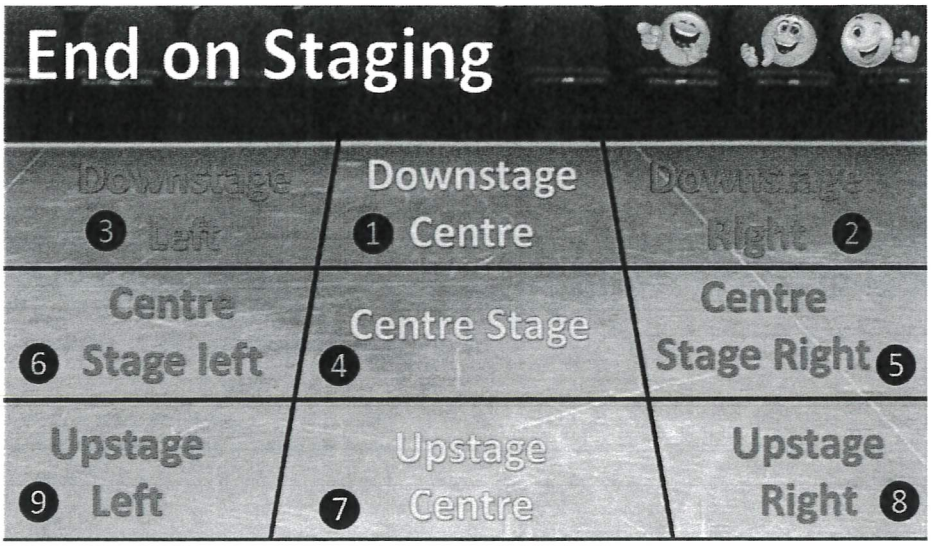
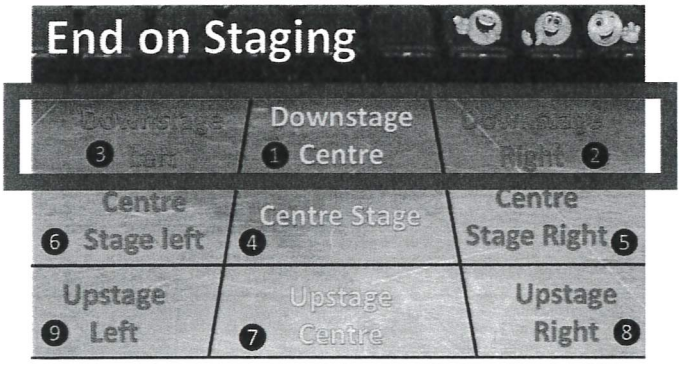
Name: Drama class:

The image to the right shows the names of each staging position. Note that the staging positions are named from an actor's perspective, therefore stage left actually appears on the audience's right.

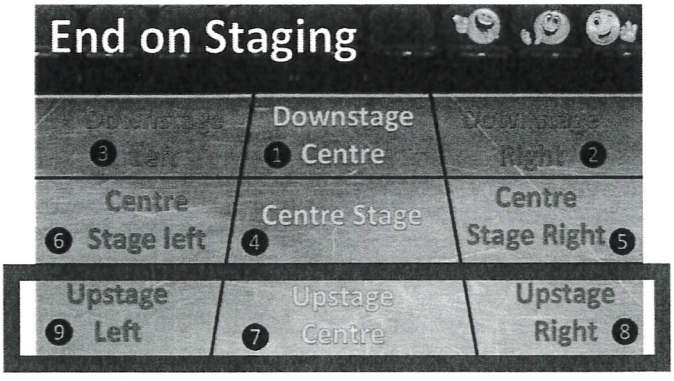


The numbers in the image represent the strength of each staging position. For example, downstage centre is numbered one, as it is the best place to stand on a stage. Upstage left is numbered nine, making it the weakest place to stand; this is because we read from left to right, therefore our brains are programmed to notice things happening on the left hand side of the stage first (and remember, stage left is actually on the audience's right!).



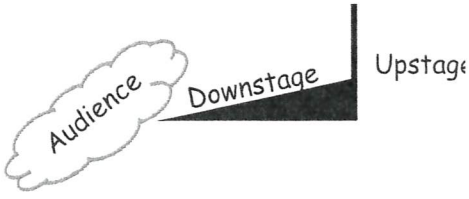
The part of the stage nearest to the audience is called **downstage**.

The area furthest away from the audience is called **upstage**.



These names came about in the Middle Ages when stages were built at an angle to improve the view and sound quality for the audience. The back of the stage was higher than the front, so an actor standing upstage would literally have to walk down a slope to get downstage, near the audience. This type of angled stage is called a **raked stage**.

<u>Side view of a raked stage</u>



Name: Drama class:

Tasks:

Complete the following tasks. Make sure you write your answers in full sentences.

A) Think of two reasons why downstage centre is considered the strongest staging position.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

B) What is a sloping stage called?

