

Name _____

Theatre One

REVIEW FOR THEATRE ONE 2nd SEMESTER FINAL

This is for a MAJOR grade this six-weeks – even if you are exempting the final

VOCABULARY

1. Given Circumstances – the total set of environmental and situational conditions which influence the actions that a character in a drama undertakes.
2. Subtext - the meaning “between the lines” that an actor must draw from the script
3. Motivation - the reason behind a characters behavior
4. Objective - what a character wants to achieve
5. Business - any specific action other than a change of location (cross) performed on the stage such as picking up a book or pour tea; used to establish atmosphere, reveal character, or explain a situation
6. Ad-lib - to improvise stage business or conversation
7. At rise - who and what are on the stage when the curtain opens
8. Cover – to hide a mistake such as a forgotten line from the audience
9. Bit part - an acting part with very few lines
10. Walk on role (which has lines? Bit part or Walk on?) - a small acting part without lines
11. Stage picture – an appealing and meaningful arrangement of performers on stage.
12. Levels – determined by the actual head height of an actor
13. Planes – imaginary divisions giving depth to the stage
14. Tableau – a frozen stage picture
15. Give/Shared/Take Positions
16. Off book – to perform memorized, without a script
17. Counter cross - movement in opposite direction by two or more actors to balance the stage picture.
18. Cut – to delete lines
19. slate - an introduction given by an actor
20. Props - shortened from properties – all the stage furnishings, including furniture and those brought onstage by actors.
21. Neutral Scene – dialogue which lacks given circumstances, allowing actors to create their own given circumstances.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE AND COMMEDIA DELL ARTE

22. What is patronage? Merchants sponsoring artists to create works of art.
23. What change did patronage make in the subject matter portrayed various forms of art?
Art became less about religious topics and focused more on earthly matters.

24. Neoclassical Ideals were based on what? The recently rediscovered writings of Greek and Latin playwrights.
25. What word means being true to life? Verisimilitude
26. Painting with a sense of depth is known as what? Perspective Painting.
27. Prior to the Italian Renaissance, during medieval times, how did paintings tend to look? Flat
28. Why did proscenium theatres become popular? 1) Give at least 2 reasons. Perspective paint needs to view from one side Proscenium Theatres seat the audience on one side. 2) The new painted flats needed backstage space to be stored. Prosceniums also provide that.
29. What is the oldest surviving theatre from the Italian Renaissance time? Teatro Olimpico
30. What was the first proscenium theatre? Teatro Farnese
31. What was the point of the 3 unities? In other words, why did they have the 3 unities?

To create a better sense of realism

32. Next to each of the three unities, explain what the unity means.

Unity of Time = Story is limited to one day

Unity of Place = Story takes place in one location

Unity of Action = Story has one plot, no subplots

33. In the blanks below describe the type of scenery that would have been used for the following genres of plays:

Tragedy = A street of wealthy homes

Comedy = A street of common homes

Pastoral = Trees, hillsides and cottages

Matching:

34 ___ Harlequin	A. Miserly (Penny-pinching) old man. He was paranoid people would steal his money. He was a hypochondriac, convinced he was dying. Wore red with black robes. Carried money bags. Wore a black half mask with a hooked nose.
35 ___ Dottore	B. Wore white. Lowest of the low. Lazy and dumb. Always was tired and hungry.
36 ___ Pantalone	C. The most popular of the commedia characters. Wore a black half mask and a multi-colored diamond patterned suit. He was a servant and a clever prankster.
37 ___ The lovers	D. Wore black robes of scholar and a black half mask. He was supposedly a well-educated from the University of Bologna. He was "quack."
38 ___ Capitano	E. Did not wear masks. Attractive. Merchant class. Madly in love. Plot of the story often revolved around their courtship.
39 ___ Zanni	F. Supposedly very brave and "ladies man" but actually a coward and afraid of women. Wore red and yellow. Carried a ridiculously long sword.

