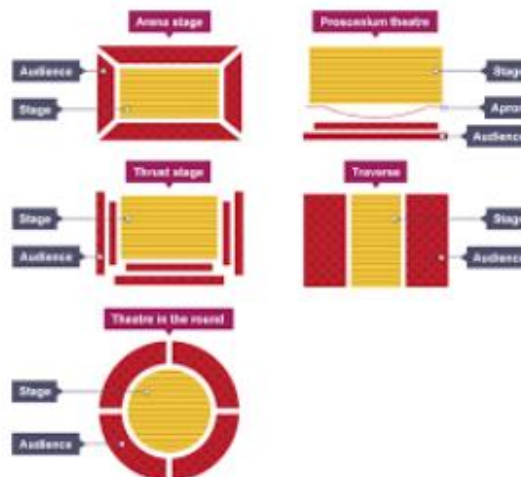
KEY STAGE THREE - CHILTERN HILLS ACADEMY - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

'Great theatre is about challenging how we think and encouraging us to fantasize about a world we aspire to' – William Dafoe

Terminology and Techniques	
Numerical variations and formation	The number of dancers on stage and the positioning that is transition from one to the next
Accumulation	Gradually more dancers join in the sequence
Contrast	
Unison	The dancers perform the same movements at the same time
Canon	The movements are performed successively (one after the other)
Re-order	To change the order
Retrograde	To do the sequence in reverse order
Repetition	To repeat moves
Instrumentation	To use a different body part than the one set
Fragmentation	To break up the sequence into sections
Motif	This is repeated use of a movement pattern which has meaning and reminds us of the central theme of the work.
Mime	This usually means stylised movement but can be comparatively realistic.
Gesture	A gesture may be something small but can have emotional impact or it can be a particular movement that defines a character.
Status	This may be executed by use of levels or by distance or strength of contact, or a combination of all of these with voice work.

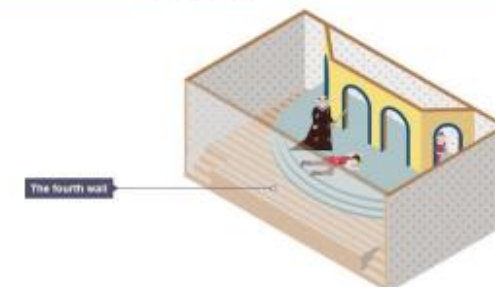


Physical Skills	
Facial Expressions	Using the face to express that characters feelings and emotions.
Gesture	An expressive movement of the body, or something that is said or done to show a feeling, i.e. a wave.
Body Posture	The position of the body to communicate a character, i.e. standing with a straight back, to show you have higher status than another character.
Body Language	The way in which our bodies communicate our character's attitudes. Using your body to show emotions or hidden feelings.
Movement	The process of moving the body on stage to express feelings, or emotions.
Audience	The spectators who watch the performance.
Off-Stage	The area 'back stage' where the audience can't see the actors
Character	The person/persona an actor wishes to convey.
Status	The level of society a character is in.
Improvisation	To perform quickly in response to something, without previous planning.



Vocal Skills	
Dialogue	The spoken script on stage.
Direct Address	When an actor speaks directly to the audience, e.g. in pantomime.
Communal Voice	A variation on chorus work where a group of performers speaks with 'one voice'.
Intonation	Variation of spoken pitch that is not used to distinguish words, but the attitudes and emotions of the speaker. For example questions, feelings, statements.
Language Register	The level of formality with which you speak. Different people and situations call for different registers . For example talking to a teacher and your friends.
Monologue	One person speaking, either delivering a speech or thoughts and feelings to the audience.
Vocal Pace	The speed in which an actor delivers their lines.
Vocal Pause	Pausing lines to create dramatic effect such as tension.
Vocal Tone	The way that you speak, using 'intonation' to add feelings, emotions or sub-text.
Vocal Projection	Using the voice so that all the audience can hear.
Sound	Any music, sound effects or other sound used on stage created by electronics, actor's bodies or instruments. Sound is used to create atmosphere, or mood.
Pitch	The 'highness' or 'lowness' in the tone of the voice.

Practitioners and Companies	
Stanislavski	Naturalism, emotion memory, magic 'if', super objective, subtext, through line, given circumstance
Bertolt Brecht	Epic theatre, verfremdungseffekt, emotional investment
Frantic Assembly	Theatre company – physical theatre, story telling with movement



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'I think there's no world without theatre' – Edward Bond

Terminology and Techniques	
Text/ Script	The written drama piece/script.
Tableux	A 'frozen picture' that tells a story. Costume and props are needed, and physicality used to show emotion.
Technical	Technical equipment and systems for example sound, lighting and computer generated effects.
Protagonist	The main character in a piece of drama.
Thought Tracking	An exercise that allows the inner thoughts of a character or role to be heard out loud. The participant is asked to say their characters thoughts and feelings at specific points during their acting.
Plot	The storyline of a piece of drama.
Scene	A sequence of continuous action in a play.
Rehearse/ Rehearsal	A practice or trial performance of a play.
Flashback	Enacting a moment from a character's remembered past, this can help gain an understanding of the character and provide a 'back story'.
Entrances & Exits	Where a character enters and exits their scene.
Level(s)	How the actors sit, kneel or stand on stage, to show status.
Multi-role	When an actor plays more than one role

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