


Auditorium design standards pdf

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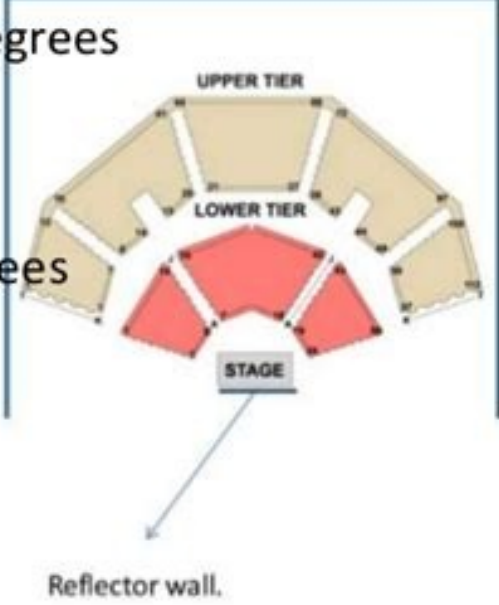
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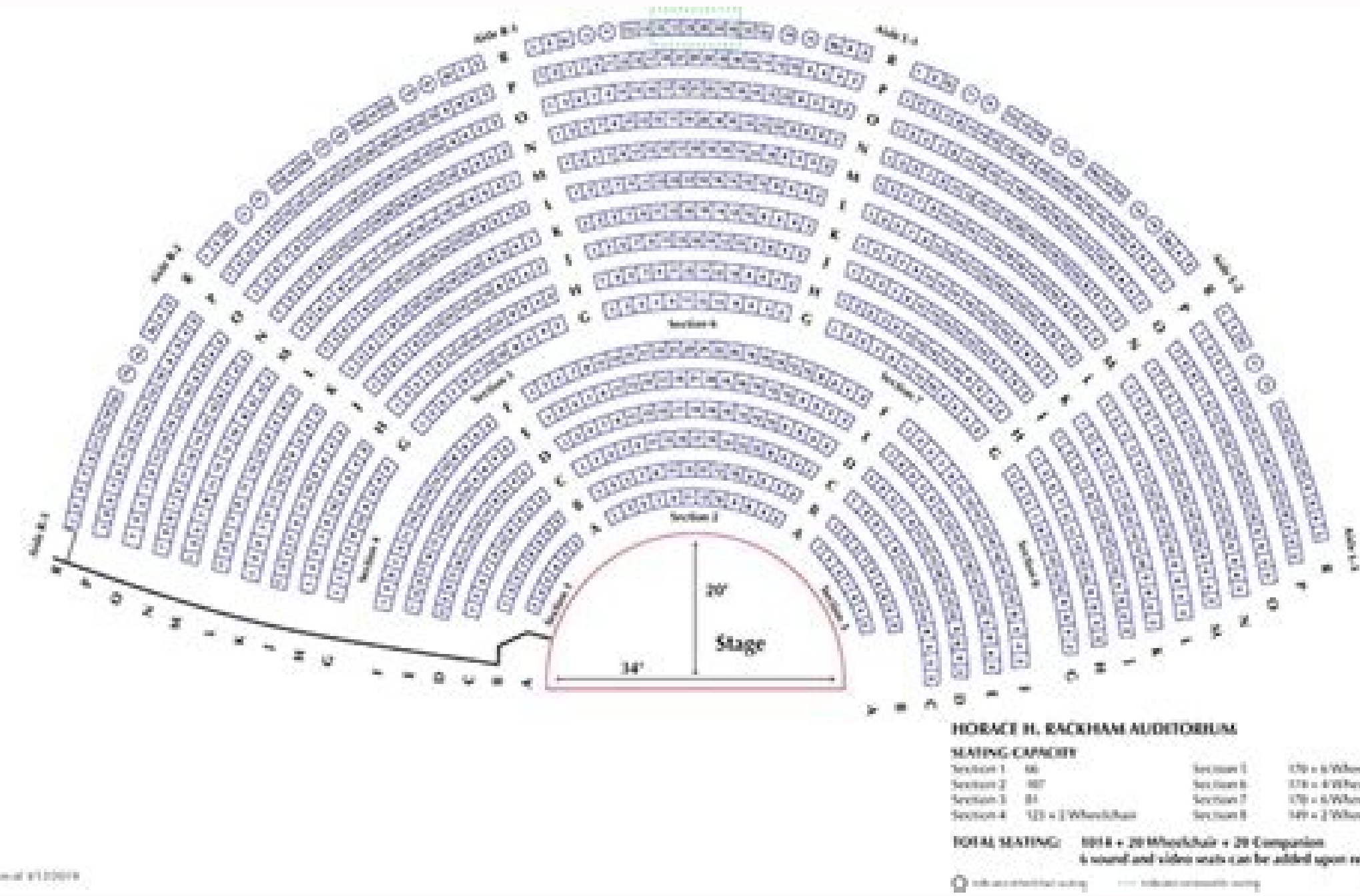
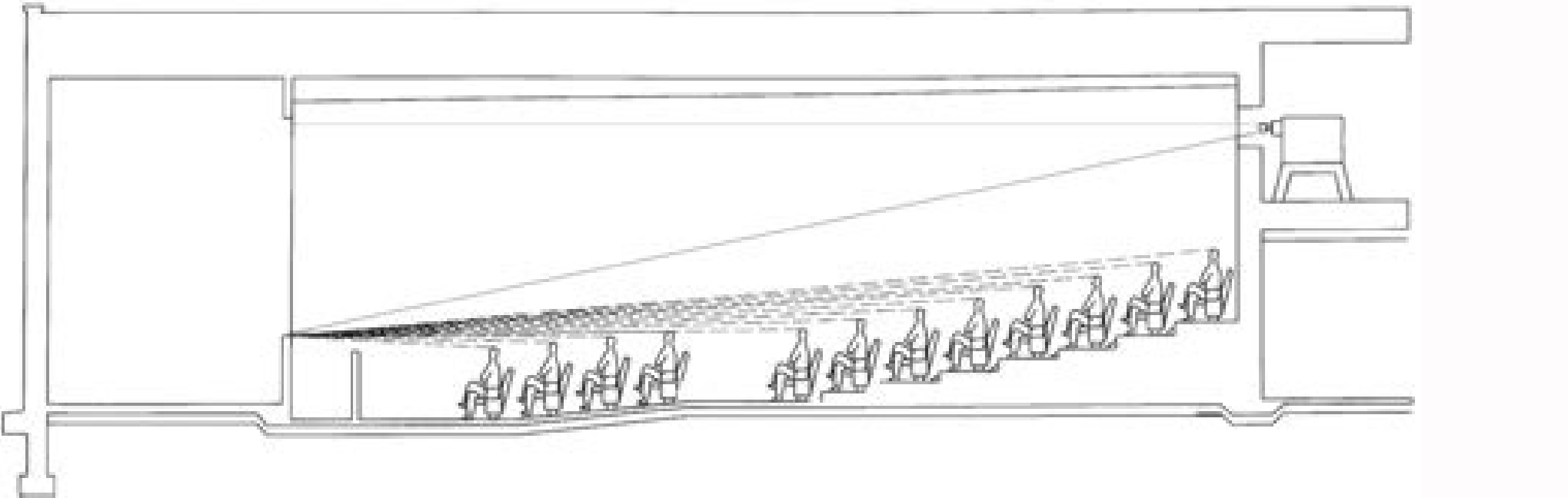
Next

