

Year 6 PE (dance) – Spring 2018



Using our topic of the Vikings to explore and create movement phrases, collaborating on a whole class dance, using different actions, dynamics, levels, direction, working on timing and group shape.

Choreography is a set of moves that are combined together specifically to form a dance.

Dynamics – *how* movement is performed. Two dancers might be demonstrating the same movement (the same actions, in the same direction) but they might express the movement in completely different ways depending on their movement qualities.

Choreographic Devices – how a dance performance is structured. Once we have learned or created our own phrases, we can use choreographic devices to develop them into performances. Some of them include:

Unison. All the dancers perform the same thing at the same time.

Canon. One / some children perform their phrase, followed by another child / group. This is a bit similar to a Mexican wave – the movement get passed around from person to person. The movement could overlap or not.

Call and response. A child / group performs some of the actions from the dance, then the rest of the group / another child responds.

Repetition. Repeating a movement or a phrase again.

Improvisation – creating movement / dance material on the spot, without prior planning. Children are naturally very good at improvising as they have lots of experience of it through their play. Improvisation is a key component of a high quality dance class and can be used to create a dance piece. Once children have improvised, they can select and refine their movement to create a phrase, or a whole dance. Alternatively, improvisation can be the end product in itself – some choreographers use improvisation in their actual performances.

Dance Motif - a single movement or short phrase of movement which expresses the style or the theme of the dance.

Movement that is based around a theme

