

# Year 5 Dance Key Knowledge Organiser

## DANCE

### Key questions & how you can practise at home

Can you change the pace and timing of your moves? How can you use the given space?

How can you link your moves?

Can you recognise and copy the movement patterns and actions of a chosen dance style? Compose a dance that reflects this dance style.

How controlled are your movements?

Which part did you like/dislike? What can you change about your dance?

Use more complex dance vocabulary to describe, compare & improve your work.

Can you work on your own, in a group or with a partner to create a longer dance sequence?

Try putting a larger sequence of actions together to create a motif. Use/base your actions on something, e.g. music that you like, a style of dance you are interested in or a particular character.

Counts	RH	LQ	AJ	JH
1-8				
9-16				
17-24				
25-32				
33-40				
41-48				
49-56				
57-64				
65-72				
73-80				

specific part of the dance.

It is especially useful when different members of a group are doing different actions at the same time as others and shows when a trigger is for a certain move. Changing the plan is useful if some moves don't work.

**Movement Memory:** The automatic recall of learned movement material.

**Count:** Equal beats usually paired with the music—can be 4, 8, 16 or 32 in length

**Set:** A given number of beats/actions that can be repeated. Sets are usually made up of 4, 8, 16 or 32 counts.

**Trigger:** Where another person, part of the music or a cue is used to trigger a dance move.

**Unison:** Two or more people doing a range of moves at the same time.

**Canon:** when 2 or more dancers perform the same move one after the other

### Planning

Planning a dance provides a structure and is very useful is you're practising once a week. It allows you to recap the routine and show each dancer's

### Key Vocabulary

Pace  
Creativity  
Precision  
Expression  
Spatial awareness  
Fluency  
Stimulus  
Repeat  
Sequence  
Unison  
Canon  
Mirroring  
Transition  
Rhythm  
Motif  
Compare  
Evaluate



#### Basic Body Actions

Basic body actions are the foundations that help make up the movements of a dance routine.

These include step, gesture, travel, stillness, jump and turn. By putting these together, in whatever order you choose to make it flow, you can create a simple dance routine very easily.

#### Counts/Sets

Performing a movement/action needs to be done within a count and is usually over a count of 4, 8, 16 or 32. By doing this it creates a structure and provides control to the routine as it keeps it looking good and not completely random!

#### Timing

Timing can be either simply keeping the movements and counts to accompany the music or whether a pair/group are in unison. Keeping in time relies on the performer to listen to the music, keep the counts to the beat of the music and use their movement memory!

#### Trigger

Knowing the trigger is important in both individual and group dances. A trigger can be a specific part of the music, someone else's specific movement which indicates the beginning of your movements. Picking out specific parts as a trigger helps remember the routine.

### Links to our topics in class:

- Animals of the Rainforest
- Teamwork
- Following instructions