

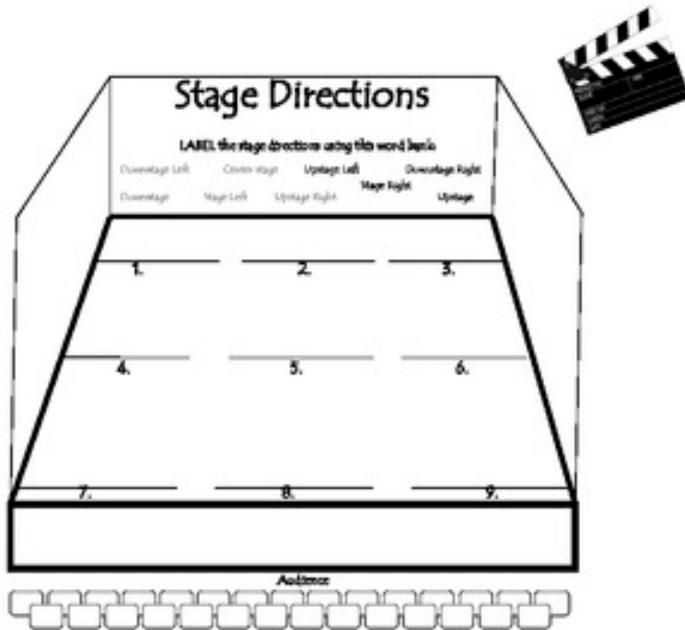
Basic Drama Projects Chapter 13 Worksheet: Following Stage Directions

Names: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

DIRECTIONS: Respond to the following questions on this worksheet as you and your partner read chapter 13 from our course textbook. For multiple choice questions, circle the letter of the correct answer. For longer response questions, use complete sentences in your answers.

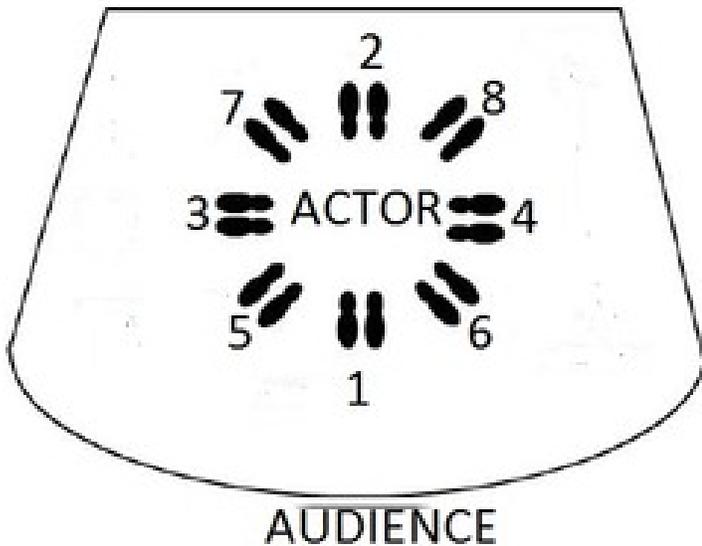


Label the following stage positions' abbreviations above their correct number on the chart to the left:

UL DR C L R UC
DL UR DC

- In chapter 13, the author states that “you must practice movement techniques until you can use them so effectively that”:
 - They feel comfortable.
 - They appear natural to the audience.
 - They are seen as obvious technique to the audience.
 - All of the above.
- Which staging area is stronger, the downstage area (or “plane”) or the upstage area?
 - The DS area
 - The US area
 - They are equal
 - I eat gluten free *only*. Thank you. THANK YOU!
- To “upstage” another actor means that the upstage actor
 - Forces the DS actor to turn most of his/her body away from the audience
 - Forces the DS actor to turn most of their body to face the US actor
 - Draws most of the attention of the audience because he/she is facing the audience
 - All of the above
- Which position is stronger and why, the SL or the SR position?
 - The SL position, because people are trained to read that way
 - The SR position, because people are trained to read that way
 - They are both equally strong
 - I'm generally comfortable with the living conditions in most Nicaraguan prisons.

5. The “offstage” area is the area that is:
 - a. Visible to the audience
 - b. Not enclosed by the setting
 - c. Where actors perform their scenes
 - d. Where you’ll retire in forty-five years, depending on the economy



Label the correct stage body positions below according to their numbers in the chart to the left.

Full-Front: _____ ¼ Left: _____
 ¾ Right: _____ Profile Left: _____
 Profile Right: _____ ¾ Left: _____
 ¼ Right: _____ Full-Back: _____

6. “Stage Crosses” are best described as:
 - a. Movements that include small use of props
 - b. Movements from one stage area to another
 - c. Movements that the audience cannot see
 - d. All of the above
7. “Stage Crosses” are generally indicated in blocking notes by writing:
 - a. “Cross”
 - b. “C”
 - c. “X”
 - d. “Goat Milk/GM”
8. While remaining silent and instructed to cross past another actor, it is generally preferred that you:
 - a. Cross in front of the speaking actor
 - b. Cross beneath the speaking actor
 - c. Cross behind the speaking actor
 - d. Imitate the other actor
9. All things being equal, what is the audience *most* likely to pay attention to:
 - a. An actor who is sitting
 - b. An actor who is moving
 - c. An actor who is speaking
 - d. Whoever they wish