

VOCAL SKILLS TO PERFORM A SONG IN MUSICAL THEATRE - REDCAP

1. R	RHYTHM AND TEMPO	<p>Rhythm is the pattern of the notes in a song. It is where you place the lyrics (words) to the music.</p> <p>Tempo is how fast or slow the music is. It is important that you keep in time with the music when you are singing a song in Musical Theatre.</p>
2. E	EMPHASIS AND DYNAMICS	<p>Emphasis is when you make a word stand out whilst singing. This can be by making it louder, more forceful or using one of the other vocal skills. By emphasising lyrics in a song, you add more meaning to the lyrics. E.g. "And nobody in all of Oz. No wizard that there is or was. Is ever gonna bring me down!"</p> <p>Dynamics is your use of volume throughout the song – getting louder or quieter whilst singing can help to communicate the emotion.</p>
3. D	DICTION AND PROJECTION	<p>Diction means pronouncing your lyrics clearly.</p> <p>Projection is making sure your voice can be heard (this doesn't mean shouting).</p>
4. C	CONTROL	<p>Singers need to be able to support their voice using their breath (breath control), positioning their body correctly and by using their vocal cords in the right way.</p>
5. A	ACCENT	<p>Accent is the way you pronounce your lyrics. It is used to indicate where a character is from, specifically which country or region. It can help distinguish class and status.</p>
6. P	PITCH AND TONE	<p>Pitch means how high or low you are singing. When your vocal cords vibrate at a faster speed, you sing a higher pitch than when they vibrate more slowly. It is important to sing at the right pitch to be able to sing in tune.</p> <p>Tone means the sound or colour of your voice – for example, your voice could sound smooth, breathy, croaky, nasally, warm.</p>

ACTING THROUGH SONG IN MUSICAL THEATRE - GSPEED

1. G	GESTURES	Using your hands to highlight meaning or convey emotion. E.g. Scratching your head if you are confused or Waving to say 'Hello'.
2. S	STANCE	The way someone stands usually to do with feet positioning. This could be with your feet really wide apart or really close together, for example.
3. P	POSTURE AND BODY LANGUAGE	Posture and body language is how you hold and position your body to show emotion or a character's personality. E.g. shoulders back and chest out to show confidence. Hanging head and shoulder may show shame or sadness
4. E	EXPRESSION	Also known as 'facial expressions'. Using your face to communicate emotions and reactions. Smiling to show happiness, frowning to show anger, raising one eye brow to show confusion for example.
5. E	EYE CONTACT	Looking into someone else's eyes. This could be another character or an audience member. Making eye contact makes it clear who you are speaking to. Avoiding eye contact can suggest feeling awkward or upset.
6. D	DYNAMICS AND MOVEMENT	Dynamics means HOW you move. For example, sharply / smoothly. Movement is HOW your character walks. For example, with a limp or taking large steps

STAGECRAFT SKILLS IN MUSICAL THEATRE - BEPLACES

1. B	BLOCKING	Working out the movement and positioning of all the actors on stage. WHERE you will STAND and WHEN you will move
2. E	EXTRANCES AND EXITS	Where and when you come on and off stage.
3. P	PROXEMICS AND USE OF SPACE	Proxemics is how close or near you are to others on stage. This can help to communicate meaning e.g. if your character is scared of another character you might stand far away. Use of space is where you position yourself on the stage so the audience can see you and others clearly.
4. L	LEVELS	How high or low you are positioned on the stage. This could be to communicate how important you are or to show you are in a different place to other characters.
5. A	AUDIENCE AWARENESS	Being mindful of what the audience will be able to see and hear and adapting your positions and voice to make sure they can understand everything clearly.
6. C	CONCENTRATION AND FOCUS	Being organised and sensible in your performance and staying in role at all times.
7. E	ENERGY	Putting effort into your performance and making sure you are lively and enthusiastic when you perform.
8. S	SET AND PROPS INTERACTIONS	Using the objects on stage confidently to show something about your character or the situation. E.g. snatching a bag of sweets to show your character is greedy.