Elements of a Play Matching Activity Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: On the second sheet, cut out the following definitions. With a partner or groups of 3, work together to match the definitions with their corresponding vocabulary word. Once you’re 100% sure that the word and definition match, glue or tape them down.*

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| Play |  |
| Playwright |  |
| Script |  |
| Dialogue |  |
| Stage directions |  |
| Act |  |
| scene |  |
| Prologue |  |
| Chorus |  |
| Monologue |  |
| Soliloquy |  |
| Aside |  |
| The 4th wall |  |
| Breaking the 4th wall |  |
| The 5 act structure |  |
| Denouement  |  |
| Catastrophe |  |
| Foreshadowing |  |
| Foil |  |
| Dramatic Irony |  |
| Flashback |  |
| Historical context |  |

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| In a comedy, the protagonist attains his or her goal and the protagonist is better off. |
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| In a tragedy, the protagonist doesn’t attain his or her goal, and the protagonist is worse off. |
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| A form of storytelling in which actors make the characters come alive through speech and actions. |
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| When the actors address the audience and dispels the illusion of the story being told. |
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| A play in written form |
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| The action or set of introductory speeches before the story begins  |
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| A short conversation on the side, usually directed to the audience as a piece of comedy or explanation. |
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| Notes in the script usually written in italics which describe setting, character mood, tone, costume, lighting, etc. |
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| The smaller sections within a play which allows for a quick change of setting |
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| The information about the setting of the play which influences your understanding of character and conflict. |
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| When you know something, but the characters on stage do not. |
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| When the main events of the story are put on hold to reveal something that has happened in the past. |
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| The person or people who perform the prologue |
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| A long speech directed at the audience or another character. |
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| The large sections within a play that divide up the plot  |
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| One structure of plays that is similar to short stories |
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| The author of a play |
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| A speech in which an internal thought process is made external. It is intended only for the speaker (and the audience). |
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| When someone or something hints about what is going to happen next. |
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| What separates the audience from the action taking place on the stage |
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| What the characters say which reveals their personalities and is necessary to develop conflict and advance the plot. |
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| A character who represents the opposite of the main character, intended for the audience to compare and contrast. |
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