

Character Study

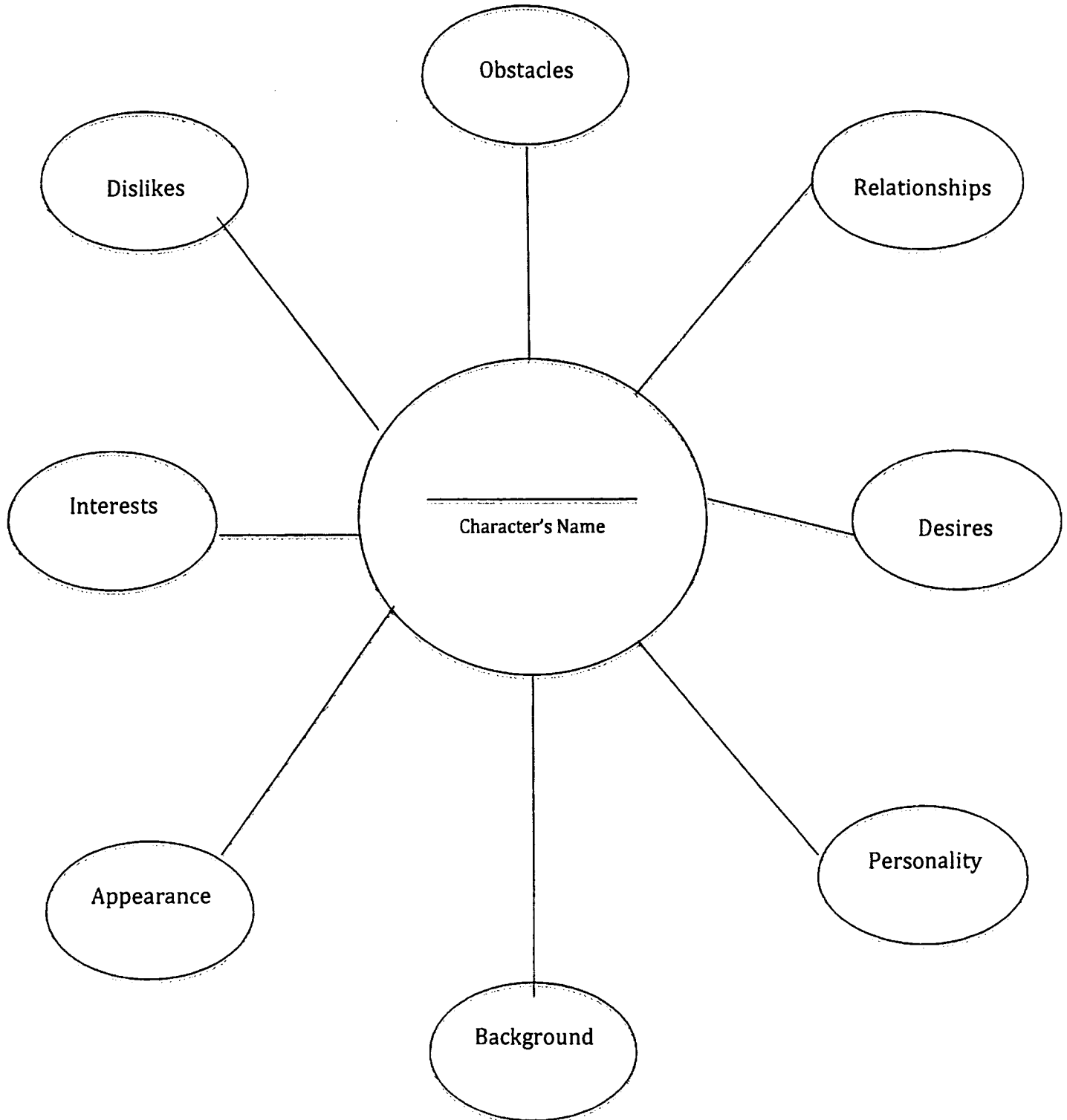
After reading the play, complete the following character study. If there is an aspect of the character you are unsure about, simply create an answer that would be logical for the character. Each of the sixteen aspects must be answered with greater depth than "yes" or "no."

