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Ancient greek theatre vocabulary word search answers

Greek, Ancient, Choir, Theatre, Protagonist, Stage, Word, Vocabulary, Scene, Choir, Oktheatre.org WORD SEARCH: Vocabulary of the Ancient Greek Theatre Your students will enjoy searching for all the fun words of the Vocabulary of greek theater hidden in this spreadsheet of puzzles. Words are hidden in all directions and there may be some overlaps making this a challenging word search. A great activity for the first finalists or just for something fun to take home and enjoy. Two versions of the puzzle are provided: one with colorful illustration and the other with black outline illustration (great for saving a little on printing costs and giving your students a chance to do a little creative coloring). The 23 words of hidden vocabulary are: Anagnorisis, Antistrophe, Calyx, Deus Ex Machina, Irony Dramatic, Epitaph, Exodos, Greek Tragedy, Hamantia, Hubris, Ode, Orchestra, Parados, Pathos, Peripetia, Prologue, Proskennon, Skene, Sichomythia, Strophe, Theatron, Tragedy and Tragic Hero. Solution included. If you like this word search, you might also like it: Ancient Greek Word Search- Greek Mythology Word Search- Theatre Vocabulary Word Search We Love FEEDBACK! And you get CREDITS! • Log in to the Teacher Pay Teachers account. • Click the My TpT drop-down menu. • Select My Purchases. • Choose ratings and leave feedback. • Know that we love you for it! • Puzzles to Print ensures the highest quality crossword puzzles, word finds, cryptograms, Sudoku and number puzzles available. Greek theater without preparation, Greek theater 4th grade Thank you for your participation! Type of Japanese theater singing, dancing and acting Kabuki During the Italian Renaissance, this type of theater was the most prevalent; itinerant companies of professional actors toured the field, taking place in cities and towns throughout Italy. Commedia Dell'Arte This is where groundlings saw plays in Elizabethan theaters. Pit pieces
Mystery
Dionysus In medieval theater, plays based on the last week of Christ's life were called
This queen's choir was patron of William Shakespeare, and her name is associated with a
Renaissance period in the history of the theatre. Elizabeth The Elizabethan playwright wrote The Tragic Story of Doctor Faustus. Marlowe This famous Greek playwright wrote the tragedy Oedipus Rex (Oedipus the King). Sophocles means seeing a place for Old. Theatron means dance place for the ancient Greeks. Orchestra This was a wooden or stone building in which ancient Greek actors exchanged masks or costumes and in which a background could be painted. Skene The Greek word for goat, which would be sacrificed before a one service and who gave his name to a kind of serious drama. Tragos This festival was held in the spring in honor of the god of wine and fertility. Dionysium of the City Because there were no electric lights, the entire ancient Greek theater was performed during

the shades of tragedy were beautiful, but the comedy masks were

comedy, and
deus ex machina These were triangular prisms that allowed the ancient Greeks to make 3 different background scenes. Perakto's This playwright of the Restoration wrote The Way of the World.

Congrave One of the first female actresses, and a mistress of King Charles II. Nell Gwyn This French neoclassical playwright who wrote Tartuffe was born Jean Baptiste Poquelin, but a better known as

Richard Page 21st leading Greek playwright Aeschylus added a third actor Sophocles The rebel of the three Greek playwrights Euripides reduces a deep chorus of 50 men. Twelfth This first step of an opening scene of the Greek tragedy How many days is the festival of Dionysus Seven He wrote most of the comedy plays Aristotens A large circular or rectangular area in the central part of the theater, where the play, dance, religious rites, acting used to happen. Orchestra A large rectangular building situated behind the orchestra, used as a backstage. Skene Theopis is considered the first Greek actor and creator of... Tregas The masks were made of... Cork A Greek comic book writer... Aristotenes The Greek god of fertility and wine Dionysus This glossy combines with high-quality teaching resources to bring the excitement of the theater into the classroom. Teachers and students can use the definitions and wall prints of words below to better speak the language of the stage. Grade levels: K-12 Feature types: Glossary terms, word wall printouts (3) Word Wall Printouts A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Build a wall of words! Download and print 51 drama terms suitable for primary students (PDF format). Terms of only 51 pages; Terms of 5.8 MB with definitions of 51 pages; 4.4 MB terms used in 52-page sentences; 5.8 MB. Upper accent: mode of speaking or pronunciation, as in foreign accent; it also means the emphasis or stress placed on a particular syllable or word; the quality of a room in relation to sound transmission, act: a main unit of division of a part. performance: use of face, body and voice to portray the character. acting style: a particular form of action that reflects cultural and historical influences. action: the movement or development of the plot or story in a play; the forward direction of movement created by the physical and psychological motivations of the characters. actor: an actor who takes on the role of a character in a play, movie or television show, an actress can also be called an actress. ad-lib: to improvise lines that are not part of the written script; also refers to the improvised line. aesthetic distance: the physical or psychological separation of the audience from the action of a piece, necessary to maintain the artistic illusion of the piece. aesthetics: branch of philosophy that studies the arts and, mainly, the principles of beauty. allegory: a dramatic work in which there is a one-to-one correspondence between the literal meaning and the underlying, or allegorical, meaning of the work. One example is the medieval play Everyman, in which the protagonist Everyman represents all people. amphitheater: a type