SPECIFICATIONS

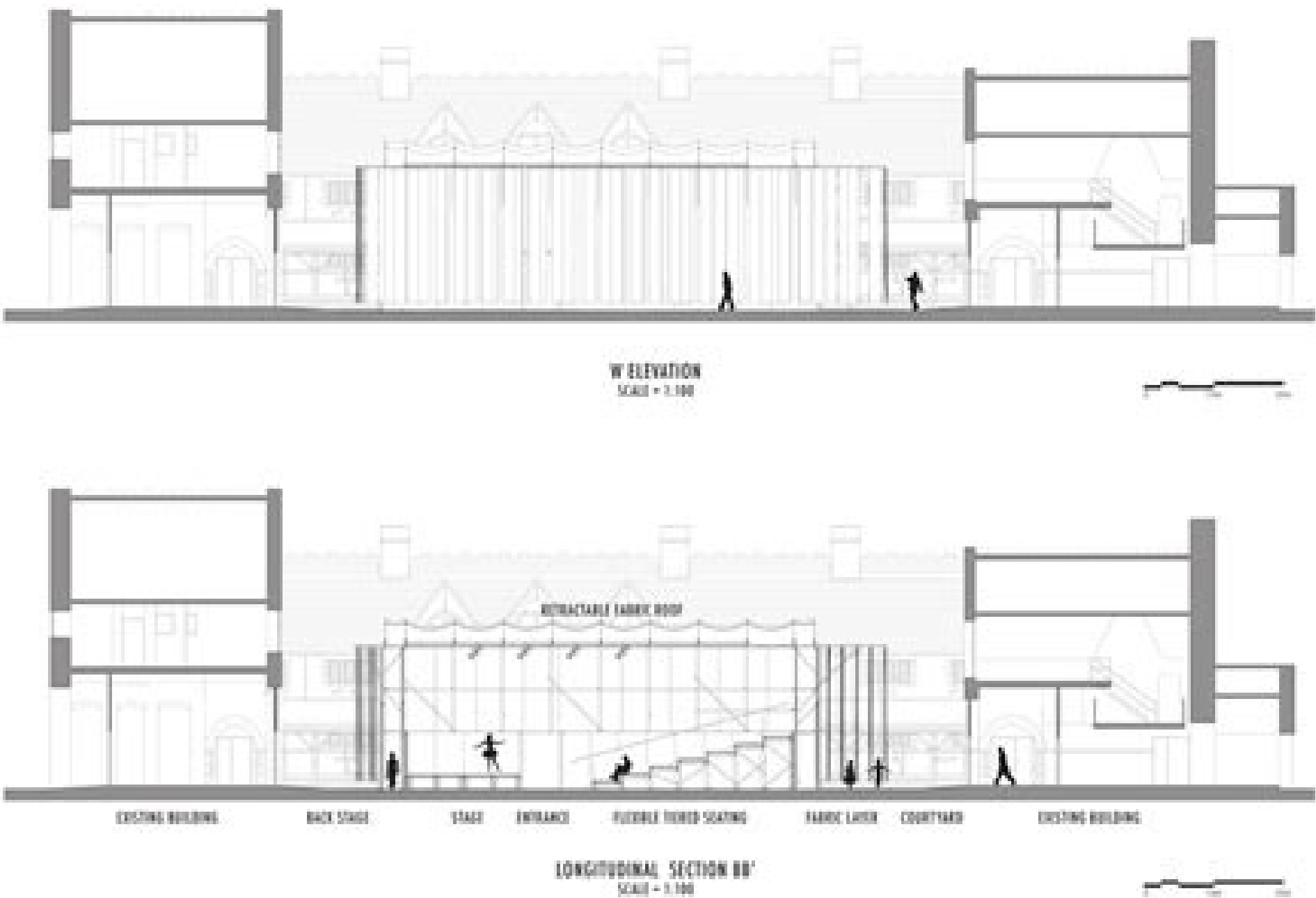
- Slope of seating = <12 degrees
- Noise level = <40 db
- Capacity = 600 – 1000
- Angle of view = >20 degrees



UPPER TIER
LOWER TIER
STAGE
Reflector wall.