1. Full Name:
2. Male or Female:
3. Color of Hair and Eyes:
4. Race and/or Ethnic Background:
5. Height and Weight:
6. Age:
7. Distinguishing Physical Characteristics:
8. Who is in your immediate family?
9. Hobbies:
10. General Attitude (+ or -):
11. Occupation/Profession/Level of Education:
12. Place and Type of Residence:
13. Distinguishing Verbal Characteristics:
14. Significant Events in Your Life:
15. Favorite Food and Beverage:
16. Relation to others in scene or play:

If you are confused or don't know how to answer one of the questions listed above don't skip it, but ask one of the teachers for help.

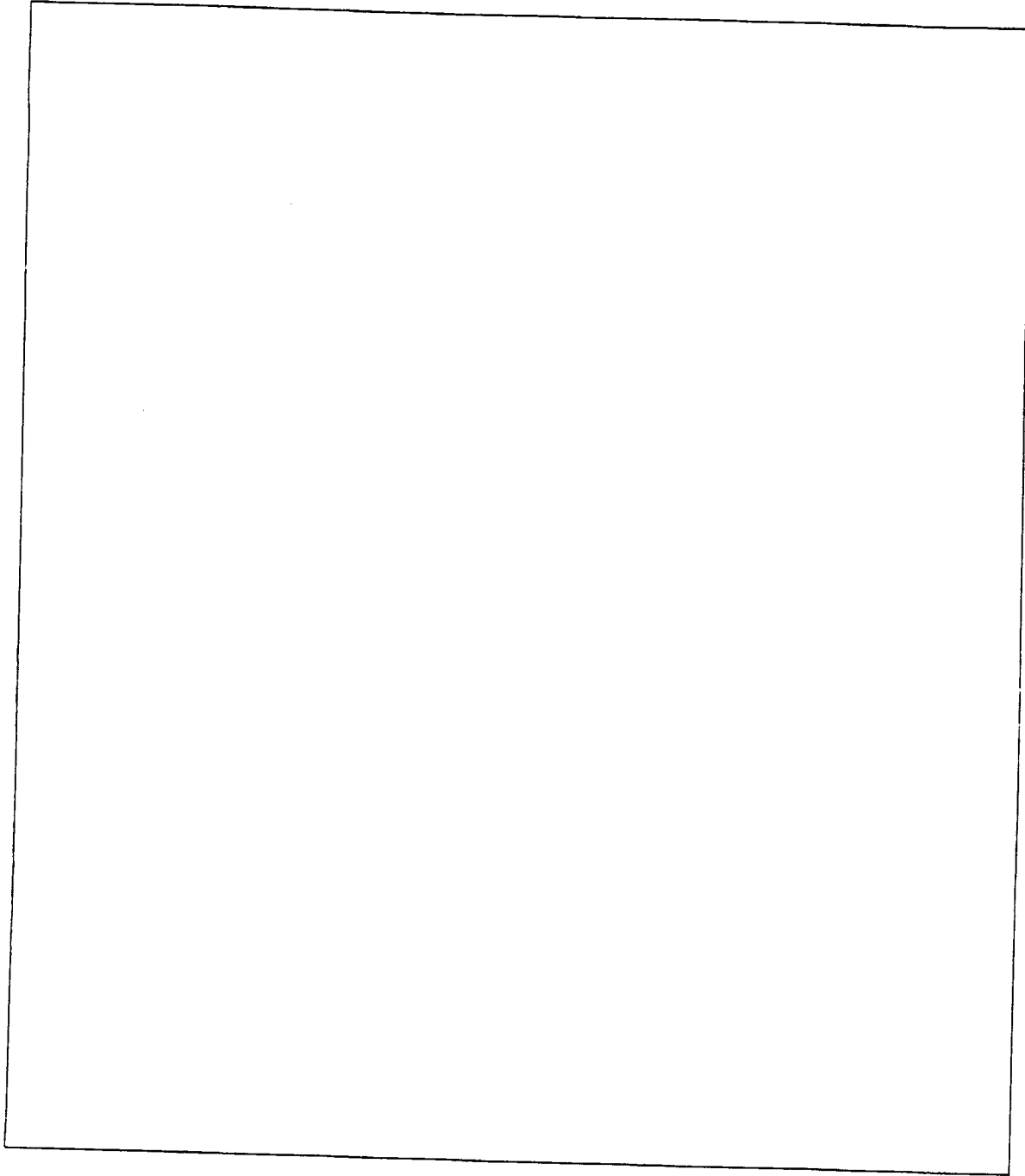
Who Am I? Character Mapping

Directions: Make a visual map or connection for the character you are to portray.
Write three descriptive words for each character trait.



Visualize Your Character

Directions: Draw a picture of what you believe your character to look like. What they wear, hair color, height, and where they live. Remember your character does not need to look identical to you.



Blocking Notation

Enter	En	Stairs/Steps	
Exit	Ex	Table	
Sit		Counter-cross	CC
Stand		Hand	
Lie Down		Foot	
Kneel	K _↓	Facing Downstage	
Cross	X	Facing Upstage	
To		Facing Stage Right	
Stage Right	SR	Facing Stage Left	
Stage Left	SL	Stop	//
Upstage	US	Stage Right Bench	
Downstage	DS	Stage Left Crate	
Offstage	OFF	Stand on Stage Left #4	
Platform	<u>PLAT</u>	Sit on Stage Right #10	
Chair	H	Cross Upstage Left with Dolly	X USL w/
Bench		Cross to Stage Left Chair and Sit	X → ,
Crate			
With	w/		
Annie Oakley			
Frank Butler			

Blocking Notation should be a set of personal shorthand. These are just examples—you should always create your own version for what makes sense and is easiest for you!

Theatre Terms

- Audition-** an opportunity for an actor to demonstrate talent to earn a role in a production.
- Backstage-** the area of the stage that is out of sight of the audience.
- Bit-** rehearsed comedic stage business
- Blocking-** the planning and working out of the actors' stage movements.
- Cheat-** facing out to the audience or adjusting to make sure fellow actors are visible to the audience as well.
- Choreography-** the steps and sequences of a dance.