of stage with oval or round structure without ceiling and with layers of seats rising from the center. analysis: when responding to dramatic art, the process of examining how the elements of drama — literary, technical, and performance — are used. ancient: theater of ancient and lineage-based cultures, such as the Near East, African, European and Native American, centered on religious rituals, ceremony and storytelling. antagonist: the opponent or opponent of the hero or main character of a drama; the one who opposes and actively competes with another character in a play, most often with the protagonist. Anhero: A protagonist who does not have the heroic qualities of the traditional protagonist. Willy Loman in Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller is an example. apron: the area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage. arena stage: a type of stage without frame or arch between the auditorium stage, in which the audience surrounds the stage area; see theater-in-the-round. articulation: the clarity or distinction of speech. Artistic choices: selections made by theater artists about the situation, action, direction and design to convey meaning. public: the people who attend the performance; those for whom performance is intended. hearing: a test for a role in a drama, also, the act of experimenting. auditorium: the part of the theater in which the audience sits; also called the house. 1 Upper background: a flat surface the width of the stage, hanging on the stage of the area of performance, on which the scenery is usually painted. Support: apartments or false belted scenery openings, such as doors and windows of the set, to mask the backstage area. backstage: the area behind or beyond the stage that includes dressing rooms and wings. bard: a person who composed and recited heroic or epic poems; William Shakespeare is called The Bard. black box: a theater of a room, without a proscenium arch, interior is painted black, including walls, floor and ceiling, and any curtains are also black. Blackout: A cue of illumination all stage lights go simultaneously. Block: the path formed by the movement of the actor on stage, usually determined by the director with the help of the actor and often written in a script using commonly accepted theatrical symbols. Body alignment: physiologically correct posture and the way to ensure maximum capacity and efficiency of breathing and movement. book: the script of a play. Edges: Short curtains hung at intervals above the acting area to hide the lighting and fly system from the audience. box office: a closed area, usually found next to the lobby of a theater, where tickets are sold; how well or badly a production acts at the box office indicates a monetary measure of the success of ticket sales. Box set: a set with three walls and a ceiling; leaving the fourth wall to be imagined by the actors. The box set represents a room with doors and windows that work. Breakaway: A prop that is specifically made to break at a certain point in a piece. Breath control: proper use of lungs and diaphragm muscles for maximum capacity and efficiency creating to speak. Burruks: (also Burruks) traditional Japanese puppet theater. Each puppet is about one meter tall and is manipulated by up to three people, with each person responsible for a different part of the puppet. Their efforts make the puppets look alive, despite the fact that the puppets are visible on stage. Burruks's pieces are accompanied by music from traditional Japanese instruments. Burlesque: A low comedy form that mocks a broad theme. Cabaret top: a show produced in a small space with limited seats, such as restaurant or nightclub. Calback: a second test. Cast: The group of people selected to portray characters in a drama. catharsis: the feeling of liberation felt by the public at the end of a tragedy, the public experiences catharsis, or is freed from the emotional domain of action, after experiencing strong emotions and sharing the problems of the protagonist. walkway: a narrow bridge above the house and the galle, near the ceiling, which provides access to stage scenarios, equipment and lighting units. center of the stage: the area in the center or in the middle of the stage. ceremony: a formal observance or solemn rite. character: a person portrayed in a drama, novel or other artistic piece. Characterization: the movement of actors and dancers to music in a play. chorus: a group of artists who sing, dance or recite in unison; in the Greek drama, the chorus was the group of artists who sang and danced between episodes, narrated the action off stage and commented on the events. classic: popularly, any piece written before the current century that has stood the test of time. classic drama: the drama of ancient Greece and Rome (800 C.A.400 bc.). Classic period pieces instruct and perfect humans and present the universal universal of beauty through logic, order, reason and moderation. Tragedy was born in this period. The Greek Sophocles is a playwright of the period. Climax: The point of greatest intensity in a series or progression of events in a piece, often forming the turning point of the plot and leading to some kind of resolution. cold reading: an audition in which the actor is invited to read from the script without any preparation; intended to give the director a better idea of the actor's potential and presence in an enterprise; a performance is an artistic collaboration because it relies on the work of a team of people. Comedy: a play that treats characters and situations in a humorous way. In Shakespeare's day, a comedy was any play with a happy ending that typically told the story of the rise of a character sympathetic to the audience. Commedia dell'art: a type of theater that originated in northern Italy and France and featured stock characters with which the audience was familiar. community theater: amateur organizations that produce and perform plays in a particular region or community company, all associated with a production. complication: A factor, condition, and/or element that adds difficulty to the plot or conflict in a