

**Stanchester Academy**  
**Year 8 – Unit 3 - Identity**

**Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Spring term: Identity**

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<b>1. Identity</b>	The distinguishing characteristics or personality of an individual		
<b>2. hook</b>	A method used to engage an audience into wanting to watch further.	<b>12. dramatic irony</b>	Where the audience knows more about a situation on stage than one of the characters in the drama.
<b>3. still image</b>	A snapshot of a scene, performed physically, yet without movement.	<b>13. physical theatre</b>	Performances which incorporate dance elements into a dramatic theatre performance.
<b>4. narration</b>	Dialogue designed to tell the story or provide accompanying information. Narration can accompany on stage action or be presented in its own right.	<b>14. jump-scare</b>	The point of a story where tension has been built to a point where a sudden shock will surprise the audience.
<b>5. spontaneous improvisation</b>	When a performance is brought to life without preparation or planning.	<b>15. abstract performance</b>	An art form which does not try to represent reality as it is normally perceived. But as colour, form and emotion. Eg. A dream.
<b>6. cross-cutting</b>	Where the stage is split into sections. Each section represents a different time and/or location.	<b>16. blocking</b>	When performers plan out where they should stand on stage with relation to the other performers and furniture on stage so sight lines are not impeded
<b>7. tension</b>	A moment of mental or emotional strain, this is often developed over time, throughout the story.	<b>17. naturalistic performance</b>	A performance that attempts to replicate nature and present events and characters on stage as in real life. Naturalism attempts to hold up a mirror to nature and give the illusion of characters as actual people in real-life situations using everyday language.
<b>8. focus</b>	Ensuring the audience's attention is in one place at a time.	<b>18. flashback</b>	A moment in a performance where the action is brought back to a previous point in time.
<b>9. direct address</b>	When the performer speaks directly to the audience.	<b>19. plot</b>	The events which are to happen within a performance.
<b>10. the 4<sup>th</sup> wall</b>	The imaginary divide between the action on stage and the audience in the auditorium	<b>20. protagonist</b>	The main character within a story, often the story revolves around this person.
<b>11. montage</b>	A method used to show action within a large passage of time. It is often used to show character/relationship development.	<b>21. dialogue</b>	The lines which are to be delivered by a performer, they may be performed as a solo speech or as a conversation.