

K-5 Glossary of Terms

Theatre Curriculum

- Audience: the act and behaviors of watching others or self in a live or recorded performance.
- Caretaking: working to engage, supports, and encourage other actors in a dramatization.
- Character: person animal, or object in a story
- Conflict: tension between two or more characters or between action and ideas.
- Costumes: clothing worn in a drama to depict character.
- Critique: A critical review or commentary, especially one dealing with works of art or literature. A critical discussion of a specified topic.
- Dialogue: when characters talk with each other.
- Events: what happens in a story.
- Expressive movement: using qualities of movement to enhance sensory experience.
- Expressive voice: using voice qualities of pitch, tempo, and rhythm to enhance sensory experience.
- Imitate: copy or reproduce voice or movement qualities.
- Light and color: visual sensations to help create mood.
- Mood : the feel of a piece
- Musical sound: melody or sound created by voice or musical instruments used to enhance dramatizations.
- Pantomime: the telling of a story without words, by means of bodily movements, gestures, and facial expressions.
- Plot structure: sequence of events leading to a climax and resolution
- Pitch: the quality of a sound governed by the rate of vibrations producing it; the degree of highness or lowness of a tone.
- Props: A portable object other than furniture or costumes used on the set of a play or movie.
- Sensory recall: the ability to remember and almost feel again a particular sensory experience.
- Setting: the place the story happens.
- Sound Effects: sounds used to enhance dramatizations ● Tempo: the rate or speed of motion or activity; pace.
- Tension: the atmosphere created by unresolved inharmonious situations.
- Tone: a modulation of the voice expressing a particular feeling or mood.
- Visualization: the formation of a mental image or picture.

