

Year 11 G.C.S.E Dance

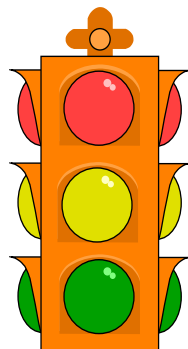
Revision Guide

Go through each section in the booklet and highlight using the following traffic light system:

Confident areas in **Green**

Revision areas in **Orange**

Weak areas in **Red**



Good Luck!

Performance

Good Studio Practice

- Personal Care
- Safe practice in the performance of dance skills.
- Safe practice when working or taking rehearsals with others.
- Avoidance and care of injury.
- Health and safety in the performance space.

Questions

What are the effects of a warm-up and cool down on the body?

Why is it important to eat a good nutritional diet?

Explain what is meant by 'safely taking weight in contact work' and why is it important?

Explain what is meant by 'safely landing after elevation' and why is it important?

Why is it important to prepare thoroughly for a composition rehearsal?

What safety precautions should you take in the studio?

How can you avoid injury?

What do you do with minor injuries?

What health and safety issues should be considered in the performance space?

How can you improve the quality of your own performance work?

How do you communicate effectively with the audience?

Factors that influence the achievement of a high quality dance performance.

- Commitment
- Identification of expressive skills
- Evaluation of strengths
- Mental rehearsal
- Use of video and peer evaluation
- Form - Refine - Evaluate - Perform again
- Presentation to an audience

Learn the following definitions!

Performing Skills

Posture, placement and alignment	How you stand, hold position.
Co-ordination	Arms, legs and head altogether
Control	Managing body shapes in air, floor, travelling.
Mobility	Flexibility
Strength	Muscles to hold body shapes

Interpretation

Focus	Where you look
Projection	How you express outwardly the idea
Musicality	How you link with the sound
Sense of style	How accurately you show the style

Choreography

How did you take the following things into consideration when creating your choreography?

- Movement vocabulary
- Developing movement ideas
- Choreographic devices
- Form of the dance
- Structure
- Communication choreographic intention
- Investigating ideas
- Improvising
- Evaluating
- Aural Setting - accompaniment. Music visualisation etc.
- Physical setting - dance environment
- Costume

Motif Development - R.A.D.S

Relationship One dancer to another, Complementary, Contrast, Unison, Canon, Body part to body part, Movement to Movement

Action Elevation (5 types: 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 1 to same, 1 to the other), Rotation, Locomotion, Gesture, Stillness

Dynamics Quality, Time, Weight, Space, Flow, Speed, Continuity, Energy

Space Body, Shape, Size, Level, Direction, Pathway

Constituent features of dance

Aural Setting

Silence
Spoken word
Spoken poetry or prose
Sound (natural and found)
Music in a range of styles

The relationship of dance to music:

Correlation, visualisation, identification or enhancement of mood or character, narrative, mutual coexistence, disassociation and juxtaposition.

Features: Tone, texture, dynamics, style, structure, orchestration and rhythm.

Physical Setting

Set design, Lighting, Props:
Realistic, abstract, site-specific, backdrop/cyclorama, and their advantages and disadvantages.

Relationship between set design, lighting and props and dance content.

Features: Colour, material, texture, shape, size, levels, entrances and exits, decoration, placement, cost.

Costume

Realistic, abstract, characterised and their advantages and disadvantages.

Relationship between costume design and dance content.

Features: Practical aspects, allowing and restricting movement, cost, formal, line, size, weight, colour, texture, decoration.

Appreciation

Type of dance

Narrative	Story
Comic	Characters/Mood
Pure	Movement only
Abstract	Idea not taken literally
Dramatic	Mood/Atmosphere
Dance Drama	Short Story

Style of dance

Contemporary	Flexed ankles, wrists, and flat back. Contractions, spirals, use of floor, tilts, energy and flow.
Classical ballet	Pointe work, shapes, lifts and mime.
Folk	Foot patterns, group shapes.
Jazz	Isolations, syncopation, rhythm, lively.
African	Near floor, bent knees, use of body, rhythm.
Indian	Hands and eyes, rhythm, close to floor.

Dancers

Number	How many
Gender	Male/Female
Role	Part they play

Subject Matter/Dance Idea

What the dance is about.

How the choreographer expresses their idea.

Use of particular actions, dancers, movement, repetition etc.

Choreographic devices

Repetition	On other side of body, same side.
Climax	Highlights of a dance
Variation	Motif seen at different speed, energy, travelling rather than on the spot, different level.
Development	Motif has extra actions or the same.

Stimulus: starting point or a point, which stimulates you to make a dance.

Tactile (Touch)

Auditory (Hear)

Visual (See)

Kinaesthetic (Movement)

Ideational (an Idea)

Some dances use several of these stimuli. Once the stimulus is in place you select a **dance type**. There are five types:

Dance Drama

Pure Dance

Lyrical

Abstract

Comic

Mode: The way the dance is presented.

Representational

Symbolic

Dance Form: The way the dance comes together. Music is often the chosen stimulus there fore it dictates the overall form.

Binary Form

Ternary Form

Rondo Form

Theme and variation

Canon

Narrative Form

Not all dances fall into any one of these forms and sometimes a dance is an amalgamation of two or more.

Time

Unison: the dance movement takes place at the same time in the group.

1. **Simultaneous Unison**
2. **Simultaneous Complimentary**
3. **Simultaneous Contrast**
4. **Simultaneous Background and Foreground**

Canon: one part is followed by another in time.

1. **Successive Unison**
2. **Successive Complimentary**
3. **Successive Contrast**
4. **Successive Background and Foreground**

The Set Study

Ten Essential Features

Swing and momentum

Full extension throughout the whole body

One action leads to another - continuity

Balance and suspension

Focus mostly to the hands

Transfer weight on and off centre - a technical and stylistic feature

Circular, twisting, turning, unravelling

Movements initiated by body parts, turns and falls

Dynamic quality, flow and continuity, contrasted by sharp and angular

Energy and commitment throughout

Points to rehearse:

Find a practical example for each of the ten features

Rehearse the study for accurate timing, dynamics and spacing

Perform the study in twos - acting as mini teachers

Set Work 2010

BIRDSONG SIOBHAN DAVIES

You must know the following:

- Dance Style - Contemporary
- Number, gender and role of dancers
- Dance idea/concept
- Action, Space, Dynamic, Relationship content on each section
- Structure - sections
- Choreographic devices - Repetition and unison, fragmentation
- Lighting and costume
- Musical accompaniment and natural sound that has been used
- Companies performing the piece
- Choreographer, Composer, Designer
- Camera shots - long, close-up, medium, how does the camera shot effect how you see it?
- Performed in the round
- Gender issues- costume non gender specific

You will need to know the structure of the piece!!! Look in your Bird song booklets!!

Historical and social context of dances

- Characteristics of the choreographer
- Important dancers, choreographers, designers, composers

Section C 20 marks

Minimum of four professional works for the essay question

Physical setting includes:

Set design

Props

Lighting

If you have to describe a dance that uses a performance area other than the theatre use:

1. Cross Channel

Lea Anderson

Props:

1. The Nutcracker

Matthew Bourne

2. Still Life at the Penguin Cafe

David Bintley

Costume:

1. Ghost Dances

Christopher Bruce

2. Nutcracker

Matthew Bourne

3. Still life at the Penguin Cafe

David Bintley

4. Cross Channel

Lea Anderson

Make sure you have clear descriptions of the above.