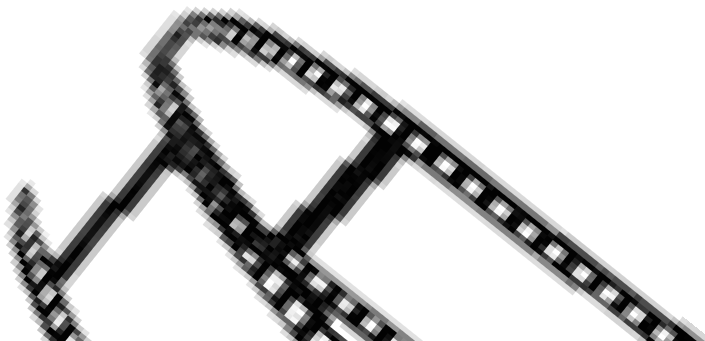
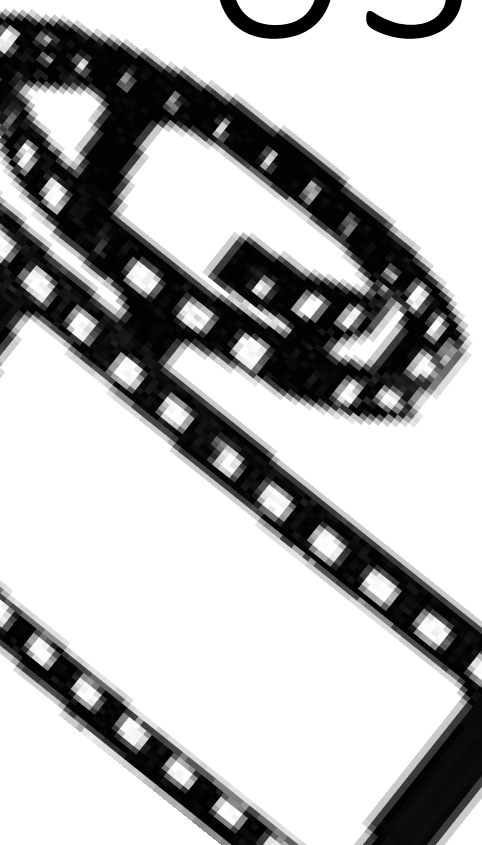


Elements of Theater

Top Ten Movies by US Box Office Totals

Can you guess?



10 – Avengers: Age of Ultron (2015)

\$458,991,599



9 – Star Wars (1977)
\$460,935,665



8 – Star Wars Episode 1
The Phantom Menace (1999)
\$474,544,677



7 – Finding Dory(2016)
\$484,405,113



6 – The Dark Knight (2008)

\$533,316,061



5 – The Avengers (2012)
\$623,279,547



4 – Jurassic World(2015)

\$651,128,986



3 – Titanic (1997)
\$658,672,302



2 – Avatar (2009)

\$760,505,847



1 – Star Wars: The Force
Awakens(2015)
\$936,662,225



Technical Elements

- Scenery:

The theatrical equipment used in a dramatic production to communicate environment (curtains, flats, backdrops, platforms, etc.)

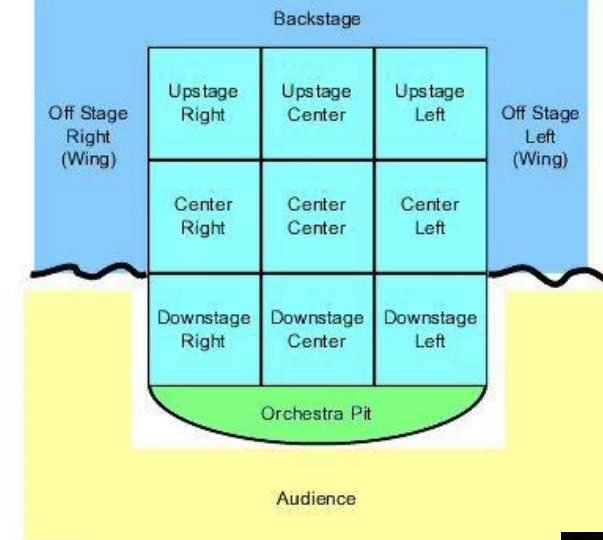


- Audience:
The people that watch
the performance.



