

COMMON STAGE AND THEATRE LOCATIONS

Matching Game

AISLE_____	A. Traditionally, a waiting room where performers rest or receive visitors.
APRON_____	B. The portion of the stage toward the apron or audience.
BACKSTAGE_____	C. Those parts of the theatre behind the stage, including dressing rooms.
BLACK BOX_____	D. The time and place in which the action of a play occurs.
BOX OFFICE_____	E. The portion of a proscenium stage that falls between the main curtain and the audience.
BROADWAY_____	F. The offstage spaces at the sides of the set.
CALL BOARD_____	G. The New York City theatrical district.
CATWALK_____	H. The enclosed area in the outer lobby of a theatre where tickets are sold.
CONTROL BOOTH_____	I. The audience or the theatre itself.
DOWNSTAGE_____	J. The back rows of the audience.
DRESSING ROOM_____	K. That part of the stage furthest from the audience.
FRONT OF HOUSE_____	L. A stage platform.
GREEN ROOM_____	M. Sunken space for musicians located directly in front of the stage.
HOUSE_____	N. Rooms for actors to change costumes and apply makeup.
OFFSTAGE_____	O. Refers to the auditorium and the lobby as opposed to the stage area.
ONSTAGE_____	P. Refers to the area beyond the stage setting, out of view of the audience.
ORCHESTRA PIT_____	Q. As it implies, on the stage.
PROSCENIUM_____	R. A narrow walkway above the stage to allow technicians to work lines, lighting and scenery.
REAR OF HOUSE_____	S. As an actor stands facing the audience, the area to the actor's left.
RISER_____	T. Passageway between seating areas.
SETTING_____	U. An open frame in the solid wall of the auditorium that encloses the stage and separates it from the audience.
STAGE LEFT_____	V. A small room in which the electrician and/or sound technician sits to operate the lights, sound and other effects, usually located in the rear of the theatre.
STAGE RIGHT_____	W. A neutral performance space with black walls, floor and ceiling, in which the audience and performance area can be arranged in a variety of configurations.
UPSTAGE_____	X. As an actor stands facing the audience, the area to the actor's right.
WINGS_____	Y. A bulletin board found backstage for pertinent announcements to the actors and technicians.

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Glossary and Matching Game Answer Key

T	AISLE—Passageway between seating areas.		stage area. For example, ushers work in “the front of the house.”
E	APRON—The portion of a proscenium stage that falls between the main curtain and the audience. At times apron scenes are played either to indicate a different setting or to cover for a scenery change behind the main curtain.	A	GREEN ROOM—Traditionally, a waiting room where performers rest or receive visitors.
C	BACKSTAGE —Those parts of the theatre behind the stage, including dressing rooms.	I	HOUSE —The audience or the theatre itself. For example, “We had a full house.” or “The house didn’t respond well.”
W	BLACK BOX—A neutral performance space with black walls, floor and ceiling, in which the audience and performance area can be arranged in a variety of configurations. This differs from the traditional proscenium stage, which has permanent seating, a raised stage, an orchestra pit and wings. The black box theatre is ideal for low-budget, experimental or non-traditional plays, usually employing minimal scenery and seating fewer than 100 people.	P	OFFSTAGE—Refers to the area beyond the stage setting, out of view of the audience.
H	BOX OFFICE —The enclosed area in the outer lobby of a theatre where tickets are sold.	Q	ONSTAGE—As it implies, on the stage.
G	BROADWAY—The New York City theatrical district.	M	ORCHESTRA PIT—Sunken space for musicians located directly in front of the stage. If musicians are not present, sometimes the pit is covered to create a larger forestage.
Y	CALL BOARD —A bulletin board found backstage for pertinent announcements to the actors and technicians.	U	PROSCENIUM —The open frame in the solid wall of the auditorium that encloses the stage and separates it from the audience. The proscenium arch rises like a giant picture frame surrounding the playing area.
R	CATWALK —A narrow walkway above the stage to allow technicians to work lines, lighting and scenery.	J	REAR OF HOUSE—The back rows of the audience.
V	CONTROL BOOTH —The small room in which the electrician and/or sound technician sits to operate the lights, sound and other effects, usually located in the rear of the theatre. Also called sound booth or projection booth.	L	RISER —Stage platform. Also refers to the narrow, step-like platforms on which a choir stands.
B	DOWNSTAGE —Toward the apron or audience. The early theatres actually had a sloping or raked stage, and that part nearer the audience was lower than the back. This allowed the audience, seated on a flat plane, to see better.	D	SETTING —The time and place in which the action of a play occurs.
N	DRESSING ROOMS—Rooms for actors to change costumes and apply makeup.	S	STAGE LEFT —As an actor stands facing the audience, the area to the actor’s left.
O	FRONT OF HOUSE —This refers to the auditorium and the lobby as opposed to the	X	STAGE RIGHT— As an actor stands facing the audience, the area to the actor’s right.
		K	UPSTAGE —(1) That part of the stage furthest from the audience. (2) To walk upstage of another actor, forcing the other cast member to turn his or her back to the audience. (3) To draw the attention of the audience away from the featured performer. For example, “The jester upstaged the queen by gesturing and making faces at the audience behind her back.”
		F	WINGS —The offstage spaces at the sides of the set.