

## Section 1 Radio plays

Radio drama (or audio drama, audio play, radio play, radio theatre) is a dramatised, purely acoustic performance, broadcast on radio or published on audio media. With no visual component, radio drama depends on dialogue, music and sound effects to help the listener imagine the characters and story.

Radio drama achieved widespread popularity in the 1920s. By the 1940s, it was a leading international popular entertainment. With the advent of television in the 1950s, however, radio drama lost some of its popularity, and in some countries, has never regained large audiences.

## Section 2 Key terms

Foley	Foley is the <b>reproduction</b> of everyday sound effects that are <b>added</b> to films, videos, and other media in post-production to <b>enhance</b> audio quality.
Soundscape	A soundscape is a <b>dramatic technique</b> where the performers on stage use their <b>vocal skills</b> to create an atmospheric setting.
Accent	Accent refers to a particular way of <b>talking</b> and <b>pronouncing</b> words and is associated with a geographical area or social class.

## Section 3 Famous Radio play example 'The Archers'

**The Archers** is a British radio soap opera on BBC Radio 4 broadcast since 1951. Having aired over 19,300 episodes, it is the world's longest-running drama, and Radio 4's most popular programme with over 5 MILLION listeners.

## Section 4 Orson Welles

**George Orson Welles** (May 6, 1915 – October 10, 1985) was an American actor, director, writer and producer who is remembered for his innovative work in radio, theatre and film. He is considered one of the greatest filmmakers of all time. His first film was *Citizen Kane* (1941), which is consistently ranked as one of the greatest films ever made, and which he co-wrote, produced, directed and starred in.

## Section 5 Mockumentaries

