KEY VOCABULARY

Narration - When a character tells the story to the audience by speaking directly to them

Cross-Cutting - When a scene cuts to another scene. This is done to give the audience information quickly.

Split Stage - When different scenes are happening on different areas of the stage.

Tableaux - A frozen image on stage. It shows a key performance moment.

Juxaposition - Two or more ideas side by side in performance which offer a contrast.

Stylisation - The use of drama conventions in performance.

Audience - The people watching the performance.

Stage Combat - A safe way of showing physical conflict on stage.

Spatial Awareness - The actors use of the performance space to make meaning.

NOUGHTS AND CROSSES RSC

Noughts and Crosses is a play by the RSC based on Malorie

Blackman's novel of the same name. It is a love story between

Callum and Sephy. Callum is a Nought and Sephy is a Cross. Crosses

have a higher status than Noughts and therefore they have more

power. Sephy's dad is a high ranking government official and later Prime Minster; her family are rich and well respected. Callum's

family work in low paid, servitude jobs. These jobs are done to

service the Crosses. For example, Callum's mum Meggie is Sephy's Dad's house cleaner. The Noughts are not allowed to have equal

status or rights to the Crosses; they are trapped in low paid jobs,

limited education opportunities and in a world where discrimination and abuse based on your status is accepted and normal. The story

shows how the Crosses use their status and power over Noughts to

treat them unfairly. The world in the play is not to dissimilar to our

own and we recognise the plays themes as prejudice, discrimination

and racism. The story can be seen as a modern re-telling of Romeo

and Juliet.







CAN YOU REMEMBER SKILLS WE USED IN OUR REHEARSALS?

Teamwork	
Slow pace	
Focus	
Listening	
Timing	
Spatial awarenes	S

Styalistic Features of Noughts and Crosses

Noughts and Crosses uses many Drama Conventions to show the plays themes and plot to an audience. These include narration, cross-cutting, tableaux and split-stage. The play relies mainly on the skills of actors to use and perform within these conventions. It is therefore a <u>stylised</u> drama performance.