	stage, as th end of the	ging is similar to proscenium ne audience is seated along of stage, directly facing it. Howe nave the large frame/arch.	ne S	Vhere is the ofa placed? pstage le	ft proscenium r stage, which audience is se	arch is a common form ular for large theatres. refers to the frame arou emphasises that the w eeing the same picture	The und the hole e. The	
End-on Stage	Stage pictu	: ce have a similar view. res are easy to create. drops and projections can be	used.			of the arch is called an Advantages: Same as e		
Disadvantages: Audience members in the back row feel distant from the stage. It doesn't have the frame of a prose arch which can enhance some stag	cenium	Upstage Right Centre Right	Upstage C Centre St		Upstage Left Centre Left	from the stage. The auditorium o	ers in the back rows may feel distant could seem very formal and rigid. ction may be difficult.	
<u>Stage Directions</u> <u>Stage Types</u> To promenade means 'to walk'		Downstage Right	Downstage		Downstage Left	Performers point of view	Theatre in the round is a staging configuration when the audience are seated around all sides of the stage.	
and promenade theatre is when the audience stand or follow the actors through their performance.				The a	itages: udience is close to the s ded first row.	stage and there is an		MAA
		es: interactive and exciting type e audience may feel involved		The a which	ctors enter and exit thro can make the audience			
Promenade	difficult o Actors or audience	tages: ence may find moving around r get tired of standing. crew need to be skilled at mo around and controlling their be health and safety risks.	oving the	Desig obscu Stage sightli Actor	vantages: ners cannot use backdro re the view of the audio furniture has to be cho nes are not blocked. s have to keep moving a nce do not miss importa	ence. osen carefully so that around so the	Theatre in the round	and the second

GCSE DRAMA – SECTION A WRITTEN PAPER

Theatre Maker	Role and responsibilities
Playwright	This is the name given to the person who writes the play.
Performer	A performer is an actor or entertainer who realises a role or performance in front of an audience.
Inderstudy	An actor who studies another's role so that they can take over when needed.
ighting designer	The lighting designer is responsible for designing the lighting states and, if required, special lighting effects for a performance. The final design will result in a lighting plot which is a list of the lighting states and their cues.
Sound designer	The sound designer is responsible for designing the sound required for a performance. This may include underscoring, intro and outro music as well as specific effects. The final design will result in a sound plot which is a list of the sounds required and their cues.
Set designer	The set designer is responsible for the design of the set for a performance. They will work closely with the director and other designers so that there is unity between all the designs and the needs of the performance.
Costume designer	The person who designs the costumes for a performance. The costume department of a theatre is often called the wardrobe.
Puppet designer	The person who designs the puppets for a performance.
Fechnician	A person who works backstage either setting up technical equipment such as microphones or rigging lights before a production or operating technical equipment during a performance.
Director	A director is in charge of the artistic elements of a production. A director will often have the initial creative idea ('concept') for a production, will work with the actors in rehearsal, and will collaborate with designers and the technical team to realise this idea in performance.
Stage manager	The Stage Manager is in charge of all aspects of backstage, including the backstage crew. They will oversee everything that happens backstage before, during and after a performance. During the rehearsal period, the Stage Manager and their team will make sure that all props are found or made, scene changes are rehearsed and smooth, and all other aspects of backstage are prepared. They are also in charge of the rehearsal schedule.
Theatre manager	This is the person who is responsible for and manages the front-of- house team who deal with the audience during the production (for example, the box office manager, ushers and similar staff).
Ex	ample question:
	the professional theatre, if a performer is unable to perform, who sh

in their place to play the role instead?

- The Stage Manager 1.
- 2. The Theatre Manager
- 3. The Understudy

On a traverse stage the acting area is a long, central space with the audience on either side facing each other.

DIRECTOR

Advantages: The audience may feel close to the stage as there are two extended front rows. They can see the reactions of the other side, who are facing them. This would work well for audience interaction. Sometimes, extreme ends of the stage can be used for extra performance space.

> A thrust stage protrudes into the audience with the audience on three sides. This is one of the oldest stage types.

Traverse stage

Disadvantages: Bid pieces of scenery, backdrops or set can block sightlines.

The acting area is long and thin so can limit travel and actions. Actors must keep turning so both sides can see the performance. Lighting can be difficult, it needs careful consideration so it is not directed into the audiences eyes.

Advantages: Can use large back drop, there are three front rows, audience interaction may be easier.

> **Stage Types and Theatre Roles**

Key information about Section A of the written paper:

Multiple Choice

(age

Disadvantages: Sightlines for those on

The audience on the right and left of the stage have each other in their

Box sets (where three sides of a room

is constructed) will block sightlines.

extreme ends may be limited or

obstructed.

4 questions – 4 marks

