

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

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: A type of theatre similar to dance which emphasises the actor's use of their body to tell the story

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

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