

Year 10 Autumn Term

Component 1 : Exploring the Performing Arts

Roles Within Theatre		Acting styles and Genres		Creative stylistic qualities	
Actor or Performer	Actors or Performers 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	
Director	Theatre directors 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	
Production Designer	Production designers 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	
Stage Manager	Stage managers 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	
Playwright	A playwright 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	
Learning aim A: Examine professional practitioners' performance work	Learning aim 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	
		Responsibilities		Purpose and its influence on stylistic qualities	
		Rehearsing	Skills	to educate	
		Performing	Physical	to inform	
		Contributing to the creation and development of performance material,	Vocal	to entertain	
		For example	Management	to provoke	
		Devising	Communication	to challenge viewpoints	
		Designing	Directing	to raise awareness	
		Choreographing	Performing	to celebrate	
		Directing	Designing	Processes used in development, rehearsal and performance	
		Writing	Organisational	Responding to stimulus	
		Refining performance material		Exploring and developing ideas	
		Managing self and others		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