- Stage Design:

- Thrust: Thrust-a stage that extends into the audience area, with seats on three sides of a peninsula-shaped acting space



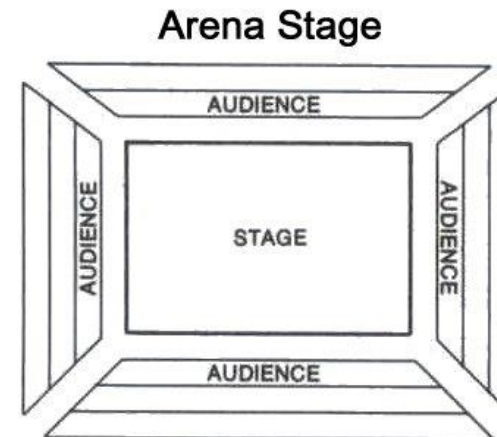
Thrust Stage Diagram

Marlo Knapp Theater Guide Ab

- Proscenium: a frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium. Particularly important to the realistic playwrights of the 19th Century.



- Arena: stage without a frame or arch separating the stage from the auditorium, in which the audience surrounds the stage area.



- Sound: The effects an audience hears during a performance to communicate character, context, or environment.
- Lights: the placement, color and intensity of the lights help to communicate environment, mood or feeling



- Make up: Costumes, wigs, and body paint used to transform an actor into a character. [Video](#)



- Props: Any article, except costume or scenery, used as part of a dramatic production; from a telephone to a crown (short for properties)



Literary Elements

- Setting: Where the action of the play takes place.



- Time: Includes setting cues for effects and lighting and establishing the pace at which lines will be delivered
- Theme: The basic idea of the play or movie.
- Suspense: A feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome, used to build interest and excitement on the part of the audience



Plot

Structures

- a. Rising Action-a series of events following the initial incident and leading up to the dramatic climax
- b. Turning Point-the climax of a story, when events can go either way
- c. Falling Action-the series of events following the climax

- Language: The particular manner of verbal expression... the speech or phrasing that suggests a class or profession or type of character.
- Style: The shaping of dramatic material in a deliberately nonrealistic manner
- Monologue: A long speech made by one actor
- Dialogue: Spoken conversation used by two or more characters

Performance Elements

- Acting: Use of face, body, and voice to portray character.



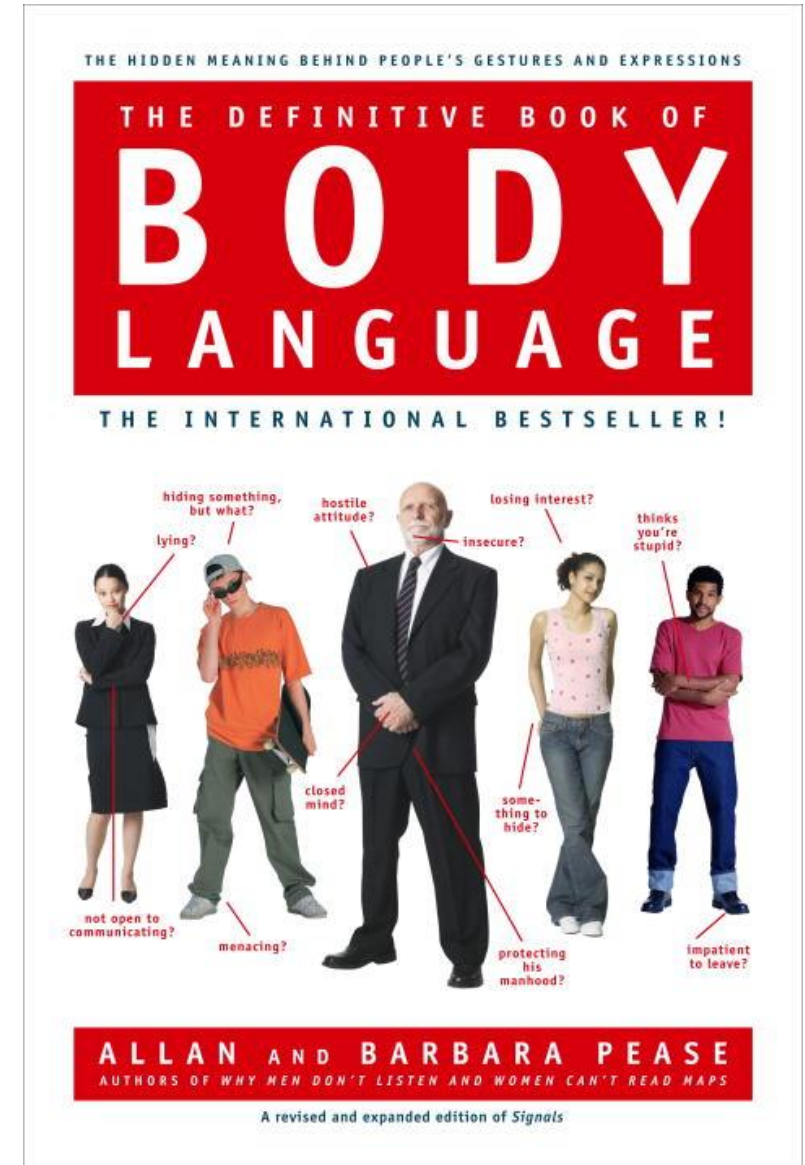
- Speaking (Style):



