

## KEYWORDS

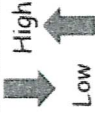







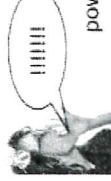





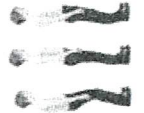

Write a definition for the following words

VOICE	DEFINITION
Pitch	
Pace	
Volume	
Pause	
Emphasis	
Elongation	
Diction	
Accent	
Intonation	

PHYSICAL	DEFINITION
Body language	
proxemics	
Posture	
Gait	
Pace	
Levels	
Eye Contact	

## KS3 PERFORMANCE SKILLS

You are required to have a thorough knowledge of a wide range of performance skills, so that you can write about how they can/have been used as well as being able to use them yourself.

VOCALS	PHYSICALITY
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Pitch:</b> How high or low your voice is.</p>  </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Pace:</b> The speed that you speak at.</p>  </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Direction:</b> The position you face or move in.</p>  </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Pace:</b> The speed that you move at.</p>  </div> </div>
<p><b>Pause:</b> A break in speaking; a period of silence.</p> 	<p><b>Gait:</b> The way that you walk.</p> 
<p><b>Volume:</b> The loudness or quietness of your voice.</p> 	<p><b>Tension:</b> How tightly you are holding your muscles.</p> 
<p><b>Power:</b> The amount of tension in your voice. This is not the same as volume - you can have large vocal power at a low volume.</p> 	<p><b>Gesture:</b> A movement (of the head, arm, hand, leg or foot which communicates a specific meaning.</p> 
<p><b>Accent:</b> The way words are pronounced in a local area or country. E.g. Liverpudlian, R.P. 'Jordie', Irish, American South.</p> 	<p><b>Facial Expression:</b> Using your face to show how a character is feeling.</p> 
<p><b>Articulation:</b> The way that you pronounce each letter in a word. If using a high level of articulation, you would pronounce every letter in every word.</p> 	<p><b>Eye Contact:</b> Choosing to look at a specific performer, object, audience member or direction.</p> 
<p><b>Posture:</b> The way that you sit or stand; the alignment of your spine. Your physical stance, which conveys information about your character.</p> 	<p><b>Control:</b> Being able to execute a specific and precise movement.</p> 

### DIP DEEPER QUESTIONS

How could you use vocal skills to communicate subtle changes to a character's emotions?      How can eye contact change the meaning communicated?

How could you use physical skills to communicate subtle changes to a character's emotions?      How might adding a pause change the meaning of a line?

Which do you think is the most important vocal skill? Why?      Which do you think is the most important physical skill? Why?

Why do you need to change your characterisation depending on the style of the play?      What makes a successful performance?

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.

<p><b>C. Strings Section/Family</b></p> <p>Largest section of the orchestra who sit at the front, directly in front of the conductor. Usually played with a <b>BOW (ARCO)</b>, (not the <b>HARP</b>) but can be <b>PLUCKED (PIZZICATO)</b>. <b>VIOLINS</b> split into two groups: <b>1<sup>st</sup> VIOLINS</b> (often have the main <b>MELODY</b> of the piece of music) and <b>2<sup>nd</sup> VIOLINS</b>.</p> <p>Violin      Viola Cello      Double Bass      Harp</p>	<p><b>D. Woodwind Section/Family</b></p> <p>Originally (and some still are) made from wood (some now metal and plastic). All are <b>BLOWN</b>. <b>FLUTES:</b> Flute and Piccolo – air blown over hole. <b>SINGLE REED</b> (small piece of bamboo in the mouthpiece): Clarinet, Bass Clarinet &amp; Saxophone (not traditionally in the orchestra, but some modern composers have used it) <b>DOUBLE REED</b> (two reeds in the mouthpiece): Oboe, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, Double Bassoon.</p> <p>Flute      Piccolo      Clarinet      Bass Clarinet      Oboe      Cor Anglais      Bassoon      Double Bassoon</p>
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<p><b>E. Brass Section/Family</b></p> <p>Four types of brass instruments in an orchestra, all made from metal – usually brass and <b>BLOWN</b> by the player 'buzzing their lips' into a <b>MOUTHPIECE</b> (shown right). The Trumpet, French Horn and Tuba all have three <b>VALVES</b> 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 <b>SLIDE</b> which adjusts the length of the tubing. Brass instruments (along with Percussion) have often been used to play <b>FANFARES</b>: 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 <b>HARMONIC SERIES</b> – a limited range of notes played by <b>BUGLES</b> (smaller trumpets with no valves) and valveless trumpets.</p> <p>Trombone      Trumpet      French Horn      Tuba</p>	<p><b>F. Percussion Section/Family</b></p> <p>Always located at the very back of the orchestra (due to their very loud sounds!). Large number of instruments which produce their sound then <b>hit, struck, scraped, or shaken</b>. <b>TUNED PERCUSSION</b> (able to play different pitches/notes) Piano      Xylophone      Glockenspiel      Timpani      Celesta      Tubular Bells <b>UNTUNED PERCUSSION</b> (only able to produce 'sounds'). Bass Drum      Snare Drum      Gong      Tambourine      Cabasa      Maracas Cymbals      Woodblock      Guiro</p>
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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.	