play, concentration: the focus of the actor, also called centralizing; focusing on the work in question, being in character, or being in the moment. conflict: internal or external struggle between opposing forces, ideas or interests that creates dramatic tension; contrast: dynamic use of opposites such as movement/stillness, sound/absence, and light/darkness. copyright: property and rights to control all aspects of the reproduction of a work. Costumes: clothes and accessories worn by the actors to portray character and period. criteria: the standards on which an assessment or judgment is based. criticism: special in the media, evaluation or judgment. Trip: The words or action in which the actor is expected to deliver a line or perform another action. In addition, a signal from the stage manager is required for the cast. Stage crew: prop manager, or lighting technician that a predetermined action—an input, sound effect, set change, or lighting. Leaves Sheet: A list of tips for technicians, culture, the customs, beliefs, arts and way of life of a specific group of people. curtain: the main curtain, usually made of cloth, used to separate the stage from the auditorium. curtain call: the appearance of the cast at the end of a play to receive applause from the audience, to stop the action. Delete: cycorama: a drop of fabric; hanging on a curved or segmented batten, or a curved wall at the back of the stage, on which light can be cast to create effects (short cyclo). 1 Top deconstruction: the solution, clarification and/or unravel the plot of a piece. Description: When responding to dramatic art, the process of telling what was seen and heard during the presentation; designers: people responsible for planning visual and sound aspects of a production, including costumes, sets, props, lights, makeup and sound. deus ex machina: literally, god of the machine; refers to the character of the classic Greek tragedy who entered the play of heaven at the end of the drama to resolve or explain the conflict; in modern drama, it refers to any arbitrary means of plot resolution. development: progression of the plot or conflict in a play. dialect: a non-standard way of speaking; may be related to region, class, trade, etc. dialogue: spoken conversation used by two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings and actions. diction: selection and pronunciation of words; clarity of speech. director: the person responsible for the general interpretation of a dramatic work, bringing together all the elements to create a unified production. discovery: a revelation; something that is revealed revealed about a character or situation in a play. Domestic drama: a style of drama characterized by a detailed setting and was an ordinary man. drama: the art of composing, writing, acting or producing plays; a literary composition designed to portray life or stage a story, usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue, designed for theatrical performance. Dramatic media: means of staging stories through stage records, film, television, radio or computer. Dramatic play: spontaneous dramatic staging, often made by children pretending or imitating while playing. dramaturgy: person who assists the director by researching the content of a play, including historical periods and biographical information about the playwright; manager who assists the playwright with clarification and review of the script in progress. Dress rehearsal: a rehearsal, usually the last before the presentations begin, in which all performances, costumes, makeup, scenery changes, props, sound effects and special effects are used. Dresser: Crew person assigned to help with quick costume changes and general costume maintenance. Drop: A large (often painted) cloth used to create a scene or stage background on stage. duet: in the performance, when two people perform on stage. 4 Main electronic media characterized by the use of technology for example, radio, television, computers (virtual reality). elements of drama, by which dramatic works can be and evaluated, can be categorized into three main areas: elements, technical elements and performance elements. Literary elements include plot, character, story organization (beginning, middle, end), plot structures (action on the rise, turning point, fall action), conflict, suspense, theme, language, style, dialogue, monologue. Technical elements include scenery (set), costumes, props, lights, sound, music, makeup, the elements of action include performance (e.g. motivation and character analysis, empathy), speech (breath control, vocal expression and inflection, projection, speech style, diction) and nonverbal expression (gestures, body alignment, facial expression, character block, movement). empathy: the ability to relate to the feelings of others. together: the dynamic interaction and the harmonious mix of the efforts of the many artists involved in the dramatic activity of theatrical production. Entrance: Stage direction indicating the act of entering the play area during a presentation. environment: physical environment that establishes place, time and atmosphere/mood; physical conditions that reflect and affect the emotions, thoughts and actions of the characters. epilogue: a summary discourse given at the end of a play that explains or comments on the action. evaluate: judge a part or performance. output: stage direction; to get off the stage. exhibition: the role of a play that introduces the theme, main characters, and current circumstances. expression: physical and vocal aspects used by an actor to convey humor, feeling or personality. extenuated: composed or performed with little or no vocal preparation similar to improvisation. 