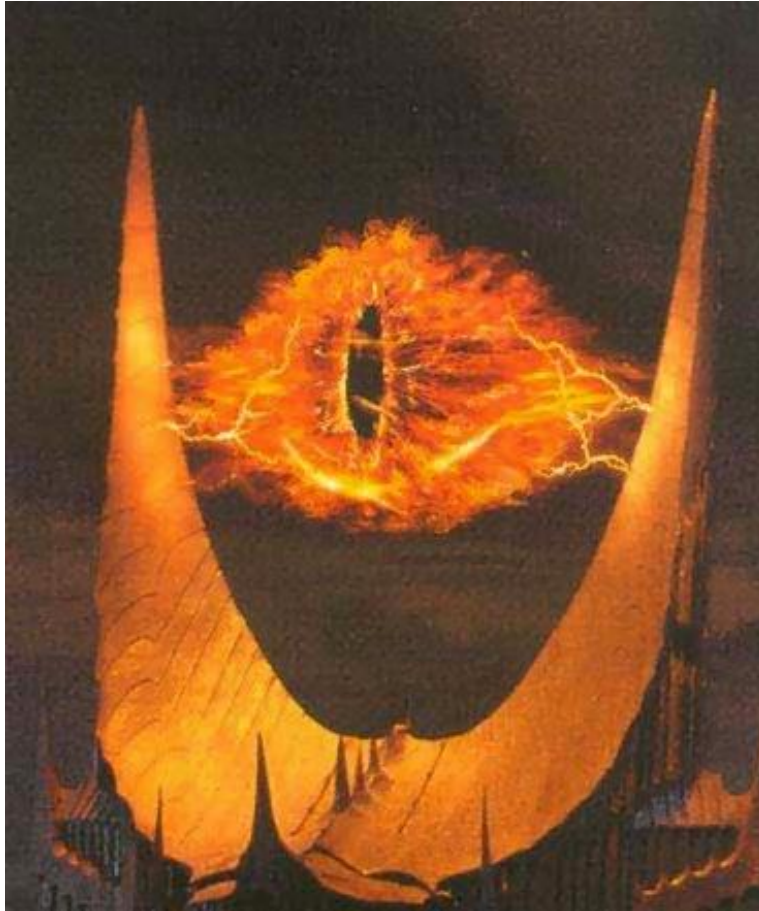
The mode of expression of delivering lines



