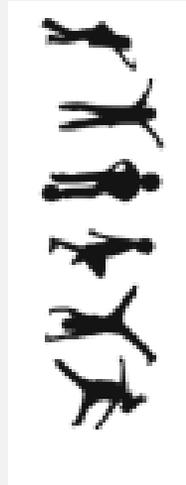


Physical Skills

Posture	How someone stands and/or sits (slouched, upright)
Gesture	How someone uses their hands and arms when they are speaking
Facial expression	How the face is used to communicate feeling. (EG – open mouthed, scrunched eyes, pouted lips.)
Movement	How someone moves around the stage space. This also includes physical theatre movement (dance, unison movement.)
Gait	How someone walks (stride, leap, shuffle.)



For component 3 you are expected to perform 2 different excerpts from one play (different to your component 1 play).

Research your play and your character well so you can plan your movement, voice and stage presence from that.

Vocal Skills

Accent	A way of pronouncing a language (country, area or social class)
Volume	How loud or quietly someone speaks
Pitch	How high or low someone speaks
Tone	How something is said – sarcastic tone, happy tone, sad tone
Timing	Use of pause or silence. The rhythm of the way you speak
Pace	How fast or slow someone speaks
Intonation	The rise and fall of the voice
Phrasing	How something is said for dramatic effect (pause, emphasise words)
Emotional range	Happy, sad, scared, shy, nervous (linked with tone)
Delivery of lines	Working with other actors (linked with timing) action - reaction

General Terminology

Realistic	A performance style that is life like or naturalistic.
Multi role	When an actor plays more than one character in a performance.
Physical comedy	The use of (over-exaggerated) body movement, gesture and facial expression to create comedy.
Pause, silence, beat	A stop in the script. Often used for the dramatic effect of creating tension or to mark an important moment in the performance.
Plot	The main events of the play.
Tension	A sense of anticipation or anxiety.
Playwright	The person responsible for writing a play.
Act	A play is divided into Acts

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