

KS3 Dance Knowledge Organiser – Choreography

Actions:

travel
turn
elevation
gesture
stillness
use of different
body parts
floor work
transfer of
weight

Space:

pathways
levels
directions
size of
movement
patterns
spatial design

Dynamics:

fast
slow
sudden
sustained
acceleration
deceleration
strong
light
direct
indirect
flowing
abrupt

Relationships:

lead and follow
mirroring
action and
reaction
accumulation
complement
and contrast
counterpoint
contact
formations

Process:

researching
improvising
generating
selecting
developing
structuring
refining

Communication

intention
mood
meaning
idea
theme
style

Structure:

binary
ternary
rondo
narrative
episodic
transitions
unison
canon

Devices:

motif and
development
repetition
contrast
highlights
climax
manipulation of
number
unison and
canon

Aural Setting:

- song
- instrumental
- orchestral
- spoken word
- silence
- natural sound
- found sound
- body percussion.

Effects on choreographic outcomes:

- mood and atmosphere
- contrast and variety
- structure
- relationship to theme/idea

stimulus

VISUAL	what we see
AUDITORY	what we hear
KINAESTHETIC	movement
TACTILE	what we touch
IDEATIONAL	ideas

Dance Knowledge Organiser: KS3 Choreography

	Question	Answer
1	Retrieve three types of structure we could use in a group choreography	Binary, Ternary, Episodic
2	Define: action and reaction	A relationship in dance where one dancer moves and then another reacts to that movement
3	Name two types of stimulus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tactile • Visual
4	Describe an action you could choreograph to show the stimulus of falling	Standing in parallel facing the back, I would then forcefully drop to the floor on my knees, circle my arms swiftly along the floor so my body was on its side.
5	Define: Aural setting	Aural setting is the music used to accompany a dance. This could be found sound, silence, spoken word or music.
6	Name 5 contrasting dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong • Graceful • Robotic • Explosive • Weightless
7	Name 3 ways you could develop a motif	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the direction • Add a movement • Perform the motif in retrograde
8	What dance relationship could you use to portray a stimulus based on body image?	Mirroring: to show that someone is looking at themselves
9	Which pathway could you choose to incorporate in a choreography to show 'harmony'?	Circular pathway: all dancers could hold hands in a circle to portray the idea of togetherness
10	Why is researching an important part of the choreographic process?	It is important to fully understand the meaning and ideas behind your choreography so you can create movement which clearly communicates the intention.