- Cross-** the actor's movement from one area of the stage to another.
- Cue-** words or actions that signal another actor to speak, move, or act.
- Curtain Call-** when the actors bow in front of the audience at the end of the performance.
- Dialogue-** words spoken by two or more actors, lines written in the script.
- Downstage-** the area of the stage closer to the audience.
- Dress Rehearsal-** the final rehearsals before opening night, which include all productions elements.
- Ensemble-** a group of theatrical performers working together as part of the cast.
- Memorize-** the skill of remembering where and how to perform movements, actions, and dialogue.
- Monologue-** a speech by a single character.
- Off-book-** ready to rehearse or perform without the script, lines and blocking are memorized.
- Offstage-** areas of stage to the right and lefts of the stage not visible to the audience.
- Onstage-** area of stage visible to the audience.
- Opening Night-** the first official performance for the public.
- Plot-** the beginning, the middle, and the end to a story; storyline.
- Projection-** speaking loudly enough (without yelling) for the entire audience to hear
- Props-** objects used by actors to communicate character, setting, and plot.
- Read-Through-** a reading of the entire play by the cast.

Theatre Terms

Rehearsal- Practicing a piece of theatre; preparing for a performance.

Run-through- a rehearsal of the entire play without stopping for corrections.

Setting- the where and when for the scene, story, or play.

Stage Business- actions performed by an actor to add detail and believability to a scene.

Stage Fright- Fear of performing or speaking in front of the audience.

Stage Left- the left side of the stage from the perspective of the actor facing the audience.

Stage Right- the right side of the stage from the perspective of the actor facing the audience.

Understudy- an actor who prepares for a role in a production and who replaces the regular performer if and when required.

Upstage- as a noun the stage area further away from the audience, as a verb to steal the focus of a scene

Wings- the space behind the curtains to either side of the stage. Used for exits and entrances for actors and scenery.