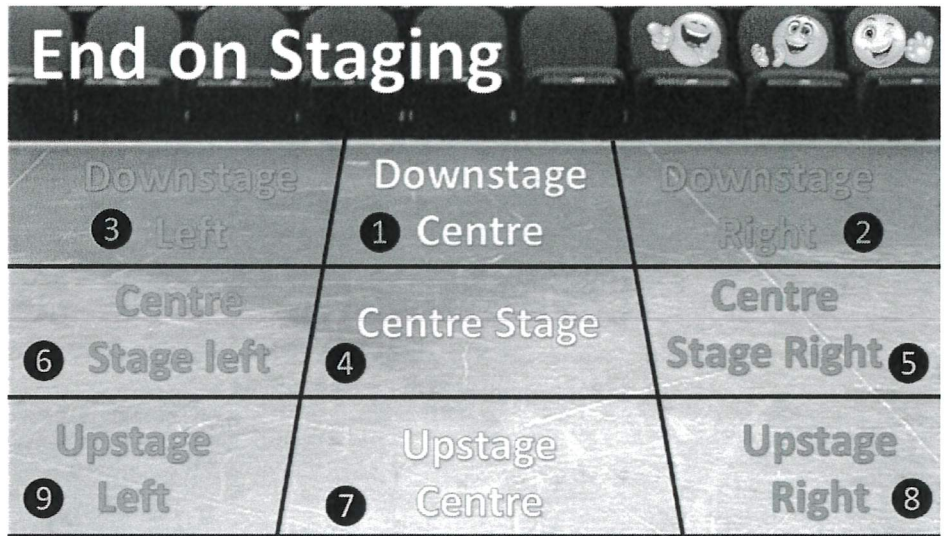


The image to the right shows the names of each staging position. Note that the staging positions are named from an actor's perspective, therefore stage left actually appears on the audience's right.



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!).



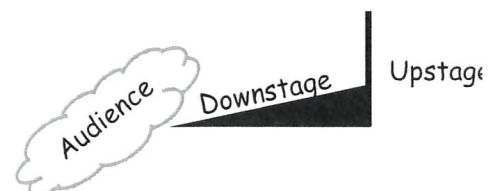
The part of the stage nearest to the audience is called **downstage**.

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**.

