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1.George ÷ George was more like a saving grace for Tina he kept begin positive even till the time of his death. His positive attitude made a huge change in Tina’s life

1. Tina ÷ was a scared lady she is the main character in the play she was mostly sad due to her condition she was abandoned by her parent’s in her time of need she kept on been negative until he ment George.
2. Linda ÷ she was also a major character she was a Christian mother and she loved Tina like her very own daughter.
3. Dr mart ÷ he is a major character he was the doctor that took care of Tina and help her to keep a positive spirit even tho sometimes it was hard but he stood to help her through her condition.

3. Values of child international ÷ child intentional is moral play it teaches the need for good parental training and discipline. Relating this to child intentional titi was a pampered and was the only child her mother lived out side the country for 4 years and brought their culture to titi she eventually became used to her mother ways and the African was left behind of course the father had a problem with it cause all the disrespect came back to him. But he still stood his ground as an African father they is a comedy fill play with morals action the no much suspense

4. I. Action accordingly to cambridge dictionary means something done applies especially to act the rest of doing. While dialogue is the element that brings a story and its characters to life on the page, and narrative gives the story its depth and substance, **action** creates the movement within a story. Writing a story means weaving all of the elements of fiction together

II. Act change
An **act** is a part of a play **defined** by elements such as rising action, climax and resolution. ... These are the things that **change** the action. These complications lead up to the crisis; this is the turning point. Most of the time, at this point, the major **dramatic** question has been answered
III. AD lib is used to describe individual moments during live theatre when an actor speaks through their character using words not found in the play's text. ... In film, the term **ad**-**lib** usually refers to the interpolation of unscripted material in an otherwise scripted performance.

IV. Adaptation, an **adaptation** would be: a translation of the work; conveying the story or action solely or principally by pictures, e.g. **adapting** a novel as a comic; creating a **dramatic** form of a non-**dramatic** work or vice versa, e.g. **adapting** a book into a stage play

V. antagonist an **antagonist** is a character, or a group of characters, which stands in opposition to the **protagonist**, which is the main character. ... It is common to refer to an **antagonist** as a villain (the bad guy), against whom a hero (the good guy) fights in order to save himself or others.

**VI.** Apron The **apron** is any parts of the stage that extends past the proscenium arch and into the audience or seating area. The Elizabethan stage, which was a raised platform with the audience on three sides, is the outstanding example. ... An **apron** stage can also be another name for a thrust stage.

**VII. atmosphere** A literary technique, **atmosphere** is a type of feeling that readers get from a narrative, based on details such as setting, background, objects, and foreshadowing. A mood can serve as a vehicle for establishing **atmosphere**. ... Bear in mind that **atmosphere** may vary throughout a literary piece.

VIII. BACKDROP **means** the setting or location, or the mural scene behind the set of a play that sets the imaginary location for the scene. An example of **backdrop** is a mural of mountains in the **back** of a stage

8. Production diary is a live account of the making of a film for promotional purposes in the form of a video podcast. ... Web-based **production diaries** are a new way for film makers to publicize their **productions** as they are being created, rather than when they are released (the old-model of film marketing).

**9. Prompt book**The **prompt book**, also called transcript, the bible or sometimes simply "the **book**," is the copy of a **production** script that contains the information necessary to create a theatrical **production** from the ground up.

10. Auditions  is a sample performance by an actor, singer, musician, dancer or other performer. It typically involves the performer displaying their talent through a previously memorized and rehearsed solo piece or by performing a work or piece given to the performer at the **audition** or shortly before.

11. Casting In the performing arts industry such as theatre, film, or television, a **casting** (or **casting** call) is a pre-production process for selecting a certain type of actor, dancer, singer, or extra for a particular role or part in a script, screenplay, or teleplay.

11. Rehearsals The **definition** of a **rehearsal** is a practice session or practice performance done prior to a real event or before viewing by an audience. When actors who are putting on a play get together every day to go over their lines and plan out how the play will be performed, these practice sessions are an example of a **rehearsal**.

5. Casting ÷ the director over sees the casting in other to pick well able candidates for the production.

II. Planning rehearsals÷ he takes time to plan the rehearsal is the most important part of the play .

Blockings

Production meeting

Directing

Working with props