



## DRAMA – GCSE (KS4) KEY WORDS

1. **Stimuli** – The starting point when devising a piece of drama. EG a photo, a poem, a news story etc.
2. **Devising** – The creation of an original piece of work that is in response to a stimulus.
3. **Scene** – Is a way of dividing up a story. A scene is part of a play/film in which the action stays in one place for a continuous period of time.
4. **Script** – A document that comprises of setting, characters, dialogue and stage directions.
5. **Naturalism** – When an illusion of reality is created through a script. A dramatic style where characters speak and act pretty much like real life.
6. **Stage Directions** – Written as part of a script. They are an instruction to the actors within a script to tell them how to move, speak or perform. They might also describe the character and setting of the play.
7. **Dialogue** – The words spoken by an actor. It is a conversation between 2 or more people.
8. **Gait** – The impression of character and/or attitudes conveyed in the manner in which an actor walks and moves in the space.
9. **Levels** – Different heights of the actors. They are to create visual interest but can also signal status and character relationships.
10. **Proxemics** – Use of space between the actors and how that use of space communicates the relationship of the characters to the audience.
11. **Facial Expression** – The way the face moves to convey an emotional state.
12. **Body Language** – A physical act which an actor uses in order to portray a character. It includes posture and stance and can convey a characters' feelings or personality.
13. **Gesture** – A sign that communicates a character's action, state of mind and relationship with other characters to an audience.
14. **Projection** – A technique that is used to extend something outwards. In Drama you project your voice so you extend your voice outward beyond you so you are louder and clearer to those listening.
15. **Diction** – Clarity and clearness of the voice.
16. **Flashback** – Interrupts the chronological order of the main narrative to take the audience back in time to the past events in a character's life.
17. **Monologue** – A speech presented by a single character.
18. **Duologue** – A part of a play in which the speaking roles are limited to two actors.
19. **Playwright** – A person who writes plays.
20. **Pace** – The speed at which someone or something moves, eg Pace of voice.
21. **Tone** - The emotional sound of the voice, eg frightened, angry or joyful.
22. **Accent** – A way of speaking in a local area or country.
23. **Volume** – Loudness or quietness of the voice.
24. **Pitch** – The particular level (high or low) of the voice.
25. **Inflection** – Change in pitch or loudness of the voice.
26. **Timing** – Rate of movement or speed of action.
27. **Digital recording/Live streaming** – Live theatre which has been recorded and then viewed on screen.
28. **Prop** – Any moveable item used on the set of a play or handled by an actor.

**Types of Staging:** Proscenium Arch / End-on / In the round / Traverse / Thurst / Promenade.

**Stage Positions:** Centre Stage, Downstage, Upstage, Stage Left, Stage Right, Upstage Left, Upstage Right, Downstage Left, Downstage Right.