40. What is a Scenario? Basic outline of the scene
41. What is a Lazzi? A funny bit of business. A gag
42. Who was the most popular commedia character? Harlequin

COMEDY SKETCH/SCRIPTING

43. What does green light mean? To approve an idea.
44. What is the word that means “to present an idea” to a producer? pitch
45. Generally, stage directions are formatted how in a script? italics
46. Notes about costumes, props, lighting are referred to as “ production notes”

ELIZABETHAN THEATRE

47. What was the Elizabethan Age known as in the rest of Europe?
The Renaissance.
48. Who was the Elizabethan Age name after?
Queen Elizabeth I
49. Elizabethan Age to place during what years?
1558-1603
50. What shape were most Elizabethan theatres?
Circular
51. How did Elizabethan audiences know a play was going to be performed?
A flag was flown
52. Where was Shakespeare born?
Stratford-upon-Avon
53. Name 3 jobs we know Shakespeare held
Hireling, actor, playwright, poet, shareholder
54. Where were London theatres located?
Outside the city limits, across river of the south bank of the River Thames
55. What is a tiring house?
A section of a theater reserved for the actors and used especially for dressing for stage entrances.
56. Did Shakespeare write in “Old English”?
No. Shakespeare’s English, although antiquated to our ears, is considered modern English.
57. What change occurred in the Elizabethan age to status of actors?
They became professionals.
58. Where did Shakespeare get his sources for his plays?
From all over. English and European history, other plays, poetry etc.

59. Is there solid evidence that Shakespeare did not write his own plays and that someone else did?

No.

60. What is iambic pentameter? Dramatic poetry containing 10 syllables...5 stressed beats.

AUDITIONS & MONOLOGUES

61. What are the two basic types of auditions?

Prepared and unprepared (cold)

62. What does a prepared audition for a non-musical play consist of?

Generally two contrasting monologues

63. What are the two ways that you can contrast monologues?

Either comedy and tragedy OR modern and classic

64. What is a callback?

An opportunity for the director to audition an actor again.

65. What is a monologue? A speech made by an actor on stage.

66. What is a soliloquy? A monologue in which the character is not speaking to another character and appears to be speaking to himself.

67. Define Cold Reading - When an actor reads from a script aloud with little or no rehearsal time.

68. If you have a cold what should you do? Don't make excuses...just audition.

69. What are "beats"? Natural pauses in a speech in which the tone, mood, or subject changes.

70. What is an invisible acting partner known as? A spot.

71. What should auditioning be thought as? A learning experience.

72. Is it wise to audition with a piece out of your age range? NO

73. Is stage fright something you should worry about?

Stage Fright is natural experience. Everyone has some degree of stage fright. You need to make sure that you're not so nervous that it affects your performance, but at the same time, it usually just makes you more nervous if you concentrate on your nerves.

74. What should you wear to an audition? What should you NOT wear to an audition?

Dress nicely as possible, but make sure you can move. If it's a musical audition wear movement or dance clothes. Do not wear a costume. That's not cute.

75. What information should be included in the intro of a monologue?

First and last name, name of character, title of the play the monologue is from. That's it. Smile and start.

76. List at least five tips I gave you in your notes regarding auditioning.

- Be on time to your audition
- Be polite to everyone. You never know who is and isn't important

- Set up the audition space for your needs. If there is a chair center stage, but you are going to stand for your audition, ask if you can move it out of the way. Don't try to work around it.
- If no information for the audition is given, keep your monologue to about a minute. Most directors can tell in that time if they are interested. Have several pieces prepared and one longer piece in case they ask to see more.
- When you are called in for your audition, be confident and smile and unless it is vital, avoid asking too many questions as your audition probably has a tight time slot.
- Definitely do not ask if you will be called back. The casting director will let you know, that you can be sure of. If you do get called back, wear the same outfit as during your audition.
- Prepare a monologue that is in YOUR age range. While it's okay for in a school situation for a 16 year old actor to play 60, in a professional audition, play age range that is realistic for you.
- Be sure to bring a headshot (photo) and resume. More information about headshots and resumes can be found online or ask Mr. Hughes.

THEATRE UNDER YOUR NOSE

77. What was the name of our musical in January?

In the Heights

78. Who is the famous performer and composer who wrote that musical?

Lin-Manuel Miranda

79. What was the name of our UIL One Act Play in March?

Silent Sky

80. What was the name of our two Black Box plays in April?

Night of the Living Dead and Maul of the Dead

ESSAY QUESTION:

81. Be prepared to answer the following question: What have you gained from the study of theatre and/or acting that will help you in the future? And if you had to do it over again, what would you like to have seen different about material covered in this course?