Year 9

A Linha Curva



AQA GCSE Dance BPPAC

GCSE Dance Glossary

Aural setting - An audible accompaniment to the dance such as music, words, song and natural sound (or silence).

Choreographic approach -The way in which a choreographer makes the dance.

Choreographic devices - Methods used to develop and vary material.

Choreographic intention -The aim of the dance; what the choreographer aims to communicate

Climax -The most significant moment of the dance.

Constituent features -Characteristics of choreography such as style, stimulus, subject matter, number/gender of dancers, action content, choreographic principles, form and structure, physical and aural settings.

Costume -Clothing worn by dancers in performance.

Dance film -Where dance and film are both integral to a work; this includes documentary, animation, dance for camera and a screen adaption of a stage work.

Dance for camera -Where the choreographer collaborates with (or is) the film-maker; where the intention is to produce a dance work in a multi-media form that cannot be achieved in live performance.

End-stage -A performance space with the audience on one side; also known as "end-on".

Episodic -A choreography with several sections, linked by a theme.

Features of production -Lighting, set, properties, costume and aural setting

In-the-round -A performing area with the audience seated on all sides

Interpretation -Finding the meaning that is in the movement or finding the movement that is in the idea.

Lighting -The illumination of the performance area.

Manipulation of number -How the number of dancers in a group is used

Narrative -Dance that tells a story

Performance environments -Different settings for dance such as in-the-round, proscenium and site sensitive.

Professional work -Original choreography by an individual or company that is recognised nationally or internationally

Site sensitive -Dances that are designed for (or relate to) non-theatre space

Staging/set -The presentation of dance in the performing space including set, furniture,

props, projection and backdrop

Stimulus/stimuli -Inspiration for an idea or movement.

Style -Characteristic way of dancing.

Fact File		
Choreographer:		
Date of Premiere:		
Dance Company:		
Number of Dancers:		
Structure:		
Stimulus:		
Choreographic Intention:		

Choreographic Approaches





Dance Style



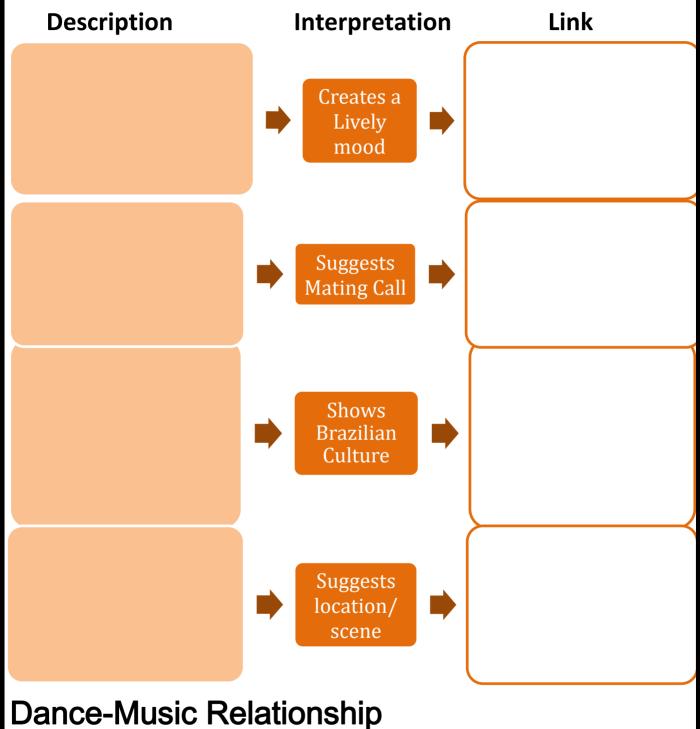




Production Features (constituent features)		
	(Circle or highlight of Natural Sounds Spoken Word Silence Found Sounds	Song Percussion/Instrumental Orchestral Body Percussion
	Instrument & Sour *Consider the dyna	nds amic, tempo, speed, rhythm and style
L		
S E		
T T		
G		

Contributions- 'Interpretations'

