Key Vocabulary for Spring Term Overviews

Subject: Dance	Year Group: 11
Key Learning Points/End Points	Key Vocabulary
Key Learning Points/End Points EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT To respond to a given brief for their Y11 coursework through the process of choreographing their own dance based on the given theme.	Accumulation: When a dancer performs a series of movements and others join in at different times until all perform in unison. Air pattern: A design that is traced in the air by part of the body. Artistic intention: The aim of a dance; what the choreographer aims to communicate. Binary: A choreographed dance in two parts or sections. Choreographic processes: Activities involved in creating dance such as improvisation, selection and development. Climax: The most significant moment of the dance. Complementary: Perform actions or shapes that are similar to but not exactly the same as another dancer's. Constituent features: Characteristics of choreography such as style, stimulus, subject matter, number/gender of dancers, action content, choreographic principles, form and structure, physical and aural settings. Contrast: Movements or shapes that have nothing in common. Counterpoint: When dancers perform different phrases simultaneously. Form: The overall shape and structure of a dance. Logical sequence: The flow of phrases or sections of a dance. Motif: A movement phrase encapsulating an idea that is repeated and developed throughout the dance. Rondo: A music or dance form with alternating and repeating sections eg verse and chorus. Ternary: A composition in three parts. Elements of dance: Actions, space, dynamics and relationships. Interpretation: Finding the meaning that is in the movement or finding the movement that is in the idea.
	Performance environments: Different settings for dance such as in-the-round, proscenium and site-sensitive. Spatial awareness: Consciousness of the surrounding space and its effective use. Stimulus/stimuli: Inspiration for an idea or movement.