

# Year 3/4 Knowledge Organiser

## —Dance

Key Knowledge Learn these key facts—key points in red		Key Vocabulary Understand these key words		Styles of Dance
<p><b>Basic Body Actions</b></p> <p>Basic body actions are the foundations that help <b>make up the movements of a dance routine</b>. These include <b>step, gesture, travel, stillness, jump and turn</b>. By putting these together, in whatever order you choose to make it flow, you can create a simple dance routine very easily.</p>	<p><b>Counts/Sets</b></p> <p>Performing a movement/action needs to be done within a count and is usually over a count of <b>4, 8, 16 or 32</b>. By doing this it creates a structure and provides control to the routine as it keeps it looking good and not completely random!</p>	<p><b>Word</b></p>	<p><b>Definition</b></p>	<p><b>Modern</b></p> <p>A free expressive style of dancing</p>
		<p><b>Step (transfer of weight)</b></p>	<p>dancer's movement so that their weight is moved from one supporting foot (or supporting limb/body part) to another one fully or partially</p>	<p><b>Ballet</b></p> <p>A highly technical and famous performance dance. Very precise movements.</p>
		<p><b>Gesture</b></p>	<p>used to talk about movements that do not involve carrying the weight of the whole body throughout space.</p>	<p><b>Street</b></p> <p>Informal style involving a variety of athletic moves. Popular with young people</p>
		<p><b>Travel</b></p>	<p>Moving from point A to point B using a repeated movement</p>	<p><b>Contemporary</b></p> <p>An expressive style that combines elements of several dance styles.</p>
		<p><b>Freeze Frame (stillness)</b></p>	<p>Where no movement is used to create an effect.</p>	<p><b>Ballroom</b></p> <p>Formal dances for partners such as Foxtrot, Waltz and Quickstep - can be seen on Strictly Come Dancing</p>
		<p><b>Jump</b></p>	<p>Your body must completely leave the floor</p>	<p><b>Latin</b></p> <p>Partner of group high energy dances, Samba, Cha Cha, Jive. Can be seen on SCD</p>
		<p><b>Turn</b></p>	<p>a rotation of the body about the vertical axis. It is usually a complete rotation of the body</p>	<p><b>Tap</b></p> <p>A more unusual dance. Tap is performed by creating rhythmic sounds using tap shoes which strike the floor to accompany the music</p>
		<p><b>Movement Memory</b></p>	<p>the automatic recall of learned movement material.</p>	
		<p><b>Count</b></p>	<p>Equal beats usually paired with the music—can be 4, 8, 16 or 32 in length</p>	
		<p><b>Set</b></p>	<p>A given number of beats/actions that can be repeated. Sets are usually made up of 4, 8,</p>	
		<p><b>Trigger</b></p>	<p>Where another person, part of the music or a cue is used to trigger a dance move.</p>	
		<p><b>Unison</b></p>	<p>Two or more people doing a range of moves at the same time.</p>	
<p><b>Timing</b></p> <p>Timing can be either simply keeping the <b>movements and counts to accompany the music</b> or whether a <b>pair/group are in unison</b>. Keeping in time relies on the performer to <b>listen to the music</b>, keep the counts to the beat of the music and use their movement memory!</p>	<p><b>Trigger</b></p> <p>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. <b>Picking out specific parts</b> as a trigger helps remember the routine.</p>			