

Year 9AP2 – Dance

How to revise Dance:

- Practising your dance skills when at home.
- Using your knowledge organisers to recap the knowledge that you have learnt about in lessons.

Additional Information:

R- Relationships - Who you dance with on stage/How you dance with others? For example, solo, duet, ensemble, and quartet.

A – Action - The movement that you perform. For example, turns, jumps, pause, roll, slide, bounce, windmill arms, side steps, kicks, floor work.

D – Dynamics - The quality that you attach to each movement for example fluid, sharp, soft etc.

S – Space - The area in which you perform your dance. The formation, level and shape and size of your movement.

Structure:

Narrative – The dance tells a clear story in chronological order

Rondo – Having 3 or more themes in a piece of choreography but always returning to a reoccurring theme in between each section (A, B, A, C, A)

Ternary - A three-part choreographic structure. The second section contrasts with the first section (ABA). The third section is a development of the first section.

Binary – A two-part structure (AB) that has two self-contained themes. These may be linked through tempo or type of movement etc.

Revision list:

What is a brief?

A brief is a specific set of instructions given to a person about a job or task. The purpose of the brief is to ensure that the person reaches the desired outcome of the employer/company.

What is a stimulus?

A stimulus is the starting point/theme of a dance. Anything can be used as a stimulus if it allows the choreographer to generate ideas for movement. The stimulus of a dance can be communicated to the audience through movement or through constituent features.

Ways to develop Choreography:

The Chance Method:

Using a dice to decide the order of movements. You can also use a dice to create movements by giving each body part a number, rolling the dice and then creating a movement for that body part selected by 'chance'.

Matthew Bourne Method:

Sets a different task for each of the dancers to complete. The dancers would then share their finished tasks, and these would then be combined into one final phrase of choreography.

For example, one dancer would create the arm movements, another dancer would create the leg movements. These would then be combined.

Diversity Method:

Using either spoken word or lyrics to generate choreography. Many choreographers will use this technique, but Diversity are well known for beginning their choreographic process with the lyrics of the songs they wish to use. They will then create movements that directly represent the lyrics/spoken word used in the performance.