**Unit 5: Coming of Age on the Stage**

**Acting Terminology**

**Blocking:** The coordination of actor’s movement on/around the stage

**Soliloquy:** A speech delivered by an actor that represents their internal thoughts. This cannot be heard by others. There is not a direct audience.

**Monologue:** A speech delivered by an actor that can be heard by others. There is a clear audience.

**Cheat Out:** When an actor places one foot in the direction of the person they are talking to, yet their shoulders remain full front. The objective of this is so the audience can see the actor, while the actor interacts with their scene partner.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Up Stage Right** | **Up Stage Center** | **Up Stage Left** |
| **Right Center** | **Center Stage** | **Left Center** |
| **Down Stage Right** | **Down State Center** | **Down Stage Left** |

Audience is here

**Gentle Reminders**

1. Stage directions are always written from the stage perspective. The actor’s perspective is opposite of the audience’s.
2. Avoid turning your back to the audience.
3. Examine the subtext of the line. Is there an indirect meaning to the line?
4. Where does the scene take place?
5. Who should come on stage? With whom? Why?
6. Who’s the most important person in your scene? How will you show this?
7. *Why* are we saying these lines?
8. Projection is an actor’s best friend. **Speak clearly and LOUDLY**
9. Take your time with your delivery – you may have said these lines a number of times, this is the first time your audience is hearing it

**Blocking Abbreviations**

**X = Cross 🡪 = To FF = Full Front PR/PL = Profile Right/Left**

**UR = Upstage Right UC= Upstage Center UL = Upstage Left UP = Upstage**

**DR = Downstage Right DC = Downstage Center DL = Downstage Left**

**DN = Downstage C = Center ENT = Entrance EXT = Exit**