

Key words

TONGUE TWISTER
 VOLUME/PROJECTION
 CLARITY
 DICTION
 PITCH
 TONE
 ATMOSPHERE
 STIMULUS
 DIALOGUE
 EMOTION
 PAUSE



Voice

How you use your voice is the key to a good performance. Your voice has the power to communicate much in terms of characterisation to the audience. Your voice can communicate the age, temperament, personality, nationality and status of your character. Being clearly audible is essential during your performance, as not being able to hear you ruins the performance for your audience and will lose you vital marks in your assessment. Factors you need to consider when using your voice are pace, pitch, articulation, accent, tone and volume. Ensure these are all varied to communicate different emotions and meanings to your audience.



Speaking Sentence Starters

The work:

explored, conveyed, communicated, showed, presented

This moment was ...

The actors made use of...

The actors used these skills.....

Working together

Advice

Collaborate/work together

Work safely as directed.

Listen to everyone's ideas

Always keep an eye on the 'big picture'

What is your intention for the piece?

How are you going to use YOUR VOICE?

Warm Ups

will include....

Vocal exercises - tongue twisters, ensemble speaking.



The Stimulus

How to approach it

Think, Discuss, Focus on skills required, Improvise!

HANDY HINTS FOR PROJECTION/DICTION

Speak clearly (diction)

- Try not to mumble.
- Record yourself saying your lines. Listen back to it. This will clearly show you what words you are not saying clearly.
- Speak loud enough so that the audience can hear you.
- Get another pupil to stand at the back of the performance space to ensure that they can hear you.
- Always face the audience when you are saying a line.
- Always direct your voice downstage - towards the front. This should ensure that your voice will carry into the audience.