_____

C) When were sloping stages first used?

_____

D) Where on the stage are the following

DSR_____

USL_____

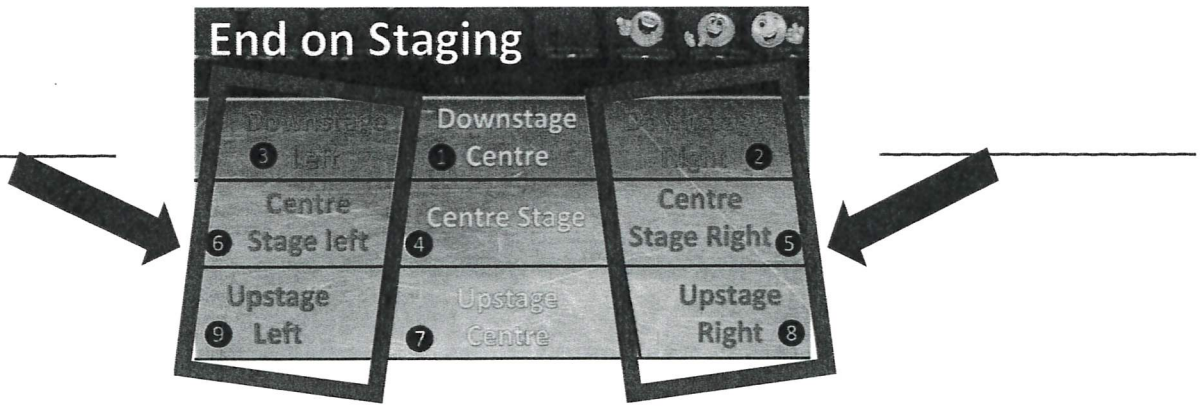
CS_____

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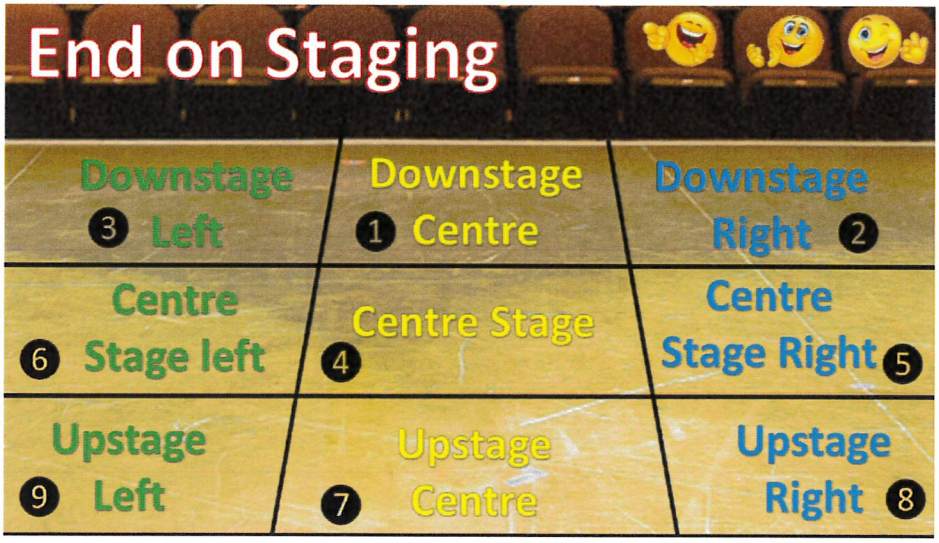
D) What name do you think we give to the areas of the stage highlighted in red?

_____ _____

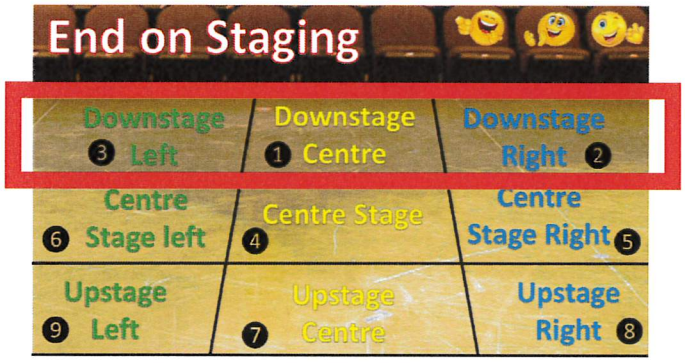


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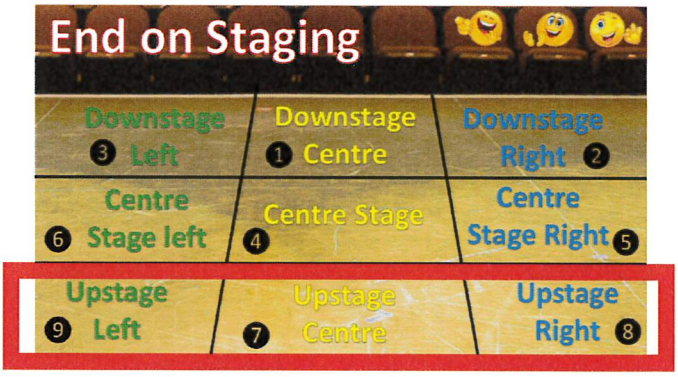