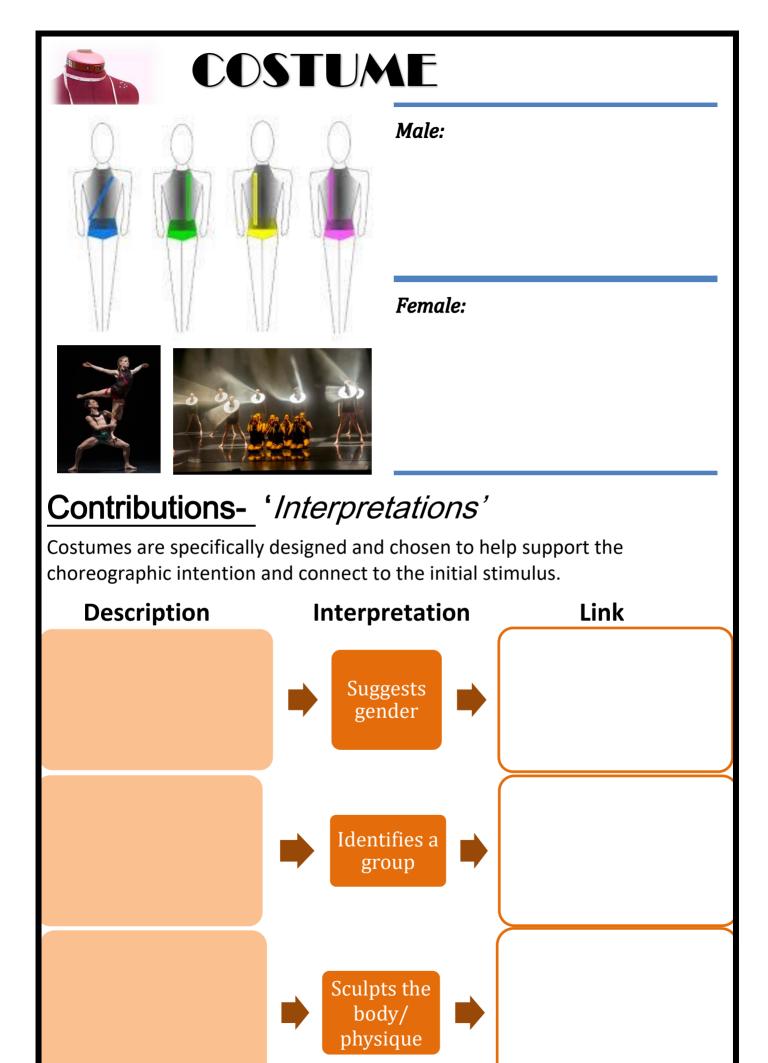
The aural setting is specifically designed and chosen to help support the choreographic intention and connect to the initial stimulus.

