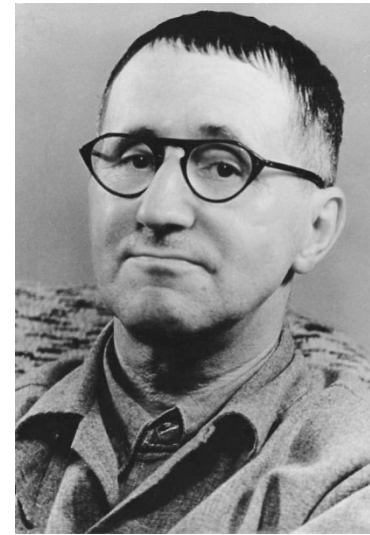
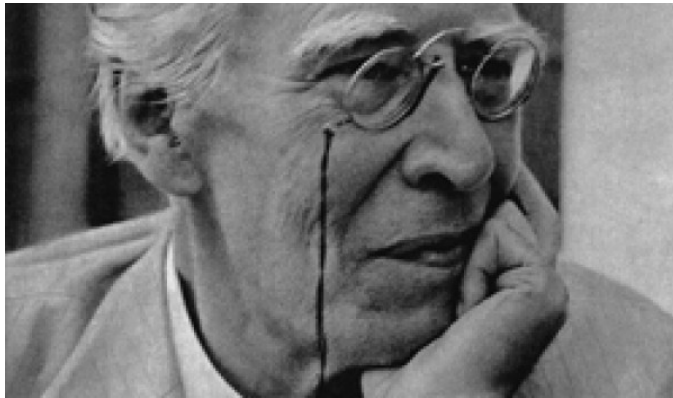


Drama Terms



1. The Voice



The 2 Ds

There are many types of vocal exercises and warm-ups. Actors need to work on their Diction and Dynamics

2. Gestures



Gestures are one of the actors most important non-verbal communication tools and should be practiced like everything else

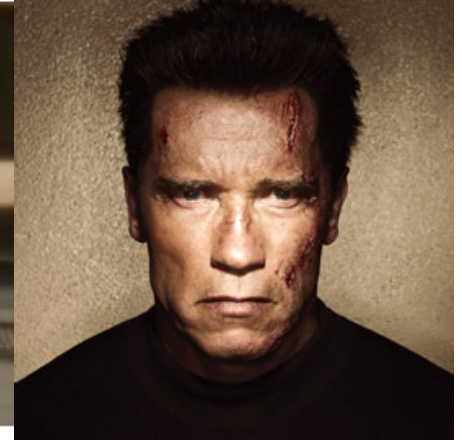
3. Movement



Actors need to have complete control of their bodies so movement exercises are very important. You need to be able to demonstrate a character through **levels of tension** and the way you walk and move around.



4. Facial Expressions



Facial expressions are
A very important way in
which an actor can
communicate an
emotion to an audience.
Practice in the mirror or
with a partner.

Hierarchy



Hierarchy is the way in which an actor communicates their importance and confidence compared to others around them. Playing cards or dice can sometimes be used to practice levels of confidence and importance (*10 or 6 being the highest and 1 the lowest*).

Proxemics



Proxemics is how characters are placed on a stage. For example, if characters are standing close to each other, that shows that they have an intimate/close relationship. If you want to show that someone is in control, you could place them on a higher level to the rest of the characters onstage.



