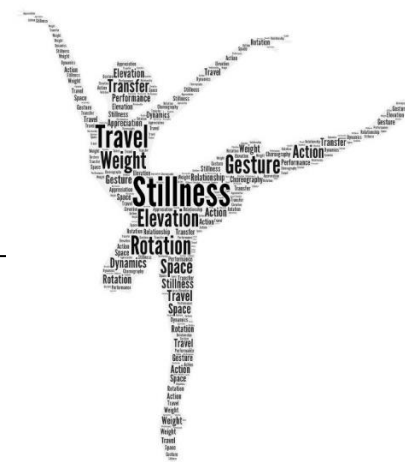


BASIC BODY ACTIONS



<p><u>ACTIONS</u> <u>WHAT</u> movements are being performed.</p>	<p><u>SPACE</u> <u>WHERE</u> the movement is performed.</p>
<p><u>DYNAMICS</u> <u>HOW</u> the movement is performed.</p>	<p><u>RELATIONSHIPS</u> <u>WHO</u> the movement is performed with.</p>

STILLNESS
ELEVATION
ROTATION
GESTURE
TRAVEL
WEIGHT TRANSFER
 REMEMBER:
Sarah Enjoys Real Guys Twerking Without Tshirts

3 KEY AREAS OF DANCE

PERFORMANCE
The act of presenting a dance to an audience.

CHOREOGRAPHY
The act of creating a sequence of steps or movements in dance.

APPRECIATION
The act of being able to write about dance, offering your opinions and being able to analyse content.

KEY VOCAB

STILLNESS
 ELEVATION
 ROTATION
 GESTURE
 TRAVEL
 WEIGHT TRANSFER
 ACTION
 SPACE
 DYNAMICS
 RELATIONSHIPS
 PERFORMANCE
 CHOREOGRAPHY
 APPRECIATION



Year 7 Dance Knowledge Organiser – Musical Theatre

<u>Key vocabulary – Physical & Performance skills</u>		<p><u>Fundamental/Topic specific knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>Matilda the Musical</u> Matilda the Musical is a stage musical based on the 1988 children's novel Matilda by Roald Dahl. The narrative centres on Matilda, a 5 year old girl with a magical gift. Matilda loves reading, overcomes obstacles caused by her family and school, and helps her teacher to reclaim her life. Key extracts include Revolting Children and Naughty. <u>Key Themes/Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Making a stand • Levels <p><u>Dance style:</u> Jazz/Musical Theatre. The movement was developed from the books illustrations and the observations of young children.</p> <p><u>Hairspray</u> Hairspray is an American musical based on John Waters’ 1988 film of the same name. The musical is set in the 1960’s in Baltimore. Hairspray tells the story of a young lady named Tracy whose dream is to dance on The Corny Collins Show. Tracy wins a role on the show leading to social change as she campaigns for the show's integration. Key extracts include Nicest Kids in Town and You Cant Stop the Beat. <u>Key Themes/Features:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality • Social Change <p><u>Dance style: (1960’s Dance styles)</u> The styles of dance in Hairspray are 1960’s styles of dance including The Madison which is a line dance that features a regular back-and-forth pattern interspersed with called steps and The Twist which is a style inspired by rock and roll music which involves swivelling the hips.</p>
Extension	The lengthening of body parts outwards. E.g. Straight arms and pointed toes	
Flexibility	The range of movement possible in the joints/muscles	
Coordination	The ability to use different parts of the body together smoothly and efficiently.	
Posture	The way the body is held	
Stamina	Ability to maintain physical and mental energy over periods of time.	
Timing	Performing the correct movement at the correct time. This should be in time with your group	
Musicality	How in time you are with the music	
Energy	How much physical effort you apply to the performance	
Facial Expressions	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance	
Projection	Projecting your movements outwards into the space with appropriate energy.	
Dynamic Awareness	Noticing and applying the correct quality to each movement. For example: sharp, soft, fluid etc.	
<u>Key questions</u>		
Key question	Answer	
Why do we warm up in dance?	To prepare the body for physical activity and to avoid injuries.	
What are the 3 sections of a warm up?	1. Pulse Raiser 2. Mobilisation 3. Stretches	
Why do we complete each section of the warm up?	Pulse raising activities increase our heart rate in order to circulate blood and oxygen supplying the muscles with more energy to work with. Mobility exercises prepare our muscles for movement and lubricate the joints. Stretches increase flexibility allowing for a wider range of movement.	
What are choreographic devices?	Choreographic devices are the tools that we use to make our choreography more original and interesting.	

Year 7 Dance Term 1 Knowledge Organiser – Musical Theatre

Key vocabulary – Choreographic Devices

Canon	Performing the same movement one after another.
Unison	Performing the same movement at the same time
Formation	The position you stand in to perform.
Levels	The height at which you perform your movement
Repetition	Repeating the same movement or phrase more than once
Mirroring	Dancers to do the same travel, jump, shape, or balance at the same time to produce the illusion of a mirror image
Retrograde	Performing a phrase backwards
Call and Response	A dancer performs a phrase or a 'call' and another dancer responds with movement. A conversation through dance.

Key questions

Key question	Answer
What is musical theatre?	Musical theatre is less of a particular style, and more of a description of dancing that is rooted in the history of Broadway musicals. Relying heavily on a knowledge of ballet, tap, and jazz, musical theatre dancers are actors and place a high focus on musical interpretation.
What is a musical?	A musical is a play or a film in which singing, acting, and dancing play an essential and equal part. Musicals developed from light opera in the early 20th century.
What are the key features of musical theatre?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of singing, dancing and acting • Catchy Songs • Large casts • An extravagant set & costume • Narrative Structure
What are the areas of the stage?	

Fundamental/Topic specific knowledge:

Greatest Showman
The Greatest Showman is a 2017 American biographical musical drama film directed by Michael Gracey. The film stars an ensemble cast led by Hugh Jackman, Zac Efron, Michelle Williams, Rebecca Ferguson, and Zendaya. The film is based on the story and life of P.T. Barnum, a famous showman and entertainer, and his creation of the Barnum & Bailey Circus and the lives of its star attractions.

Key Themes/Features:

- Staying true to yourself
- Celebration of individuality
- Following your dreams

Dance style: Musical theatre/jazz & aerial acrobatics