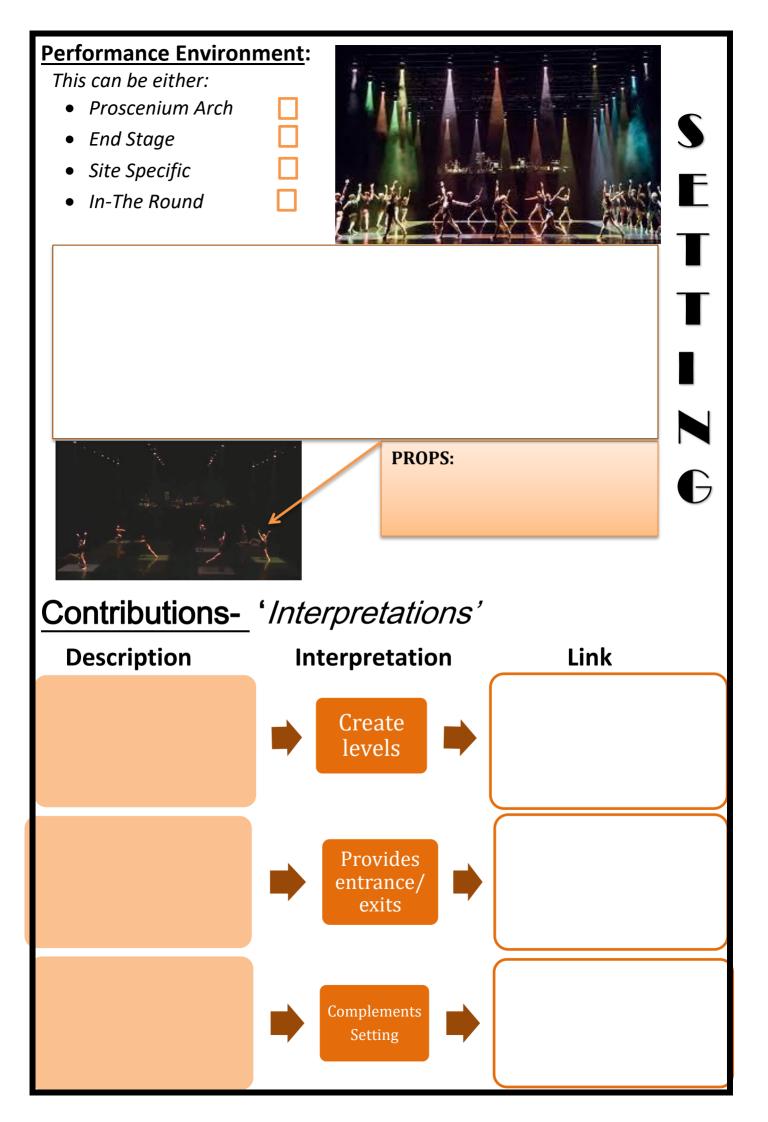


Direct Correlation

Musical Visualization

Mutual Co-existence





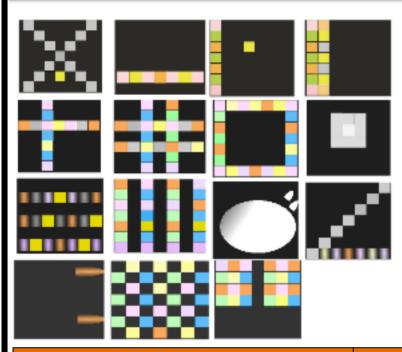
REMEMBER to think about:

Colour Placement

Pattern

Intensity





Carnival Sections 1, 5, & 7

Narrative Sections 2, 3,4 & 6

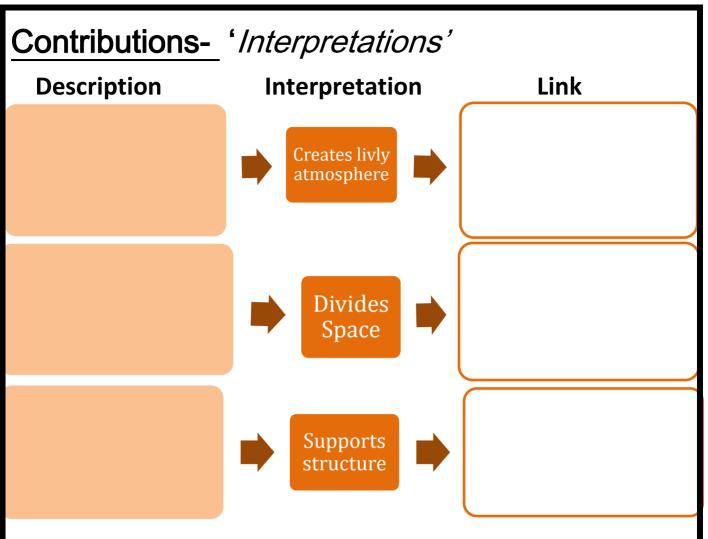
Opening- Chant





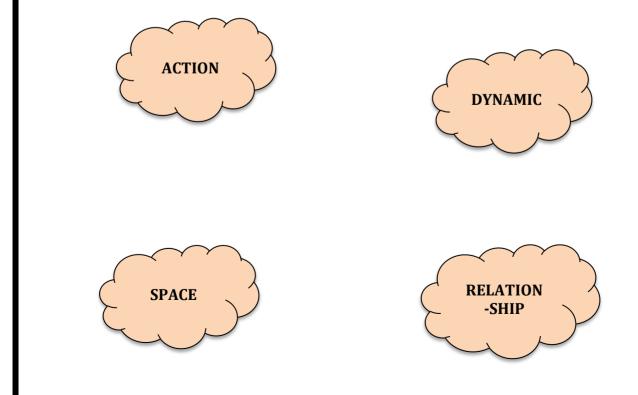






Choreographic Content

Movement motifs and phrase are a combination of 4 different features:



DESCRIBE a motif used in A Linha Curva

LINK this motif to the Choreographic Intention/Stimulus

- Celebration of Brazilian Culture and Traditions
- Having Fun
- Men Showing off

Choreographic Devices

Motif Development Repetition Contrast Manipulation of Numbers Unison Canon

Highlight one choreographic device from the list above, which is seen clearly in the work.
Describe an example of this choreographic device.
Explain how this choreographic devices is used to enhance our appreciation of the work

Example of a Climax/Highlight in the A Linha Curva?