Year 11- Performing Arts (DANCE)

Week 1:

Target audience:

Target audience refers to who the performance was created for. Everything that is featured in the production is appropriate for the specific target audience.

- Age •
- Interests
- Groups

Purpose of piece/creative intentions

This relates to WHY the piece was created for the target audience

- To educate
- To entertain
- To provoke/challenge viewpoints
- To celebrate

The style and genre of the piece are very important- it must be well thought about and relate to the target audience

- Epic Theatre
- Physical theatre
- Verbatim
- Naturalism
- Theatre in education

Week 3

Draw and describe each staging configuration

Week 4

Write the advantages and disadvantages of the different configurations

PROSCENIUM ARCH:

-Usually there is an arch over the area of the invisible 4th wall. This is called the proscenium arch -Audience look into the world of the play but

are not immersed in it. -Entrances/Exits: Usually from either side of the stage (stage left /right). Entrance/exit through audience is

possible TRAVERSE: -Traverse staging is where the audience sits on

two sides opposite each other with the stage in the middle. -Entrances & Exits: Usually at either end of the stage on



-Sightlines: easily blocked so actors must keep moving & set/scenery kept to a minimum.

THRUST:

IN THE ROUND:

- The oldest and most common style of staging - it comes from the ancient Greek & Roman arenas

-A thrust stage extends out beyond the proscenium arch into the audience, who surround it on 3 sides.

intimacy than Proscenium arch because actors are closer to the audience

-The playing space (can be any shape) is surrounded by the audience on all sides (sometimes called "arena" staging).

-Sightlines: easily blocked so actors must keep moving & set/scenery kept to a minimum -Used to give the audience a sense of intimacy/close connection with the action & characters.



Week 5:

Resources

- Props
- Resources
- Costume/masks/makeup/hair
- Performance space
- Schedule
- Locations
- Performance elements

Week 6:

Types of stimulus

Find an example of each

Themes Issues Existing repertoire Props Time and place A painting Song/poem/literature

Week 9/10:

Areas to consider when planning improvements: What does each one mean?

- Shaping of material .
- Response to feedback .
- Design skills •
- Participation within the group •
- Use of performance space
- Communication of ideas to the audience .

Week 7:

Practitioners who may influence. Research 2 key facts about each one and their style

- Matthew Bourne
- Kate Prince
- **Bob Fosse**
- Christopher Bruce
- DV8

Week 8:

Explain why you need each one

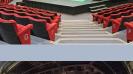
Sustaining performance

- Be focused
- Be prepared
- Be adaptable
- Be confident .
- Be impressive
- Enjoy the performance











-Provides more