# Teaching Dance with a sense of progression

Elements of Dance	
space	where the body moves, including level, dimension, direction, shape, active space, positive space, negative space, planes, pathways, general space, personal space and performance space
time	when dance occurs (how long it takes), including metre, tempo, momentum, accent, duration, phrasing, rhythmic patterns, stillness, beat
dynamics	how dance is performed, including weight, force, energy and movement qualities
relation- ships	relationships are always occurring when the body dances with regard to associations or connections; relationships between body parts (for example, right arm to left arm, hand to face), the body and the floor (for example, close to, away from), the body and objects (for example, a chair, fan, stick, scarf), the body and space (for example, an expansive or limited relationship), the body and others (for

example, dance to one

other or more dancers)

# Dance Knowledge and skills F-2

In this band students are introduced to knowledge and skills of Dance

# Body

- body awareness awareness of body in space in relation to objects in class, awareness of position
- body zones/parts/actions whole body/parts of the body
- body bases (what supports the body)
  feet, hands or knees

#### Space

- levels for example, move through low (ground level), medium (standing level) and high (head height)
- directions for example, forwards, backwards, sideways
- shapes for example, angular, twisted, curved, straight, closed circular shapes
- dimension for example, big, small
- general and personal for example, moving within the space around the body, extending as far as the body and body parts can reach without travelling, then sharing the dance space with other students
- pathways for example, tracing patterns in the air with the arms or on the floor by moving around, under, over

# Time

- tempo for example, fast/slow, slowing down, speeding up, movement versus freeze
- rhythm for example, even, uneven

# Dynamics

- gaining control over own energy levels
- moving through different environments, for example, melting ice, windy weather
- using different dynamics, for example, heavy/ light, sharp/soft movements
- movement qualities melting, jerky, percussive
- force bouncing, exploding, shaking

# Relationships

- groupings dancing as an individual within a group (link to personal space, kinesphere)
- spatial relationships around, sideby-side
- interaction mirroring movement with a partner
- use of simple objects/props movements in and around

# Fundamental movement skills

- locomotor movements for example, walking, running, marching, galloping, skipping, crawling, rolling
- non-locomotor movements for example, bending, stretching, twisting, turning, growing, melting to the ground

# Physical skills

 teacher guidance to develop body control, posture, strength, balance and coordination

# Expressive skills

 facing the audience, looking out to audience (as appropriate) and using facial expression

# Safe dance practice

- awareness of, care, respect and responsibility of other students dancing in the dance space
- awareness of the boundaries of the dance space
- awareness of their bodies' needs, for example getting a drink after dance activities for hydration

# Choreographic devices

- selecting meaningful movements
- combining movements

# Viewpoints Examples of key questions and level of complexity for this band:

#### Meanings and interpretations

- What did this dance make you think about?
- Did the dance movements remind you of anything?

# Forms and elements

- What sort of movements did the dancers perform?
- What are they wearing?
- What kind of music are they dancing to?

#### Societies and cultures

- Why are these people dancing?
- Where are they dancing?
- Where is this dance from?

# Evaluations

Which parts of your dance/their dance did you like best? Why?

# **Dance Knowledge and skills 3-4**

In this band students build on the knowledge and concepts introduced in Foundation to Year 2:

#### Body

- body parts/actions gestures
- body zones for example, body areas of front and back; crosslateral – left arm and right leg
- body bases seat as base

# Space

- directions for example, diagonal, circular
- shapes for example, symmetry versus asymmetry, organic versus geometric shape, angular versus curved shape
- dimension size of movement for example, large, small, narrow, wide
- positive and negative space
- pathways for example, in air, on floor

#### Time

- tempo for example, sustained, increasing and decreasing speeds
- rhythm for example, regular, irregular
- stillness for example, pause, freeze, holding a shape for a moment, then continuing on with a dance sequence

#### **Dynamics**

- controlling and combining different movement qualities, for example, a smooth, sustained movement followed by a percussive, jagged movement; limp, floppy movements followed by stiff, sharp movements
- Force lightness/strength

# Relationships

- groupings solo; connected; group formations, for example, conga line dances, making group shapes (link to space)
- spatial relationships over, under, near, far
- interaction lead/follow, meet/part with a partner/group
- relationship between different body parts
- use of objects/props to communicate dance ideas

#### Fundamental movement skills

- locomotor movements adding and combining more complex movements, for example, running, galloping, sliding, crawling
- non-locomotor movements for example, rising, pulling, swinging, spinning, twisting, collapsing, curling

# Technical skills

- body control
- accuracy
- body awareness alignment
- strength
- balance and coordination

# Expressive skills

- projection and focus
- Safe dance practice
- warming up their bodies before executing more complex and contrasting movement patterns in dance sequences and cooling/ calming down afterwards
- removing socks if the floor surface is slippery (and clean)

# Choreographic devices

- contrast
- repetition

# Viewpoints Examples of key questions and level of complexity for this band:

# Meanings and interpretations

Is there a story in the dance?

# Forms and elements

- How did the dance begin? Was there a middle part? How did the dance end?
- What shapes did you see? (individual and group)

#### Societies and cultures

- Do you recognise new movements in the dance? Why do you think people from different cultures dance?
- Where are these dances performed?

# **Evaluations**

What movements made you feel sad, happy, excited, unsure?

What do students bring with them from outside school?

What's changing from Band to Band? What stays the same?

