

# YEAR 9 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - AUTUMN 2

## FROM PAGE TO STAGE (2)

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

1	<b>The Method</b>				The name given to the collective techniques developed by Stanislavski. His how to act guide
2	<b>Script</b>				The written text of a play or film. The script contains the actors' lines (what they say) and the stage directions (what they do).
3	<b>Naturalism</b>				An acting style that aims to be as realistic as possible and appealing to the emotions. An example would be soap opera.
4	<b>Fourth Wall</b>				The imaginary wall that exists between the actors on stage and the audience.
5	<b>Visualisation</b>				To use the imagination to see something that isn't there. To endow an object with properties of another.
6	<b>Given Circumstances</b>				The information the playwright gives us about a character.
7	<b>Observation</b>				Closely studying someone in order to capture elements of their character.
8	<b>Hot Seating</b>				A way of developing character. If you are in the hot-seat you answer questions from others in the group while you are 'in role'.
9	<b>Magic If</b>				Thinking about what would YOU do in a certain situation and then thinking about what YOUR CHARACTER would do.
10	<b>Motivation</b>				What makes your character behave the way that they do.

### WORKING ON A SCENE

<b>Blocking</b>	When rehearsing a scene, deciding on when and where the characters move.
<b>Audience Awareness</b>	Ensuring you communicate effectively with the audience by speaking loudly and making sure that they can see you clearly.
<b>Three Step Entrance</b>	A rehearsal technique exploring where you character has been, what they are doing now and what they are going to do next.
<b>Hot Seating</b>	A way of developing character. If you are in the hot-seat you answer questions from others in the group while you are 'in role'
<b>Dress Rehearsal</b>	A final run through of a scene or play as per performance.

### LANGUAGE OF THE ROLE

#### PHYSICAL SKILLS.

<b>BODY LANGUAGE</b>	Using your body to communicate how you are feeling or what you are doing.
<b>FACIAL EXPRESSION</b>	Using your face to communicate how you are feeling.
<b>POSTURE</b>	How you sit or stand. E.g. Upright or slouched.
<b>GESTURE</b>	Communicating with your hands. E.g. Raising your palm to show you want someone to stop.
<b>GAIT</b>	How you or your character walks.
<b>LEVELS</b>	Using heights to show status or importance. Someone with little status is usually low down.

#### VOCAL SKILLS.

<b>PITCH</b>	How high or low we speak.
<b>PACE</b>	How fast or slow we speak.
<b>PAUSE</b>	Putting a gap into our speech, usually to add suspense or tension.
<b>VOLUME</b>	How loud or quiet we speak.
<b>TONE</b>	Putting emotion into our words. E.g. An angry tone, a worried tone, a surprised tone.
<b>EMPHASIS</b>	Underlining a word with our voices. Putting stress on a certain word to make it stand out.

### 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