

Slinfold Primary School – Knowledge Organiser
LKS2 – Dance



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