

Theatre Arts Performance Studio

For each of the sections that follow, students may be required to analyze, recall, explain, interpret, apply, or evaluate the particular concepts being taught.

THE THEATRICAL EXPERIENCE

- analyze the similarities and differences between the seven dramatic arts: theatre, dance, film, television, radio, oral interpretation, and monodrama
- classify the five characteristics which each of the seven dramatic arts possesses: content, performers, setting, techniques, and audience

THEATRE HISTORY

- list the ten major eras in the history of the theatre: Primitive man, Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, Medieval, Renaissance, Restoration, 19 th Century, 20 th Century
- compare and contrast the dramatic style, performers, stages, and audiences of the ten theatrical periods

PLAY STRUCTURE AND PLAY WRITING

- compare and contrast writing for the theatre and writing a novel, short story, poem, or review
- compare and contrast the elements of the following dramatic forms: tragedy, comedy, drama, melodrama, farce, fantasy, musical comedy, opera, operetta, absurd
- cite three famous playwrights and their respective plays for each of the ten major structural forms
- compare and contrast the similarities and differences among the following styles of writing: classicism, romanticism, realism, naturalism, fantasy, symbolism, allegory, stylization, expressionism, impressionism, absurdism
- sequence the seven basic elements of a play and analyze the importance of each as they relate to a play's structure
- analyze the relationship of the following dramatic devices to playwriting: soliloquy, aside, narration, flashback, flash forward, comic relief, foil, pantomime
- analyze the works of contemporary playwrights who have made good use of the following literary terms: irony, metaphor, symbolism, personification, simile

PERFORMANCE, AUDIENCE, AND CRITIC

- analyze the role of the critic
- analyze the basic problems of criticism
- apply the necessary qualities the critic needs in viewing and commenting on live productions

PRODUCTION STAFF AND CREWS

- compare and contrast the chief responsibilities of the ten members of a production staff: producer, director, assistant director, stage manager, scenic artist, business manager, technical director, house manager, makeup head, lighting head
- analyze the work of the director during pre-rehearsal preparation and rehearsals
- identify the difference between asymmetrical and aesthetic balance
- analyze problems a director encounters when blocking a play
- compare and contrast the purposes of the six major types of rehearsals: reading, blocking, developing, polishing, technical, dress

THEATRICAL SPACE AND PRODUCTION DESIGN

- identify the four organizations of theatrical space
- apply design principles when planning and constructing a stage set
- design and construct a basic stage flat
- identify the many items/parts of a stage

LIGHTING DESIGN AND SOUND

- analyze the six major factors which decide the lighting equipment needed for a theatrical production
- state the function of different lighting equipment, and explain the purposes of cross lighting
- compare and contrast between effective lighting for a comedy as opposed to a tragedy
- state the similarities and differences between a sound score and a sound plot and a lighting score and a lighting plot

COSTUME DESIGN AND MAKE-UP

- investigate the creative collaboration of the costume designer and the director and the actor regarding a stage costume
- assess the relationship of the following as they relate to the design of a costume: theme, style, period, color, scenery, lighting, budget
- assess the elements of line, color and silhouette as they relate to costume design
- show how each of the following is a determining factor in make-up: actor, character, play, theatre, lighting, director
- compare and contrast the differences among the following major types of stage make-up: straight, corrective, character
- list and demonstrate the steps in the application of stage make-up

ACTING

- analyze the importance of basic acting movements
- compare and contrast the following stage movements: standing, walking, turning, climbing stairs, sitting, rising, entering and exiting, opening and closing doors
- demonstrate correct procedures for effective gesturing of the face, eyes, arms and hands
- compare and contrast the importance of the part of the voice

- define voice and diction terms as they relate to the use of the actor's voice
- assess the relationship between breathing and an effective stage voice
- analyze the differences between acting, reader's theatre and oral interpretation
- analyze the relationship of a character to the play as a whole
- analyze the creative collaboration between the actor and the director in achieving a believable and honest character for the stage