

Name: _____ Date: _____

Musical Theater Terms

1. The clarity with which you speak. To speak with proper articulation is to speak clearly, pronouncing letters and words properly so the audience can understand you. A. CHEAT OUT
2. An actor's movement and stage positions during a performance. B. PROJECTION
3. A person, creature, or entity in a story or play with specific and distinguishing attributes. C. ARTICULATION
4. The process of creating a believable character by exploring the character's physical, social, and psychological aspects of the role. D. PANTOMIME
5. The process of creating a believable character by exploring the character's physical, social, and psychological aspects of the role. E. CHARACTERIZATION
6. When an actor turns his body to face downstage in order to be more open to the audience, even if it wouldn't be natural for him to do so in another context. F. MOTIVATION
7. An actor's movement from one part of the stage to another. G. CROSS
8. For actors, the part of a script or show immediately before an actor's line or action that signals the actor to proceed (i.e. entering, saying a line, answering a phone, etc.) H. CURTAIN CALL
9. The cast bow at the end of a show I. CUE
10. The quality or style of speaking an actor uses to demonstrate his character. It includes elements such as accent, enunciation, and inflection. J. POSTURE
11. What drives a character (and the actor portraying him) to act. One stereotype of actors has them asking "But what's my motivation?" K. CHARACTER
12. A character's goal. The reason a character does and says what he does and says. L. DICTION
13. : Telling a story or creating a character using movement, gestures, and facial expressions without talking. M. BLOCKING
14. The way an actor stands, sits, and generally holds himself. Posture can do a lot to physically create a character. N. OBJECTIVE
15. The volume at which you speak/sing. If a director tells an actor to project, that actor is not being loud enough vocally to fill the space. O. CHEAT OUT