

The Language of

DRAMA

Year 8



Name:

Teacher:

Vocabulary List: Year 8

Offstage: The area next to the stage entrances and exits where actors can't be seen by the audience

Rostrum: A platform which moves

Stage left: This is the left when you are the actor, but right when you are the audience

Stage right: This is the right when you are the actor, but left when you are the audience

Downstage: The part of the stage nearest the audience

Upstage: The part of the stage furthest away from the audience

In the round: A type of staging where the stage and acting is in the middle, surrounded by the audience on all sides

Traverse: A type of staging where the stage and acting is in the middle with the audience on 2 opposite sides

End on: The traditional type of staging where the stage and acting is at one end of the room and the audience all looks the same way to see it

Blackout: When all the lights on stage are turned off, this can be done quickly or by fading out the lights

Spotlight: A type of lighting which lights up a small space of stage

Lantern: A light used in theatre, stage lighting

Costume: What the actors wear to show their characters

Props: Objects the actors use on stage, e.g. teapot, tissue, weapon

Flats: Used to create walls onstage, they might be painted to look like bricks (on the outside of a house) or wallpaper (on the inside of a house)

Physical Theatre: Using your body and others to tell the story. This can include to show an emotion or theme or to leave the audience with a message.

Flocking: Physical theatre device where a group of people move in unison, following leader who is at front. Leader changes as direction changes.

Colombian hypnosis: Physical theatre device where one person/thing leads the other (that follow)

Cross-cutting: 2 scenes performed at the same time on stage with actors in each scene taking turns to speak

Stimulus: Something that can be used to start the process of creating a performance, e.g. a picture, newspaper article, section of script, poem, item of clothing

Hot-seating: Somebody sits or stands and is questioned by their peers. They must answer questions pretending to be their character.

Role on the wall: A body is drawn onto paper to show a character. You then write on what the character is thinking, feeling, what their character traits are and facts about them

Status: How important a character is, How rich a character is, How confident a character is, how much power they have.

Improvisation: Making a scene up on the spot (spontaneous) and practicing it (rehearsed)

Stereotypes: A widely held but fixed view/understanding of a particular type of person