

YEAR 10 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - AUTUMN 1

ONSTAGE, OFFSTAGE, BACKSTAGE

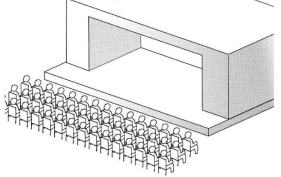
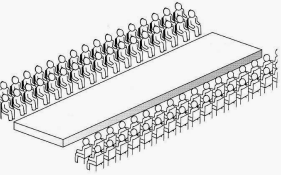
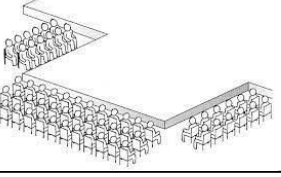
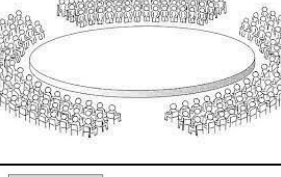
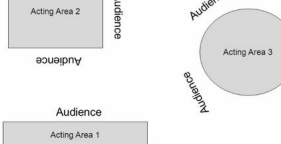
ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

1	Playwright				The person who writes the play
2	Performer				An actor, performs in front of an audience
3	Understudy				An actor who studies another's role so that they can take over if needed.
4	Lighting designer				Responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance.
5	Sound designer				The sound designer is responsible for designing the sound required for a performance. This may include underscoring, intro and outro music as well as specific effects.
6	Set designer				The set designer is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs.
7	Costume designer				The person who designs the costumes for a performance. The costume department of a theatre is often called the wardrobe.
8	Puppet designer				The person who designs the puppets for a performance.
9	Technician				Works backstage either setting up technical equipment such as microphones or rigging lights before a production or operating technical equipment during a performance.
10	Director				In charge of the artistic elements of a production. A director will often have the initial creative idea ('concept') for a production, will work with the actors in rehearsal, and will collaborate with designers to realise this idea in performance
11	Stage manager				In charge of all aspects of backstage, including the backstage crew. They will oversee everything that happens backstage before, during and after a performance. They are also in charge of the rehearsal schedule.
12	Theatre manager				This is the person who is responsible for and manages the front-of-house team who deal with the audience during the production (for example, the box office manager, ushers and similar staff).
13	Box Office Staff				Sell tickets and inform the audience of forthcoming productions.

STAGE POSITIONS

UPSTAGE RIGHT USR	UPSTAGE CENTRE USC	UPSTAGE LEFT USL
CENTRE STAGE RIGHT CSR	CENTRE STAGE CS	CENTRE STAGE LEFT CSL
DOWNSTAGE RIGHT DSR	DOWNSTAGE CENTRE DSC	DOWNSTAGE LEFT DSL

STAGING TYPES

	<p>Proscenium Staging - The most common type of staging. Its primary feature is the Proscenium, a "picture frame" placed around the front of the playing area of an end stage. The audience sits on only one side of the stage. End On Staging is similar but does not have the arch – like our drama studio.</p>
	<p>Traverse Staging - The audience sits on two sides of the stage. Recently developed for theatre (1960's & 70's). A "catwalk" setup. It allows the audience to watch the reaction of the audience members sitting opposite them. Also Catwalk Staging.</p>
	<p>Thrust Staging - The audience sits on three sides of the stage. Developed in Ancient Greece. Popular in the Middle Ages. This allows for some intimacy whilst allowing for elaborate set pieces at the rear of the stage.</p>
	<p>In the Round Staging - The audience sits on four or more sides of the stage. The set is kept to a minimum. Usually creates an intimate atmosphere. Actors make their entrances and exits through the audience. Can be called Arena Staging.</p>
	<p>Promenade Staging - The audience moves around following the action. This type of staging is usually used outside but can cause problems with health and safety. There can also be issues with the weather.</p>