

Y11 Drama November Mock Revision List

Section A:

Drama and theatre terminology and how to use it appropriately

- stage positioning:
 - upstage (left, right, centre)
 - downstage (left, right, centre)
 - centre stage.
- staging configuration:
 - theatre in the round
 - proscenium arch
 - thrust stage
 - traverse
 - end on staging
 - promenade.

Students should have a general understanding of the implications of the above stage configurations on the use of the performance space.

The roles and responsibilities of theatre makers in contemporary professional practice

Roles:

- playwright
- performer
- understudy
- lighting designer
- sound designer
- set designer
- costume designer
- puppet designer
- technician
- director
- stage manager
- theatre manager.

Knowledge and understanding should cover:

- the activities each may undertake on a day-to-day basis
- the aspect(s) of the rehearsal/performance process each is accountable for (their contribution to the whole production being a success).

Section B:

| Content | Details |
|---|--|
| Characteristics of performance text(s) and dramatic work(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genre• structure• character• form• style• language• sub-text• character motivation and interaction• the creation of mood and atmosphere• the development of pace and rhythm• dramatic climax• stage directions• the practical demands of the text. |
| How meaning is interpreted and communicated | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• performance conventions• use of performance space and spatial relationships on stage• actor and audience configuration• relationships between performers and audience• design fundamentals such as scale, shape, colour, texture• the design of props and the design of sets such as revolves, trucks, projection, multimedia, pyrotechnics smoke machines, flying• the design of costume including hair and make-up• the design of lighting such as direction, colour, intensity, special effects• the design of sound such as direction, amplification, music, sound effects both live and recorded• performers' vocal interpretation of character such as accent, volume, pitch, timing, pace, intonation, phrasing, emotional range, delivery of lines• performers' physical interpretation of character such as build, age, height, facial features, movement, posture, gesture, facial expression. |