

7.2 –LEARN SHEET

| Key Terms | Definition |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Naturalism | A style of drama that is representative of everyday life . |
| Given circumstance | The given circumstances are the information about the character and the play that you start off with. Things like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How old is the character? • What's their situation in the play? • How do they know the other characters? You can use the 3 P's to remember this: PERSON in a PLACE with a PROBLEM |
| Super objective | The super-objective is the final goal for a character. A character will take lots of steps (objectives) in the play to reach their super-objective . |
| Characterisation | How an actor portrays their character to the audience – the decisions they make about how their character behaves . They might use body language, vocal skills, facial expression to effectively portray their character. |
| Hot-seating | Hot-seating is a way of developing/deepening character . If you are in the hot-seat you answer questions while you are 'in role' and act as your character. |
| Facial expression | Show emotion through the use of your face . Classed as a physical skill . |
| Body language | How your character moves, walks, stands . Classed as a physical skill . |
| Proxemics | Distance/space between characters to show their relationship. |
| Levels | Heights to show status/importance of characters. |
| Marking the moment | Highlighting an important moment in a scene by applying either slow motion, freeze frame or repetition (headwrecker) |
| Teacher in Role | The teacher takes on the role of a character within a piece of drama. |
| Flash-back/flash-forward | Acting out a scene from the past/future. |

What do I need to consider when performing?

Performance Skills

- Project voice and speak clearly
- Sustain role
- Face the audience
- Apply energy and exaggeration to physical and vocal techniques

How can I perform an effective character?

Characterisation Skills

Vocal Skills

Articulation – emphasis on consonants or vowels
Pitch – continuum of high to low quality
Pace – continuum of fast to slow delivery
Pause – choice of breaks in speech and their length
Tone – choice of the mood or emotion of delivery
Inflection – choice of stress or emphasis
Volume – continuum of loud to quiet

Physical Skills

Pace – speed e.g. fast to slow
Direction – up/down, side to side, backwards/forwards
Size – continuum of big to small
Control – continuum of stable to unstable (e.g. staggered)
Orientation – choice of where the body is facing
Spatial behaviour (proxemics)
Facial expression
Gesture
Posture

What skills do I need to show in my group work?

Cooperation - working as a team.

Creativity - using your imagination to create ideas.

Consideration - respecting others and considering others feelings.

Communication - listening to others ideas and sharing your own.

Concentration - focusing on the task in hand.

Konstantin Stanislavski



- Russian Drama Practitioner
- Born in 1863 and died in 1938
- He believed in **naturalistic** performances that were as **realistic** as possible
- He said that actors should know **EVERYTHING** about their characters in order to portray them effectively.

How do I create a piece of naturalistic theatre?

You must use any **GIVEN CIRCUMSTANCES** to create a **REALISTIC** scene.

You must make sure you reach the **SUPER OBJECTIVE** in the scene.

You must use **VOCAL SKILLS** and **PHYSICAL SKILLS** to show your character's emotions and personality. The **CHARACTERS** and **PLOT** must be **REPRESENT** everyday life – something we would expect to see happening on a daily basis.