# Teaching Dance with a sense of progression

# Dance Knowledge and skills 5-6

In this band students build on knowledge and skills introduced from Foundation to Year 4:

# Body

 body zones/parts/actions – arm and leg gestures that lead toward, away from and around own body

# Space

- shapes –complementary and contrasting, centred and off-centre.
- dimension amount of space, for example, big/little, narrow/wide
- group formations (various) for example, small or large groups of dancers in lines, circles, diagonals, clusters, squares throughout the space
- pathways –patterns on the floor (feet on ground) for example, curved, straight, zigzag, random; patterns in the air for example, straight, angular, twisting, etc.

#### Time

- rhythm for example, combinations of regular, irregular
- duration for example, short, long movements
- acceleration/deceleration
- accent emphasis placed on a movement

# **Dynamics**

- varying dynamics within a sequence/ dance
- force for example, slash, press, flick

#### Relationships

- groupings solo, connections between one or more dancers (duet, ensemble)
- spatial relationships using a partner as support
- interaction performing movement in canon in a group (link to form), meeting and parting
- manipulation of objects/props

#### Fundamental movement skills

 combinations of locomotor movements and non-locomotor movements incorporating spatial and dynamic changes, for example, galloping, jumping, sliding, rolling, slithering, spinning, shrinking, exploding, collapsing

# Technical skills

 developing technical competence, body control, accuracy, alignment, strength, balance and coordination

#### Expressive skills

- Projection
- Focus
- clarity of movement
- confidence and facial expression/ character

#### Safe dance practice

- identifying appropriate warm-up and cool-down procedures
- performing dance movement with an awareness of own body capabilities
- developing an understanding of body alignment when dancing
- working safely in groups
- prepare for dance by bringing appropriate clothing for moving

# Choreographic devices

- canon
- unison

Viewpoints Examples of key questions and level of complexity for this band:

# Meanings and interpretations

- How is the movement of the body used to represent a story, character or idea?
- How does the use of space, costume and multimedia communicate meaning in this dance?
- Why did they make this dance?

# Forms and elements

- How did the dancers use space and energy to create a feeling of strength/ isolation/happiness?
- What is the relationship between the dancers and the audience?

#### Societies and cultures

- What are the traditions, customs and conventions of this dance?
- What different performance spaces are used for dances and why?

# **Evaluations**

 Which dance elements were used well and for which purpose?

How was your mood changed by this dance? (refer to: the energy, shapes, tempo, music, staging in your answer)

# **Dance Knowledge and skills 7-8**

In this band students build on the knowledge and concepts introduced in Foundation to Year 2:

# Body

- body part articulations for example, isolation of body parts in combination with each other
- weight transfer for example, lunge, leap, roll
- all body sub-elements (body awareness, body bases, body parts, body zones)

#### Space

- performance space for example, confined, large
- all space sub-elements (level, direction, dimension, shape, positive space, negative space, planes, pathways, general and personal space) used with increasing complexity/combinations

#### Time

 all time sub-elements (metre, tempo, momentum, accent, duration, phrasing, rhythmic patterns, stillness and beat) used with increasing complexity/combinations

# Dynamics

- inaction versus action, percussion, fluidity for example, wring, dab, mould, flow, bind
- all dynamic sub-elements (force, energy, movement qualities) used with increasing complexity/combinations

## Relationships

- groupings for example, large and small groups, meet/part, follow/lead
- spatial relationships dancers to objects, between dancers,
- interaction emotional connections between dancers
- style-specific use of **props**
- opposition of body parts
- all relationship sub-elements (groupings, spatial relationships, interaction) used with increasing complexity/combinations

# Fundamental movement skills

- combinations of movement with increasing complexity
- dance styles are applied to developing movement vocabulary and dance techniques, for example, theatrical styles: modern dance, jazz, ballet, musical theatre

#### Technical skills

 increasing technical competence in control, accuracy, strength, balance, dynamic alignment, placement, flexibility, endurance and articulation

# Expressive skills

 increasing confidence, clarity of movement and intention, projection, focus and musicality

# Safe dance practice

- awareness of their own and others' physical capabilities when performing a specific dance style
- knowledge of the musculoskeletal system

links to alignment of the body

# Choreographic devices

- abstraction
- transitions
- variation

# contrast Choreographic Forms

- binary
- ternary
- narrative
- chance methods

# Viewpoints Examples of key questions and level of complexity for this band:

# Meanings and interpretations

- What was the choreographer's stated intent for this dance?
- What ideas did you think the dance expressed?

# Forms and elements

- How have the elements of dance been used by the choreographer to express his/her stated intent?
- What choreographic devices were evident in this dance?
- What choreographic form was used by the choreographer?

#### Societies

- How does this dance relate to its social context and that of its audience?
- What are the protocols for viewing and performing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dances?

#### Cultures

- What is the cultural context in which this dance was developed, or in which it is viewed, and what does it signify?
- What are the stylistic differences in hip hop performances from different countries including Asia, Europe and the US?

#### Histories

- What historical forces and influences are evident in the dance work?
- How do the costumes and movements in this dance reflect the era in which it was created?

#### Philosophies and ideologies

 What philosophical, ideological or political perspectives does the dance work represent, or how do these perspectives affect the audience's interpretation?

### Evaluations

 How successful was the choreographer in expressing his/her stated intent clearly to the audience?

How well did the dancers use expressive skills in the performance?