

## Component 1 : Exploring the Performing Arts

Roles Within Theatre		Acting styles and Genres		Creative stylistic qualities
<b>Actor or Performer</b>	<b>Actors or Performers</b> are people who entertain an audience by acting, singing or dancing. They play characters on stage or screen and work with the direction of the creative team to bring a piece of theatre to life.	Absurdism	Melodrama	Treatment of theme/issue
<b>Director</b>	<b>Theatre directors</b> have responsibility for the practical and creative interpretation of a dramatic script. They work closely with creative and production teams, performers and the producer to create a performance which connects with the audience	Classical	Naturalism	Production elements
<b>Production Designer</b>	<b>Production designers</b> are responsible for the visual concept of a theatre production. They identify a design style for sets, graphics, props, lighting, and costumes, while working closely with the director and producer	Comedy	Symbolism	Form/structure/narrative
<b>Stage Manager</b>	<b>Stage managers</b> typically provide practical and organisational support to the director, actors, designers, stage crew and technicians throughout the production process. They also are the director's representative during performances, making sure that the production runs smoothly	Commedia dell'arte	Theatre of cruelty	Response to stimulus
<b>Playwright</b>	A <b>playwright</b> is the person responsible for writing dramatic material for the purposes of performance within the theatre. The script is the blueprint for creating a dramatic production. A script for a play is the road map to creating a successful and complete theatrical production.	Epic	Verbatim	Style/genre
<b>Learning aim A:</b> Examine professional practitioners' performance work	<b>Learning aim B:</b> Explore the interrelationships between constituent features of existing performance material	Forum theatre	Physical theatre	Contextual influences
Distinction: Assess the stylistic qualities of practitioners' work using considered examples to show how roles, responsibilities and skills contribute to creative intentions and purpose across three performance styles.	Distinction: Explain the interrelationships between processes, skills and approaches used by practitioners, with considered reference to examples of repertoire used to demonstrate how they contribute effectively to performance work.	Responsibilities and Skills of Practitioners		Collaboration with practitioners
		<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Skills</b>	Influences by other practitioners.
		Rehearsing	Physical	Purpose and its influence on stylistic qualities
		Performing	Vocal	to educate
		Contributing to the creation and development of performance material,	Management	to inform
		For example	Communication	to entertain
		Devising	Directing	to provoke
		Designing	Performing	to challenge viewpoints
		Choreographing	Designing	to raise awareness
		Directing	Organisational	to celebrate
		Writing		Processes used in development, rehearsal and performance
		Refining performance material		Responding to stimulus
		Managing self and others		Exploring and developing ideas
				Setting tasks for performers
				Sharing ideas and intentions
				Teaching material to performers
				Developing performance material
				Organising and running rehearsals
				Refining and adjusting material
				Providing notes and/or feedback on improvements

## Articulation

Articulation is the way of saying things more clearly. Good articulation in acting is when you say your words clearly and that they can be understood by the audience. Good articulation uses clear precise pronunciation not just raising the volume!

## Emphasis

Emphasis is when an actor uses their voice to stress a given word or words when speaking to indicate particular importance.

## Inflection

Inflection is used by an actor to help express the text to the audience. It adds drama and passion, it helps bring the text to life

## Vocal Colour

Vocal colour is when the actors make the word sound like what it describes. The actor needs to feel what they are saying. It is tempting to just add power or volume but exploring tone and breath will also help you add vocal colour.

Try saying the words “tiny” or “exhausted” with vocal colour

## Intonation

Intonation works at word, phrase, and sentence levels to vary meaning, intent, and emotion. Intonation is a subtle, but critical. Actors make great use of intonation to, among other things, signify mood or differentiate questions from statements, but it can also be used to change the meaning of the text from the author’s intention.

A -“Do you take sugar?”

B- “I don’t, no”

Intonation can change the “no” to “know” and alter the answer