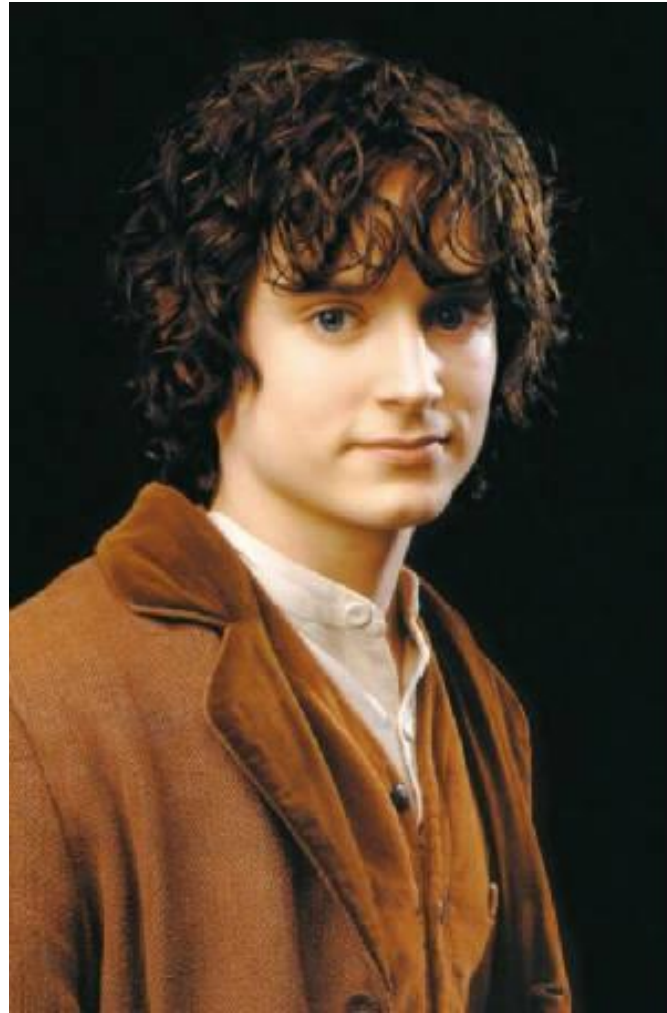
- Nonverbal Expression: Replacing the spoken word using the body to make visual signals or voice to make oral but non-verbal
(up to 90% of communication is non-verbal)



- **Antagonist:** The Villain .The opponent or adversary of the hero or main character of a drama; most often competes with the protagonist.



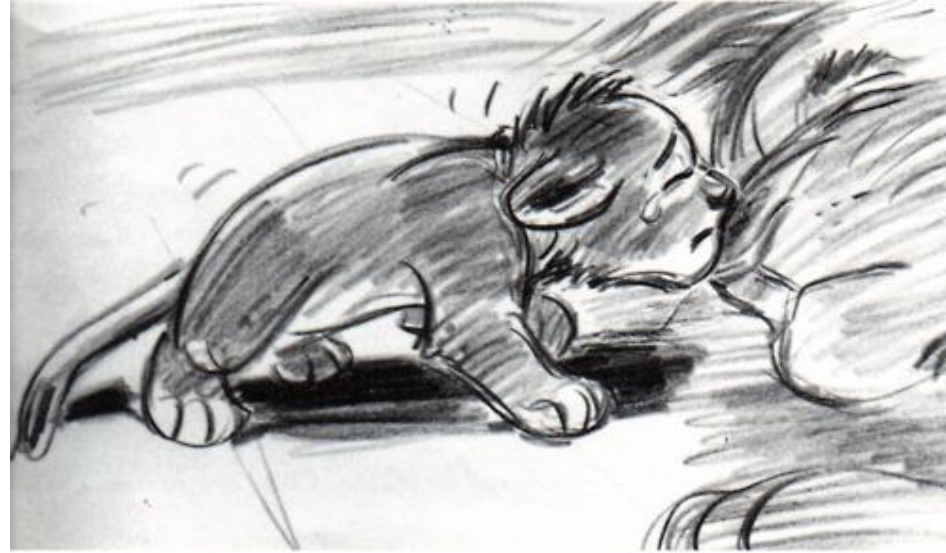
- **Protagonist:** The main character or hero in a play or other literary work.



- **Satire:** A play in which sarcasm, irony, and ridicule are used to expose or attack folly or pretension in society.
- **Melodrama:** Originating in the 19th century, melodrama relies heavily on sensationalism and sentimentality. Melodramas tend to feature action more than motivation, stock characters, and a strict view of morality in which good triumphs over evil.

Story Boards

- Story boards from the Lion King





Story Boards