1 Action in fact: the series of events that follow the climax. face: an extreme form of comedy that relies on fast pace and impeccable timing and is characterized by unlikely events and farfetched coincidences; of French that means for things. Afterthought would move the action into the future. Flat: a wooden frame, usually covered with painted cloth, used to create walls or partitions on stage. Fly To fly, lower or hoist scenery to or from the flies to the stage. Fly Crew: Stage hands to lift and lower scenarios and curtains. Fly Gallery: An area against one of the backstage walls where the fly rope and pulley system are operated. focus: on lighting, adjusting the size and shape of a stage light and/or the direction in which it is aimed; in acting, the act of focusing or staying in character. lead: one that, by strong contrast, highlights the distinct characteristics of another and sometimes prevents someone or something from succeeding. lokale: any story or tale traditionally passed. foreshadowing: an indication beforehand of something that is about to happen. fourth wall: the invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the piece. Freytag Pyramid: A triangular diagram that shows how a plot or the line progresses. front of the house: ticket office and lobby of a theater. 1 Top genre: a category of literary or dramatic composition; drama is a literary genre. The drama is further divided into tragedy, comedy, farce and melodrama, and these genres, in turn, can be subdivided. Gesture: Any movement of the head, shoulder, arm, hand, leg or foot of the actor to convey meaning. grease: term slang for theatrical makeup, originally referred to the oil-based greasy makeup that replaced the powder in the 1850s. Green Room: A waiting area off stage to be used by the actors. Grid: A metal structure above the stage from which lighting instruments and winged scenery are hung. 9 Upper-hand props: properties such as tools, weapons, or luggage that are carried on stage by an individual actor. Harlequin: one of the characters of actions that originated from the art of commedia dell'originally a sharp servant, the character became a simpleton or fool; best recognized for its diamond patterned fabric suit in contrasting colors; home: the living area of a theater, as well as the public itself. House lights: the lights that illuminate the auditorium before and after a presentation. Manager of the house: person responsible for everything that happens in front of the house. 1 Top image: a technique that allows students to slow down and focus individually on a problem. The students, sitting quietly with their eyes closed, allow the photos to form in their minds. These images can be motivated by excerpts of narration, music, sounds, smells, etc. initiate: copy or imitate the actions, appearance, wayism or speech of others. improvisation: the spontaneous use of movement and speech to create a character or object in a particular situation; acting done without a script. inflection: change in tone or sound of the voice. interaction: the action or relationship between two or more characters. interval: a brief interval between acts in which the house lights light up and the public can leave their seats. interpretation: the determination of meaning in a literary work, in the response to dramatic art, the process of identifying the point, ideas or themes of the play, and how the plot relates to the main idea or theme. In a dramatic production, the director, and perhaps others, will decide how to interpret the play for the audience. irony, an implicit discrepancy between what is said and what it means. There are many forms of irony. Verbal irony is when a writer or speaker says one thing and means something else (often the opposite of what is said). When the audience realizes something a character doesn't know, that's dramatic irony. Situational irony can be described as a discrepancy between expected results and actual results. isolation: control of isolated parts of the body; the ability to control or move a part of the body regardless of the 1 Superior judgment: in response to dramatic art, the process of evaluation of the part and performance. 1 Top Kabuki: the Japanese theater that developed from the Non theater in the 17th century. kineshetic: resulting from the sensation of body position, presence or movement. 1 Superior language: in drama, the particular form of verbal expression, the diction or style of writing, or the speech or phrasing that suggests a class or profession or type of character. legend: an unverifiable story popularly accepted as historical and transmitted by the tradition of earlier times. leitmotif: in music, a recurring musical theme that accompanies a character or situation; in drama, then, the repetition of a word or phrase or image (from German meaning main motive). Light sheet: technical lighting guide for all dimmer readings and settings in act or scene openings; also called the flag sheet. Lighting: The placement, intensity and color of the lights to help communicate environment, mood or feeling. Lines: the dialogue of a piece; the words that the actors say in the performance. listening: paying attention to what is being said. literary devices: word patterns or combinations used to provide a certain response from the public; for example, symbolism, foreshadowing. Load in: To put the set on stage. 1 Top makeup: costumes, wigs and body paint used to transform an actor into a character. wayism: a peculiarity of speech or behavior. Mask: Heen used to cover the face and allow the user to retreat a particular character or animal. Also, masking a set is using flats or curtains to block the audience's line of sight so they can't see behind the set. Medieval drama: The classic drama ended with the fall of Rome, but the drama was reborn during the medieval period (900-1400 BC), leaving the religious ceremony. The medieval drama instructed in the Christian faith, appealed to emotions and stressed the importance of religion. Morality plays, like Everyman, are an example. melodrama: a style of play, which originated in the nineteenth century, recurring strongly with sensationalism and sentimentality. Melodrama tends to present more action than motivation, character actions and a strict view of morality in which good triumphs over evil. mime: acting speechless, mimicry: the practice of imitating or miming something that is about to happen. fourth wall: the invisible wall of a set through which the audience sees the action of the piece. 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