

UNIT 1

STREET DANCE

Types of stimuli used in dance

VISUAL	KINESTHETIC	TEXTUAL	AUDITORY
PICTURE	A PROP	POEM	SONG
PAINTING	A CHAIR	MAGAZINE ARTICLE	SOUNDS OF NATURE – BIRDS, WAVES, CRASHING
POSTER	A SUITCASE	STORY	SPOKEN WORD
VIDEO	A ROPE	NEWS ARTICLE	SOUND EFFECT

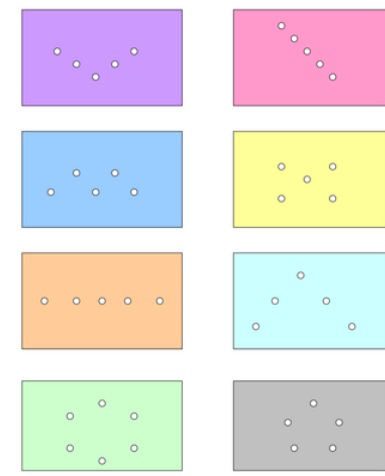
PERFORMANCE SKILLS

Technical Skills	Definitions	Expressive Skills	Definitions
Arm and leg extensions	To fully stretch your arm and leg.	Musicality	How you interpret the music and stay in time with the music.
Movement memory	Remembering the steps.	Facial expressions	Feelings expressed on your face. Not just smiling, but suiting a character and expressing the style of music.
Focus	Where you look, avoiding looking down. Concentrating and being ready to dance.	Dynamics	The way you perform an action. For example; softly or jerky.
Balance	Maintaining an upright and controlled position of the body whether in movement or still.	Projection	Sharing your energy with the audience.
Co-ordination	The ability to move two or more body parts with control, smoothly and efficiently.		
Posture	Having a straight back, not slouching		
Flexibility	The range of movement in your legs and back.		

- 5 Key Street Dance Actions**
- **Locking**
 - **Popping**
 - **Breaking**
 - **Waving**
 - **Isolation**



DANCE FORMATIONS



- PERFORMANCE TIPS:**
- ❖ You get graded individually so go for it!!
 - ❖ Use as much energy in your performance as possible
 - ❖ Think about the style you are performing
 - ❖ Make your movements as BIG as possible
 - ❖ Don't look at the floor!

The 4 Components of Dance:

- Action – what you do
- Space – where you are in the space
- Dynamics – how you perform the actions
- Relationships – who you dance with

CHOREOGRAPHY DEVICES

- UNISON**: Unison is a choreographic device in which performers in a scene or sequence are moving at the same time. They are all performing the same movement at the same time. Consider how you will use unison to create a sense of unity and to make a statement.
- CANON**: Canon is a choreographic device in which movements introduced by one performer are repeated successively by the others. Consider how you will use canon to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- ACCUMULATION**: Accumulation is a device where one movement is added to existing movements in a sequence. Consider how you will use accumulation to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- REPETITION**: Repetition is a choreographic device where a movement is repeated. Consider how you will use repetition to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- RETROGRADE**: Retrograde is a choreographic device where a movement is performed in reverse order. Consider how you will use retrograde to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- REVERSAL**: Reversal is a choreographic device in which a movement is performed in reverse order. Consider how you will use reversal to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- INVERSION**: Inversion is a choreographic device where a movement is performed upside down. Consider how you will use inversion to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- EMBELLISHMENT**: Embellishment is a choreographic device where a movement is performed with extra movements. Consider how you will use embellishment to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- MIRROR**: Mirror is a choreographic device where a movement is performed by one performer and then mirrored by another. Consider how you will use mirror to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- CONTRAST**: Contrast is a choreographic device where a movement is performed in a way that is different from the previous movement. Consider how you will use contrast to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- SOLO/CHORUS**: Solo/Chorus is a choreographic device where one performer performs a movement and then a group of performers performs the same movement. Consider how you will use solo/chorus to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- MEET AND PART**: Meet and Part is a choreographic device in which a group of performers in a scene or sequence meet in one area of the stage and then perform a movement in different directions. Consider how you will use meet and part to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- ACT AND REACT**: Act and React is a device in which a performer performs a movement and then another performer reacts to it. Consider how you will use act and react to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- CALL AND RESPONSE**: Call and Response is a device in which one performer performs a movement and then a group of performers responds to it. Consider how you will use call and response to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.
- ON THE BEAT**: On the Beat is a device in which a group of performers in a scene or sequence perform a movement in a way that is in sync with the music. Consider how you will use on the beat to create a sense of rhythm and to make a statement.