

Y7 Dance Revision Sheet:

Students in Y7 will be required to participate practically in Lessons to form most of the grade for their Progress Check. There is dance specific terminology that students need to revise to help them with their Dance knowledge. This terminology is used in all KS3 dance lessons.

ACTION CONTENT	SPATIAL COMPONENTS	DYNAMIC QUALITIES	RELATIONSHIP CONTENT
ACTIONS ARE ‘WHAT’ WE DO IN DANCE. THERE ARE 8 DIFFERENT TYPES • Elevation • Turn • Gesture • Floor work • Travel • Use of Different Body Parts • Transference of Weight • Stillness	SPATIAL COMPONENTS ARE ‘WHERE’ WE ARE IN THE SPACE. THERE ARE 5 MAIN TYPES. • Pathways • Size • Facings • Directions • Levels Other aspects of spatial components that are more complex to understand: • Spatial design • Spatial patterns	DYNAMICS ARE ‘HOW’ DANCE ACTIONS ARE PERFORMED. They are the qualities of movement based upon variations in: 1. Speed 2. Strength 3. Flow.	RELATIONSHIPS IN DANCE ARE THE WAYS IN WHICH DANCERS INTERACT. THEY SHOW THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DANCERS. There are 9 different types. • Lead and Follow • Mirroring • Action and Reaction • Accumulation • Complementary • Contrast • Counterpoint • Contact • Formations.

In order to help understand what these terms mean, here are some definitions and examples of each.

- How many can you remember?
- Can you think of your own practical examples?

ACTION CONTENT	SPATIAL COMPONENTS	DYNAMIC QUALITIES	RELATIONSHIP CONTENT
ACTIONS ARE ‘WHAT’ WE DO IN DANCE. THERE ARE 8 DIFFERENT TYPES • <u>Elevation</u> – JUMP, LEAP, HOP, RISE • <u>Turn</u> – A ROTATION, HALF TURN, FULL TURN, PIROUETTE • <u>Gesture</u> – A MOVEMENT WITHOUT WEIGHT (USUALLY AN ARM MOVEMENT) • <u>Floor work</u> - ROLL, SLIDE, BALANCE • <u>Travel</u> – RUN, WALK, LEAP, TURN • <u>Use of Different Body Parts</u> • <u>Transference of Weight</u> – SHIFT / PIVOT • <u>Stillness</u>	SPATIAL COMPONENTS ARE ‘WHERE’ WE ARE IN THE SPACE. THERE ARE 5 MAIN TYPES. • <u>Pathways</u> - circular, straight, curved, zigzag, diagonal. • <u>Size</u> - big or small. • <u>Facings</u> - front, back, left and right. • <u>Directions</u> - forwards, backwards and sideways. • <u>Levels</u> - high, medium and low. Other aspects of spatial: • <u>Spatial design</u>: the way that elements of space have been considered, utilised and designed (can be personal space and general space). • <u>Spatial patterns</u>: A repeated design traced in space	DYNAMICS ARE ‘HOW’ DANCE ACTIONS ARE PERFORMED. They are the qualities of movement based upon variations in: 4. Speed 5. Strength 6. Flow. Examples: SOFT SLOW ROBOTIC SHARP FLOATY GRACEFUL POWERFUL FAST JAGGED	RELATIONSHIPS IN DANCE ARE THE WAYS IN WHICH DANCERS INTERACT. THEY SHOW THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DANCERS • <u>Lead and Follow</u> - copy one another, where there is a leader • <u>Mirroring</u> - to replicate movement in an oppositional way • <u>Action and Reaction</u> - reacting to another's movement • <u>Accumulation</u> - When a dancer performs a series of movements and others join in at different times until all perform in unison • <u>Complementary</u> - Perform actions or shapes that are similar to but not exactly the same as another dancer's. • <u>Contrast</u> - Movements or shapes that have nothing in common. • <u>Counterpoint</u> - When dancers perform different phrases simultaneously. • <u>Contact</u> - the state of physical touch • <u>Formations</u> - Shapes or patterns created in space by dancers