

Production Roles Year 9

Content Overview

- Students will be able to recognise and understand the different production roles found within the theatre industry
- As a director they will understand how text can be interpreted and communicated to an audience by developing a concept
- Students will use appropriate vocabulary and subject-specific terminology to demonstrate understanding.

Skills to be used are;

- Analyse and evaluate the work of theatre makers and others in class
- Form critical judgements about specific design aspects of a production
- Analyse and evaluate the ways in which different production elements are brought together to create effective live theatre
- Creative and imaginative skills

Assessment

- AO2 and AO4 is assessed.
- Students are assessed on their final written evaluation
- A mix of teacher, peer and self assessment are used throughout

Knowledge Organiser – Production Roles



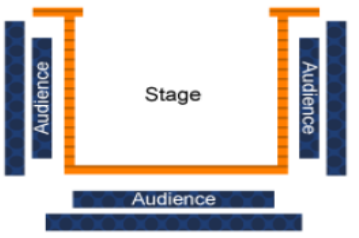
Final Assessment: To plan, prepare and deliver a design concept presentation that works with the extract from 'Lord of the Flies' justifying decisions made and presenting them using key terminology.

Intent - Director – Director’s Concept – Costume Designer – Make-Up Designer – Set Designer – Production Communication – Semiotics – Staging, Naturalistic – Non-Naturalistic

Thrust Advantages

Combine some of the advantages of proscenium arch and theatre in the round stages.
As there is no audience on one side of the stage, backdrops, flats and large scenery can be used.
The audience may feel closer to the stage.

Thrust

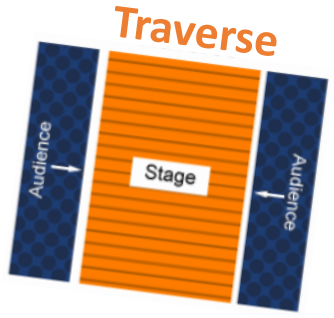


Thrust Disadvantages

Sightlines for audience on the extreme sides can be obstructed.
The audience on the left and right sides of the auditorium have each other in their view.
Box sets cannot be used.

Traverse Advantages

The audience feel very close to the stage as there are two long front rows.
They can see the reactions of the other side of the audience facing them, which can work well for audience interaction.
Sometimes, extreme ends of the stage can be used to create extra acting areas.



Traverse Disadvantages

Big pieces of set, scenery or backdrops can block sightlines.
The acting area is long and thin, which can make some blocking challenging.
Actors must be aware of making themselves visible to both sides of the audience.
Lighting for traverse stages needs to be arranged carefully to avoid shining light in to the audience's eyes or light spilling on to them unnecessarily.

What space will you use?

Theatre In Round Advantages

Directors and actors often find this a very dynamic, interesting space because the audience is close to the stage
The actors enter and exit through the audience, which can make the audience feel more engaged
Unlike spaces such as proscenium arch theatre, there is no easily achieved 'fourth wall' separating the audience from the acting area

Theatre in the Round



Theatre In Round Disadvantages

Designers cannot use backdrops or flats, as this would block the audience's view.
Stage furniture has to be chosen very carefully so that sightlines are not blocked.
Actors have to be carefully blocked so that no section of the audience misses important pieces of action or

Promenade Performance



To promenade means 'to walk' and promenade theatre is when the audience stand or follow the actors through the performance. This may occur in a conventional theatre space or it may be designed for a site specific show when an unconventional space is used for the Production (like the London Dungeons)

Promenade Disadvantages

The audience may find moving about the space difficult or get tired standing.
Actors and crew need to be skilled at moving the audience along and controlling their focus.
There can be health and safety risks.

Promenade Advantages

This is an interactive and exciting type of theatre where the audience feel very involved

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Do Now Tasks

1. Learn the spelling and definitions of words outlined around the knowledge organiser as well as in the boxes
2. Have a look at the ‘Theatre Design’ section on BBC Bitesize to explore the different roles found in theatre <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn6k92p>
3. Find a range of productions for ‘Lord of the Flies’ to see if you can gain inspiration and ideas from there.
4. Look up some inspiration modern Theatre Directors to see how they started out (Katie Mitchell, Rupert Goold, Kwame Kwei-Armah,



Use the assessment criteria in your book and recognise what you need to do to move up

A04		Working Towards	Achieved	Mastered
Grade	Analyse and evaluate their own work and the work of others			
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oMy critical analysis and evaluation of drama performance seen and/or made is outstanding.oI provide confident justification to support my analysis and evaluation of drama performance seen and/or made.oMy consideration of the impact, of the performance seen and/or made, on the audience is well informed and very well evidenced.oI can make perceptive critical analysis and evaluation of drama performances seen and/or made.			
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oI provide excellent and skilfully selected justification to support my analysis and evaluation.oThe impact of the drama performance seen and/or made is considered and thoughtful.oI can justify my clear and considered analysis of the performance seen and/or made on the impact on the audience.oI consistently provide detailed and/or made.			
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oMy comments are supported by evidence from the performance seen and/or made.oI can consistently comment on the performance seen and/or made, with supported evidence.			
6				

A02		Working Towards	Achieved	Mastered
Grade	Apply theatrical skills to realise artistic intentions in live performance			
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oI can recall and communicate appropriate theoretical knowledge when interpreting a performance.oI have a competent ability to apply and adapt a range of practical skills.oI can competently perform a role creatively with some originality to communicate my artistic intentions (ideas) to an audience.			
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oI can recall and communicate basic theoretical knowledge when interpreting a performance.oI have a reasonable ability to apply and adapt a range of practical skills to a performance.oI can perform a role with some creativity and originality to communicate my basic artistic intentions (ideas) to an audience.			
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oI can recall and communicate some theoretical knowledge when explaining a performance.oI can apply some practical skills to a performance.oI can perform a simple role to communicate my ideas to an audience.			
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">oI can sometimes recall and communicate limited knowledge when explaining a performance.oI can sometimes apply limited practical skills to a performance.oI can perform a role inconsistently to communicate my ideas to an audience.			

Auditorium

the part of the theatre where the audience sits.
It is essential to understand where your audience are as a theatre maker, to ensure your intended impact is maximised.

End on Advantages

The audience all have a similar view.
Stage pictures are easy to create.
Large backdrops or projections may be used.

End on staging is similar to a proscenium arch stage, as the audience is seated along one end of the stage directly facing it. However, it does not have the large proscenium frame.

Proscenium Advantages

Stage pictures are easy to create as the audience look at the stage from roughly the same angle
Backdrops and large scenery can be used without blocking sightlines
There may be fly space and wing space for storing scenery
The frame around the stage adds to the effect of a fourth wall, giving the effect of a self contained world on the stage

End on Staging



End on Disadvantages

Audience members on the back rows may feel very distant from the stage.
It doesn't have the frame of the proscenium arch theatre, which can enhance some types of theatre.
It may not have the wing and fly areas typical of proscenium arch theatre.

Proscenium Arch



This is a common form of theatre for larger theatres or opera houses. The proscenium refers to the arch around the stage which emphasises that the audience is seeing the same stage picture. The area in front of the arch is called an apron.

Proscenium Disadvantages

Some audience members may feel distant from the stage.
The auditorium could feel very formal and rigid.
Audience interaction may be more difficult.