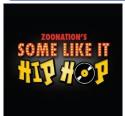
DANCE: Year 9 Knowledge Organiser







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

hands, intricate and exaggerated arm gestures, rhythmic stepping patterns

Bolly wood Flexed hands, cupped

The elements of dance

Different dance styles

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

Students will explore contrasting dance styles;

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.

Afro beats, hip-hop and Bollywood.

Performance skills:

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

the rib cage)

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.

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.

Ternary (ABA/ABA) - a contrasted middle section

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

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 its

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

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 rewound 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

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

Embellishment- Detail is added to the original movement