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Pages 792 to 806 are not shown in this section ©- Picture. Pages 849 to 1034 are not shown in this section ©- Picture. Pages 1054 to 1064 are not shown in this section ©- Picture. Pages 1084 to 1119 are not shown in this beginning ©- Picture. Pages 1139 to 1147 are not shown in this section ©- PreviewSorry loading, preview is currently unavailable. You can download the paper by clicking on the button above. This glossary combines with high quality educational resources to bring the excitement of the theater to the classroom. Teachers and students can use the definition and impression of words on the wall below to better speak the stage language. Grade K-12 Resource Types: Glossary, Word Wall Print (3) Words Wall Print A B C D and F G H I K L M N O R S T U V W Construct a wall of words! Download and print 51 drama terms appropriate for primary students (PDF format): Terms only 51 pages; 5.8 MB Terms with definitions 51 pages; 8.4 MB Terms used in sentences 52 pages; 5.8 MBA-145; Top accent: manner of speaking or pronunciation, as in a foreign accent; Also means the emphasis or stress placed on a particular syllable or word. acoustics: the quality of a room in respect to transmission of sound. act: a major unit or division of a play. acting: use of face, body, and voice to portray character. acting style: a particular manner of acting that reflects cultural and historical influences. action: the movement or development of the plot or story in a play; the sense of forward movement created by the sense of time and/or the physical and psychological motivations of characters. actor: the performer who assumes the role of a character in a play, film, or television show; a female actor may also be called an actress. ad-lib: to improvise lines that are not part of the written script; Also refers to t An example is © the medieval Everyman piece, in which the protagonist Everyman represents all people. amphitheater: a type of stage with an oval or round structure with no roof and seating levels rising from the centre. Analysis: in response t o dramatic art, the process of examining how the elements of theatre theatre © technique and performance used. old: theatre of old and Cultures such as Near East, African, European and Native American, centered on religious ritual, ceremony and narrative. antagonist: the opponent or opponent of the hero or main character of a drama; the one who opposes and actively competes with another character on a piece, most often with the protagonist. anti-hero: a protagonist who does not have the heroic qualities of the traditional protagonist. Willy Loman in Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller © an example. apron: the area between the front curtain and the edge of the stage. arena: a type of stadium without a frame or arch that parades the stage from the audit, in which the public surrounds the stage area; see theater-in-the-round. articulation: clarity or distinction of speech. Artistic choices: selexs made by theater artists on the situation, action, direction and design in order to convey the meaning. hearing: the people who attend the performance; those for whom performance is © intended. hearing: a tryout for a piece in a drama; also ©, the act of experimenting. audit: the part of the theater in which the public sits; also © called home. à Top backdrop: a flat surface the width of the stage, hanging on the stage of the acting area, in which the © usually painted. support: apartments or drops after room openings, such as doors and windows of the assembly, to mask the backstage. backstage: the area behind or outside the stage© that includes clothing and wings. bard: a person who compA s and recited hereditary poems or ©; William Shakespeare is © àThe Bard.â€ batten: a long piece of wood or tube of which landscapes, lights and curtains are suspended. black box: a one-bedroom theater, without a bow of characterization: how an actor uses body, voice, and thought to develop and portray a character. choreography: the movement of actors and dancers to music in a play. chorus: a group of performers who sing, dance, or recite in unison; in Greek drama, the chorus was the group of performers who sang and danced between episodes, narrated off-stage action, and commented on events. classic: popularly, any play written before the present century that has stood the test of time. classical drama: formally, the drama of ancient Greece and Rome (800 BCE-400 AD); plays of the classical period instruct and perfect humans and present the universal ideal of beauty through logic, order, reason, and moderation. A tragA©dia nasceu durante este perAodo; o grego Sophocles A© um dramaturgo da A©poca. clAmax: o ponto de maior intensidade numa sA©rie ou progressA©o de acontecimentos numa peAsa, formando frequentemente o ponto de viragem do enredo e levando a algum tipo de resoluA©A©o. leitura fria: uma audiA©A©o em que se pede ao ator que leia o guiA©o sem qualquer preparaA©A©o; destinada a dar ao realizador uma melhor percepA©A©o do potencial e alcance do ator. colaboraA©A©o: quando os artistas trabalham em conjunto num esforA©o; uma representaA©A©o A© uma colaboraA©A©o artAstica porque depende do trabalho de uma equipa de pessoas. comA©dia: uma peAsa que trata as personagens e situaA©A©es de uma forma humorAstica. No tempo de ShakespeareA©s, uma comA©dia era qualquer peAsa com um final feliz que tipicamente contava a histA©ria de uma personagem amAvel que se elevava A© sorte. Na GrA©cia antiga, as comA©dias tratavam quase exclusivamente de figuras e problemas

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