

## Spelling list: GCSE Drama: Performing 2

Key words for GCSE Drama.

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| articulation  | <b>Articulation</b> is the act of clear vocal expression.                              |
| melodrama     | <b>Melodrama</b> is exaggerated drama that appeals to the emotions of the audience.    |
| circumstances | The <b>circumstances</b> are the conditions and situations within a play.              |
| flashback     | A <b>flashback</b> is a scene set in the past.   |
| flashforward  | A <b>flashforward</b> is a scene set in the future.                                    |
| tension       | <b>Tension</b> is the growing sense of expectation and suspense in a play.             |
| objective     | A character's <b>objective</b> is their main focus or goal.                            |
| diction       | <b>Diction</b> is the style of enunciation in speech or singing.                       |
| mannerisms    | <b>Mannerisms</b> are the behavioural traits displayed by a character.                 |
| soliloquy     | A <b>soliloquy</b> is when a character speaks their thoughts aloud.                    |
| tempo         | <b>Tempo</b> refers to the timing and pace of a performance.                           |
| parody        | A <b>parody</b> is a humorous imitation of a person or situation.                      |
| prologue      | The <b>prologue</b> is the opening of a play.  |
| epilogue      | The <b>epilogue</b> is the conclusion to a play.                                       |
| dramatic      | <b>Dramatic irony</b> is when the audience knows something that the characters do not. |
| irony         | Dramatic <b>irony</b> is when the audience knows something that the characters do not. |
| satire        | <b>Satire</b> is a literary device used to make fun of human vices and follies.        |