

DANCE: Year 9 Knowledge Organiser



Different dance styles

Students will explore contrasting dance styles; Afro beats, hip-hop and Bollywood.

Students will have the opportunity to learn short phrases in each style and then in a group, create their own composition inspired by these styles.

The elements of dance

Action – Elevation, gesture, turn, travel, stillness

Space – The 'where' of movement; levels, directions, pathways, size of action & formation

Dynamics – Degrees of speed, force and flow that creates the quality of the movement

Relationships – The ways in which dancers interact and connect with one another.

Motif – A single movement or short phrase, which has the potential to be developed

Motif development: The adaption, variation and extension of the motif through ASD&R

Professional Repertoire: Some Like It Hip Hop

- Choreographed by Kate Prince in 2011
- Students will learn two pieces of repertoire from the professional work and will take part in a series of creative choreographic workshops in the style of ZooNation.

Stylistic Features

Some like it hip hop

Rep 1: Bouncy, energetic, fast, characterised

Rep 2: Grounded, slow, groove, quick footwork

Afro beats

Contrasting dynamics, polyrhythmic, low centre of gravity (grounded), groove in the torso (isolation of the rib cage)

Bolly wood

Flexed hands, cupped hands, intricate and exaggerated arm gestures, rhythmic stepping patterns

Performance skills:

Projection - Confident presentation of one's body and energy to communicate movement and meaning

Musicality - The ability to be receptive to rhythm, tempo and mood when dancing.

Energy - Amount of dynamic force and the qualities of the movement

Focus - Use of eyes to enhance performance / where eyes are directed.

Facial Expression – A gesture executed with facial muscles to communicate mood, feeling or character.

Emphasis - The accents in energy and timing provided by the dancer at different moments throughout the dance.

Commitment - The level of dedication to the performance role

Timing - Use of time/counts to match movements to sound.

Spatial awareness - the ability to see objects in relation to each other and to oneself.

Form/Structure: The order in which a dance is put together

Rondo (ABACADA) - 'A' is the chorus and is repeated after each different verse.

Ternary (ABA/ABA) - a contrasted middle section where the beginning is either repeated exactly the same or is presented as a modified version.

Binary (AB) - two contrasting sections

Narrative (ABCDEF) – Movement content is sequentially arranged into separate sections; this could be to tell a story.

Theme and variation (A1,A2,A3) – Each section builds and develops from the section before. The theme provides a basis for the variation and each variation becomes the theme for the next

Physical skills:

Balance - Arrangement of body parts to create equal distribution of weight

Alignment - Placement of body parts in relation to one another

Strength - Withstand or exert force with muscle power

Isolation - Independent movement of a single body part

Control - Engagement of muscles to start, stop, change direction and hold shape with accuracy

Stamina - Sustain prolonged physical activity requiring muscular and cardio-respiratory endurance

Posture - Carriage of the body and the way in which it's held

Extension - The lengthening of limbs

Coordination - Effective combination of movement from various body parts

Flexibility - Range of movement in the joints and the lengthening of muscles across the joints

Mobility - Moving fluently from action to the next

Compositional devices: tools used to develop movement

Unison - Two or more dancers doing the same movement at the same time

Canon - Movement performed at different times, one dancer followed by another

Lead & Follow - One dancer following the pathway of another

Question & Answer - One dancer performs, and the other dancer performs a movement that 'replies'

Repetition - An action or sequence that occurs again

Retrograde - The motif performed backwards, as though rewind

Mirroring - Dancers reflecting movement as a mirror image

Numerical Variation - Grouping dancers (2:2 duet, group 3:1, 6:2)

Pathway - Direction of travel to create spatial designs and patterns

Formation - The spatial positioning of the dancers (lines, circles)

Accumulation - Repeating a phrase with a new movement each time

Fragmentation - The phrase is broken down into smaller parts and reordered

Embellishment - Detail is added to the original movement