Ten-Minute Play Festival Quiz

1. Circle the Six Elements of Theatre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Story</th>
<th>Voice</th>
<th>Diction</th>
<th>Physicality</th>
<th>Acting</th>
<th>Dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>Accent</td>
<td>Melody</td>
<td>Thought</td>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Spectacle</td>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Curtain</td>
<td>Script</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fill in the blank with the correct Element of Theatre:

2. ___________________________ is the entities.

3. ___________________________ is the sequence of events.

4. ___________________________ is all the music and sounds (every auditory).

5. ___________________________ is the word choice and dialogue.

6. ___________________________ is what is seen (every visual).

7. ___________________________ is the main idea or message.

8. Who came up with the Six Elements of Theatre? ____________________________________________

Match the elements and sub-elements of plot with their definitions. Not all options are an element of plot. If it is an element of plot, circle it. If it is not an element of plot, cross it out.

____ 9. Crisis  A. Music and sounds
____ 10. Melody  B. The event that sets the action of the play into motion
____ 11. Playwright  C. Background information related to the audience
____ 12. Climax  D. A striking (usually plot-altering) realization
____ 13. Exposition  E. Word choice
____ 14. Setting  F. The moment one force wins and the other loses
____ 15. Thought  G. A point in the story when the “tables turn”
____ 16. Inciting Incident  H. All the visual aspects of a production
____ 17. Resolution  I. The author of a play
____ 18. Spectacle  J. The type of play (comedy, drama, melodrama)
____ 19. Point of Attack  K. Opposing forces meet and conflict for the last time
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Denouement</td>
<td>L. Part of the play that hints at what will happen in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Genre</td>
<td>M. The location where the story takes place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Opposing forces</td>
<td>N. The time in history that the story take place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Complications</td>
<td>O. Everything leading up to the climax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Antecedent Action</td>
<td>P. Main idea or message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rising Action</td>
<td>Q. Everything after the climax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Diction</td>
<td>R. The tying up of loose ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Falling Action</td>
<td>S. Everything that happened before the play begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Discoveries</td>
<td>T. Any new element that changes the direction of the action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Reversals</td>
<td>U. The two entities in the story that are in conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>V. Opposing forces meet and conflict for the first time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. Circle the four words that make up Robert Cohen’s GOTE acting approach:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Optical Thought Exposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>Offer Tactic Excellence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godot</td>
<td>Other/Obstacle Time Empathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Option Trouble Expectation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Give the definition for each part of the acronym:

G –

O –

T –

E –

33. Write an example of helpful and respectful feedback:

34. Write an example of unhelpful and disrespectful feedback:
35. Select which option is the best way to format a script while writing it:

A.
Jim: Hello.
Jane: Hi.
Jim: How are you?
Jane: Fine.
Jim: That’s good.
Jane: I love you, but I have to leave.
Jane exits.

B.

JIM
Hello.

JANE
Hi.

JIM
How are you?

JANE
Fine.

JIM
That’s good.

JANE
I love you, but I have to leave.

(JANE exits.)

C.

JIM – HELLO.
JANE – HI.

JIM – HOW ARE YOU?

JANE – FINE.

JIM – THAT’S GOOD.

JANE – I LOVE YOU, BUT I HAVE TO LEAVE.

(JANE EXITS.)