PFA 108 TEST.

1. Doctor mat: The objectives of doctor mat is to take care of the patients, to create a safe and loving environment for the patients, if need be he comforts them when necessary and he also advices them and gives them moral support. The doctor personality includes, he is caring, he is understanding, he is hardworking.

b.) Tina: Tina objective is to make the most of her situation, this means by getting better, staying hopeful and even finding love. Tina character traits include, she is loving, she is selfless and she is an introvert.

c.) Matron: The matron objective is to give the patients medication, to check on the patients if they are doing well, to give the patients hope and make them happy. Matron personality includes, she is loving, she is caring, she is understanding, she is prayerful and she is self less.

d.) George: George objective is also to make the most of is situation, this means by being happy, by getting better, by finding love and also by try to live the rest of his life fulfilled. George personality includes, he is bold, he is loving, he is friendly and he is caring.

e.) Linda: Linda objective is to the audience a comedic relief. Her personality includes, she is funny, she is very careful, she is cheerful and also understanding of peoples situation.

2.) There are three types of conflict related to alone and frightened, they are character VS self, character VS nature, character VS society. In the play the two main characters struggle within themselves this is because of their condition, since there condition could lead to death, they worry if they might live or die. For character VS nature, the two main characters struggle with hiv and aids which are a part of nature. For character vs society, the main characters are stigmatized by the society because people don’t really understand the virus, and this makes the two characters fell abandoned, alone and hopeless.

The will power in the play shows how Tina and George defeated all ods and made sure there love prevailed and also moving forward despite being stigmatized by the society.

3.) The values of child international is trying to tell us different things, they include, never forget your roots, always respect your parents, make sure you give your children proper home training or else the child will grow up to be disrespectful, do not allow your wife or husband to spoil your child. The progression of the discussion between the politician and is family is very exciting to watch and also read. Another thing that makes it exciting is the tension between his daughter and his wife.

4.) Apron: the apron is a section of the stage floor which projects towards or into the auditorium. In proscenium theatres, it’s the part of the stage in front of the house tabs, or in front of the proscenium arch, above the orchestra pit. Also known as forestage. If an apron stage extension is added to an existing traditional proscenium arch theatre, this often results in poor sight lines from that are higher in the auditorium, leading to audience members having to lean forward in an attempt to see.

b.) Audition: this is the process where the director of a production asks actors to show him or her what they can do.

c.) Casting: is the process of the director choosing actors to perform the characters in the play.

d.) action: the physical movement of an actor on the stage. The movement or development of the plot of a dramatic work, or an incident that movement, as it revealed or meant to be revealed by actors on the stage through dialogue and physical movement.

e.) AD LIB: to add lines not in the script, or songs not in the score, especially as improvisation.

f.) Antagonist: a principal role, opposed to that of the protagonist or hero.

g.) Aside: a speech, usually fairly short, to convey a characters thoughts or other information to the audience, while in the presence of other characters, some or all of whom are supposed not to overhear.

h.) Atmosphere: the mood, the general emotional quality, of all or part of a dramatic piece or of its representation. Hence( of lighting, scenery, created to establish a mood).

i.) Back drop: a large curtain, usually painted to represent the sky, a landscape, or some other background, dropped upstage to form the back of a wing set and to mask the backstage space; now commonly supplanted by a cyclorama.

j.) Rehersal: is when the asthetic outlook of the play text is being but in place and properly arranged into a full fledged performance.

5.) the outline of the stages include, up stage left, right and center, center stage left, right and center, down stage left, right and center. The director uses these stage directions to move the actors on stage( blockings).