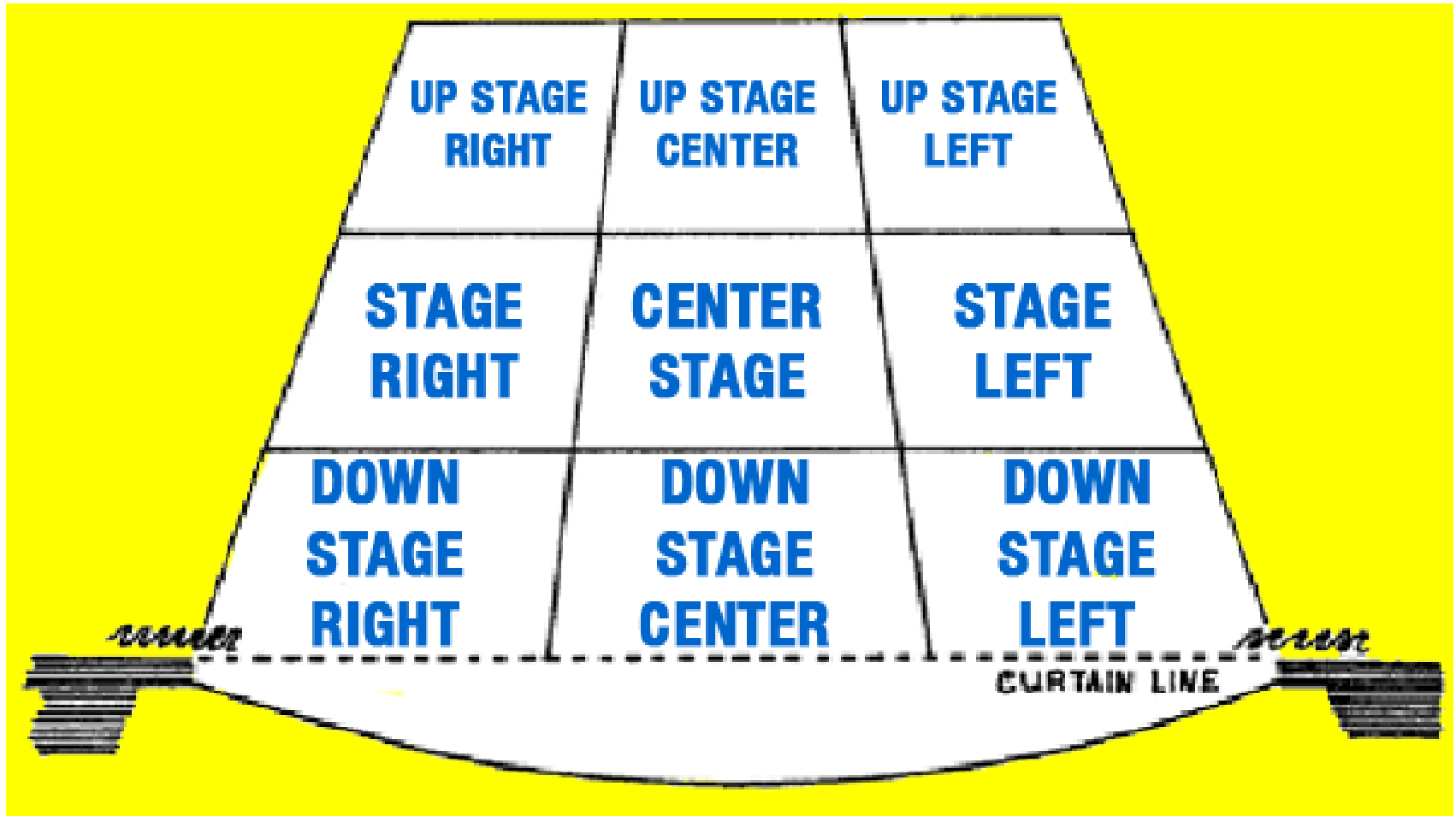
Pace



Tempo is defined as the speed or the **pace** of something. Rhythm is defined as the regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound. Pace describes the way **dialogue** can be delivered too with fast bits and gaps.

Now think about yourself. What is your basic tempo-rhythm? How would people describe you? Are you staid and serious or jumpy and nervous? Are you slow paced and industrious or fast and unfocussed? Once you have a sense about your own tempo-rhythm, you are ready to think about a character.

Stage Directions

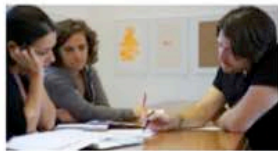


Theatre Jobs

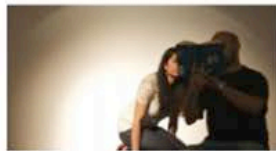
Below are a few of the many jobs in modern theatre. Performers are very important but there are many other jobs you might be interested in that require a vast range of technical and organisational skills.



Actor



Actors' agent



Artistic director



Arts journalist



Backstage crew



Choreographer



Costume designer



Dialect coach



Director



Dramaturg



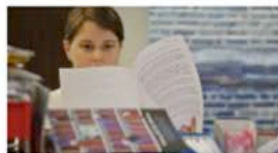
Front-of-house work



Lighting work



Marketing officer



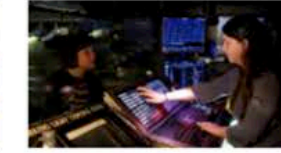
Playwright



Props manager



Set designer



Sound work



Stage manager