Side view of a raked stage



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 _____

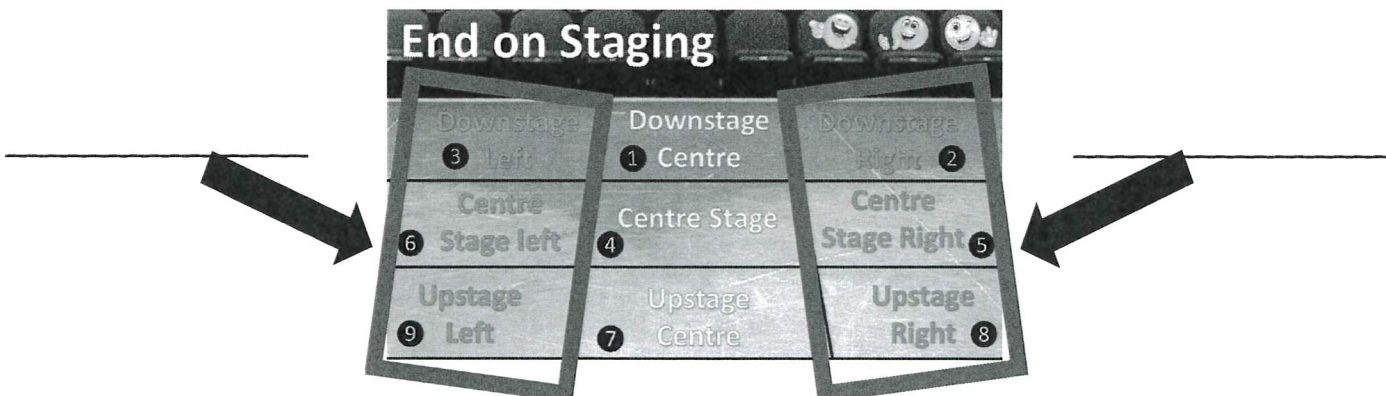
USL _____

CS _____

DSC _____

USL _____

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



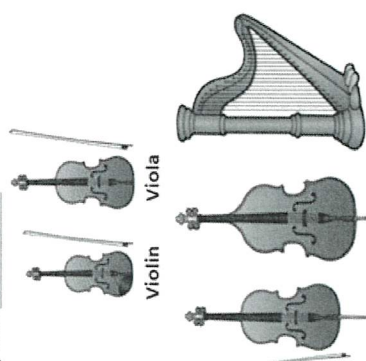


Home Learning 1 - Music
Year 7 - HL 2 (13/10/25)
Instruments of the Orchestra



C. Strings Section/Family

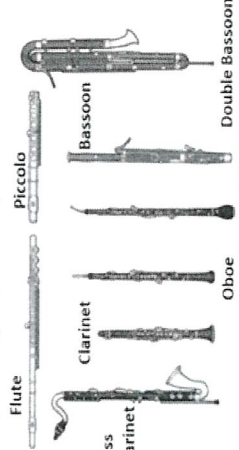
Largest section of the orchestra who sit at the front, directly in front of the conductor. Usually played with a **BOW (ARCO)**, (not the **HARP**) but can be **PLUCKED (PIZZICATO)**. **VIOLINS** split into two groups: **1st VIOLINS** (often have the main **MELODY** of the piece of music) and **2nd VIOLINS**.



Violin
Viola
Cello Double Bass
Harp

D. Woodwind Section/Family

Originally (and some still are) made from wood (some now metal and plastic). All are **BLOWN**. **FLUTES**: Flute and Piccolo – air blown over hole. **SINGLE REED** (small piece of bamboo in the mouthpiece): Clarinet, Bass Clarinet & Saxophone (not traditionally in the orchestra, but some modern composers have used it) **DOUBLE REED** (two reeds in the mouthpiece): Oboe, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, Double Bassoon.



Flute
Piccolo
Clarinet
Bass Clarinet
Oboe
Cor Anglais
Bassoon
Double Bassoon

E. Brass Section/Family


Four types of brass instruments in an orchestra, all made from metal – usually brass and **BLOWN** by the player 'buzzing their lips' into a **MOUTHPIECE** (shown right). The Trumpet, French Horn and Tuba all have three **VALVES** which, along with altering the players mouth positions, adjust the length of the tubing allowing for different notes to be played. The Trombone has a **SLIDE** which adjusts the length of the tubing. Brass instruments (along with Percussion) have often been used to play **FANFARES**: a short, lively, loud piece of music usually warlike or victorious in character used to mark the arrival of someone important, give a signal e.g., in *battles*, of the opening of something e.g., a *sporting event* or *ceremony*. Fanfares often use notes of the **HARMONIC SERIES** – a limited range of notes played by **BUGLES** (smaller trumpets with no valves) and valveless trumpets.



Trombone
French Horn
Trumpet
Tuba

F. Percussion Section/Family

Always located at the very back of the orchestra (due to their very loud sounds!). Large number of instruments which produce their sound then *hit, struck, scraped, or shaken*. **TUNED PERCUSSION** (able to play different pitches/notes)



Piano
Xylophone
Glockenspiel
Timpani
Celesta
Tubular Bells

UNTUNED PERCUSSION (only able to produce 'sounds')



Bass Drum
Snare Drum
Gong
Tambourine
Cymbals
Woodblock
Guiro
Triangle
Cabasa
Maracas

Name: _____

Home Learning - Read and use the information about the instruments of the orchestra. **You need to spend time learning the answers to the questions - you will be tested on these in the next lesson.**

1	Which is the largest section in the orchestra?	
2	Which is the smallest instrument in the string section?	
3	Name two woodwind instruments that have a single reed.	
4	Name two woodwind instruments that have a double reed.	
5	Name two brass instruments that have 3 valves.	
6	Which brass instrument has a slide?	
7	Which family of instruments are known for playing fanfares?	
8	Which family of instruments is located at the back of the orchestra?	
9	Name two tuned percussion instruments.	
10	Name two untuned percussion instruments.	