



- The Actor's Tool Kit**
- Pitch
  - Pace
  - Tone
  - Accent
  - Volume
  - Emphasis
  - Facial Expressions
  - Gestures
  - Posture
  - Mannerism
  - Body Language

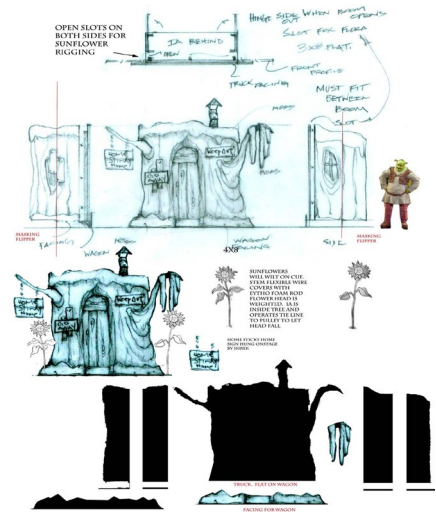


## Year 8 - Appreciation of the work of Live Theatre Makers - Shrek

Students are to appreciate the different roles in the theatre and see how their individual skills culminate in a professional performance and embed their skills of writing a live theatre review focusing on the design elements.

### Roles in the Theatre

- Director**  
A director is in charge of the artistic elements of a production. A director will often have the initial creative idea ('concept') for a production, will work with the actors in rehearsal, and will collaborate with designers and the technical team to realise this idea in performance.
- Lighting Designer**  
The lighting designer is responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance. The final design will result in a lighting plot which is a list of the lighting states and their cues.
- Set Designer**  
The set designer is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs and the needs of the performance
- Costume Designer**  
The person who designs the costumes for a performance. The costume department of a theatre is often called the wardrobe
- Puppet Designer**  
The person who designs the puppets for a performance.
- Technician**  
A person who works backstage either setting up technical equipment such as microphones or rigging lights before a production or operating technical equipment during a performance.



### What does a puppet designer do?

- Design and make puppets
- Create hand, string, rod and shadow puppets from materials such as wood, paper mache, styrofoam, wires, metal, and rubber
- Write or obtain scripts for the performance
- Move and control the puppets to animate them for an audience
- Study media for ideas that relate to stories, plays and seasonal themes
- Sew clothing for puppets by hand or machine
- Talk or sing during performances to give the illusion of voice to the puppets
- Operate audio equipment during performances
- Organise bookings for the puppet show or theatre and deliver on these deadlines. For example, ensure a venue is booked, equipment is prepped and additional staff are hired if necessary

### Live Theatre Review

- Pick a point in a scene
- Describe what the actor is doing in detail
- Explain why they are acting like that, what are they trying to communicate
- Evaluate if they are acting successfully to communicate the emotion or events of the moment.

# Year 8 Glossary

<b>Mime</b>	The use of movements, gestures and facial expressions to communicate an idea without words
<b>Posture</b>	The position a character holds themselves in when sitting or standing
<b>Gestures</b>	A movement made by part of the body (e.g. arms, head) to convey a character's emotion
<b>Mannerism</b>	A repeated physical or vocal habit that contributes to characterisation
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low an actor's voice is. This can be used as a feature of a character or to show a character's emotional state.
<b>Pace</b>	Pace is the speed that lines are delivered
<b>Volume</b>	How loud or quiet a vocal performance is. This could be a feature of a character or how a character's emotions
<b>Intonation</b>	This is the rise and fall of a voice that created a natural pattern of speech. This can be used to create meaning, by stressing a word for emphasis
<b>Tone</b>	How a line is delivered, adding emotional impact to spoken words
<b>Accent</b>	Can signal to the audience where a character is from, social class or status
<b>Pauses</b>	Pauses can be used to create tension, can shape the delivery of an actor's lines and/or can add to the realism of a scene

<b>Unison</b>	The process where actions or dialogue happen at the same time and in the same way
<b>Canon</b>	People moving or speaking in the same way one after the other
<b>Thrust Stage</b>	A stage that extends out into the audience, so that they are seated on three sides
<b>Traverse</b>	A long, narrow stage which runs between the audience, who face the stage on both sides
<b>Proscenium Arch Stage</b>	A box shaped stage which is set back from the audience so that the front end is open to them, framed by the arch itself
<b>End on Stage</b>	A stage which has the audience on one side of the stage, facing the action
<b>In the Round</b>	A style of staging where the audience is seated on all sides of the stage.
<b>Chanting</b>	A chant is a short, simple series of syllables or words that are spoken with the same tone. It is usually repetitive
<b>Narration</b>	A character who comments on the action and the plot to the audience, can be first- person (involved in the action) or third -person (set apart from the action)
<b>Thought Tracking</b>	When a character tells the audience their thoughts during a pause in the action
<b>Devil and Angel</b>	Technique where a character faces a dilemma and the audience can hear the voice of their conscience, the good angel to the right and bad angel to their left
<b>Non-linear structure</b>	When the events of the plot are not in chronological order.
<b>Split Stage</b>	When the stage is split into two different areas representing different places or times