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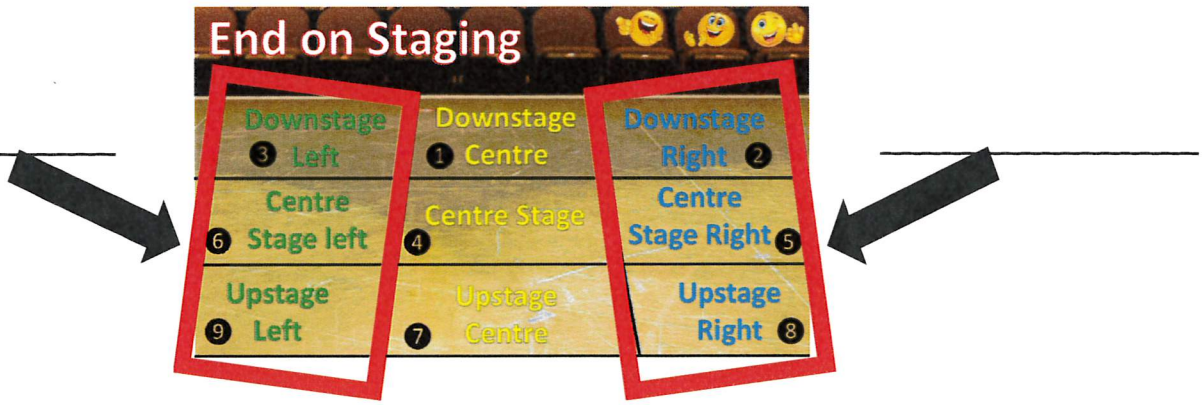
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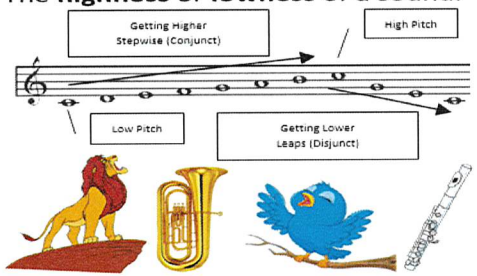
_____ _____



Home Learning 1 - Music
Year 7 - Unit 1
Elements of Music (due w/b 19th Oct)

A. Pitch

The **highness** or **lowness** of a sound.



B. Tempo

The **speed** of a sound or piece of music.

FAST: *Allegro, Vivace, Presto*
SLOW: *Andante, Adagio, Lento*
GETTING FASTER – *Accelerando (accel.)*
GETTING SLOWER – *Ritardando (rit.) or Rallentando (rall.)*





C. Dynamics

The **volume** of a sound or piece of music.



VERY LOUD: *Fortissimo (ff)*
LOUD: *Forte (f)*
QUITE LOUD: *Mezzo Forte (mf)*
QUITE SOFT: *Mezzo Piano (mp)*
SOFT: *Piano (p)*
VERY SOFT: *Pianissimo (pp)*
GETTING LOUDER: *Crescendo (cresc.)*
GETTING SOFTER: *Diminuendo (dim.)*



D. Duration

The **length** of a sound.



SHORT ⟶ **LONG**



E. Texture

How much sound we hear.

THIN TEXTURE: *(sparse/solo)* – small amount of instruments or melodies.



THICK TEXTURE: *(dense/layered)* – lots of instruments or melodies.

F. Timbre or Sonority

Describes the **unique sound or tone quality** of different instruments voices or sounds.



Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzing, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.

The **beat** is the regular pulse of the music. This can be fast or slow, but it will always be regular. You 'keep the beat, with your feet'.	**Rhythm** (tricky spelling - no vowels!) Rhythm Helps Your Two Hips Move) Rhythm can be described as long and short notes put together to create a pattern.

Home Learning - Read and use the information about the Elements of Music on the left. **You will be tested on these in the next lesson.**

1	Which word means 'the highness / lowness of sound'?	
2	What does the word 'tempo' mean?	
3	What does the word *Allegro* mean?	
4	What does the word *Adagio* mean?	
5	What does 'accelerando' mean?	
6	What is the musical word for the volume of the sound?	
7	Which word means the music is loud?	
8	Which word means the music is quiet?	
9	What does 'duration' mean?	
10	What does texture mean?	
11	Which words mean 'the unique sound or tone quality of instruments'?	
12	What word means 'the regular pulse of the music'?	
13	What can be described as 'long and short notes put together to create a pattern'?	
14	What sentence can be used to remember the spelling of 'rhythm'?	