

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Ten-Minute Play Festival
Pre-Assessment Quiz

1. Circle the Six Elements of Theatre

Story	Voice	Diction	Physicality	Acting	Dialect
Plot	Accent	Melody	Thought	Stage	Lights
Character	Spectacle	Setting	Environment	Curtain	Script

Fill in the blank with the correct Element of Theatre:

2. **Character** is the entities.
3. **Plot** is the sequence of events.
4. **Melody** is all the music and sounds (every auditory).
5. **Diction** is the word choice and dialogue.
6. **Spectacle** is what is seen (every visual).
7. **Thought** is the main idea or message.

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

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.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (K) 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 |
| (F) 12. Climax | D. A striking (usually plot-altering) realization |
| (C) 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" |
| (B) 16. Inciting Incident | H. All the visual aspects of a production |
| (L) 17. Resolution | I. The author of a play |
| 18. Spectacle | J. The type of play (comedy, drama, melodrama) |
| (V) 19. Point of Attack | K. Opposing forces meet and conflict for the last time |

(R) 20. Denouement	L. Part of the play that hints at what will happen in the future
_____ 21. Genre	M. The location where the story takes place
_____ 22. Opposing forces	N. The time in history that the story take place
(T) 23. Complications	O. Everything leading up to the climax
(S) 24. Antecedent Action	P. Main idea or message
(O) 25. Rising Action	Q. Everything after the climax
_____ 26. Diction	R. The tying up of loose ends
(Q) 27. Falling Action	S. Everything that happened before the play begins
(D) 28. Discoveries	T. Any new element that changes the direction of the action
(G) 29. Reversals	U. The two entities in the story that are in conflict
_____ 30. Time Period	V. Opposing forces meet and conflict for the first time

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

Goal	Optical	Thought	Exposition
General	Offer	Tactic	Excellence
Godot	Other/Obstacle	Time	Empathy
Go	Option	Trouble	Expectation

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

G – Character's objective, desire or purpose

O – The person or thing stands in the character's way from achieving his or her goal

T – Actions used strategies used by character to accomplish his or her goal

E – The character's expectation or dream of what will happen when goal is reached

33. Write an example of helpful and respectful feedback:

Use "I" statements.

"I could not hear you at times." "I thought the tempo and pace of the scenes could be faster."

34. Write an example of unhelpful and disrespectful feedback:

"You weren't believable at all." "I didn't get it." "That was weird." "Just do it differently."

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.)