

Year 7 Dance

STIMULUS

LABANS ANALYSIS

<u>1. Actions = What</u>	Travel, Turn, Elevation, Gesture, Stillness, Use of different body parts, Floor work, Transfer of weight.
<u>2. Dynamics = How</u>	Fast/Slow, Sudden/Sustained, Acceleration/Deceleration, Strong/Light, Direct/Indirect, Flowing/Abrupt.
<u>3. Space = Where</u>	Pathways, Levels, Direction, Size of Movement, Patterns, Spatial Design.
<u>4. Relationships = Who</u>	Lead and Follow, Mirroring, Action and Reaction, Accumulation, Complement and Contrast, Counterpoint, Contract, Formations.

Choreographic Key Words

<u>Motif-</u>	A short phrase of movement that reflects a stimulus.
<u>Choreographic Intention-</u>	What the choreographer would like the audience to learn about the dance.
<u>Choreographic Approach-</u>	How the choreographer created movement material e.g. improvisation, collaboration, choreographic tasks.
<u>Stimulus -</u>	A starting point that gives you inspiration.

Types of stimuli

<u>1. Visual:</u>	sculptures, objects, patterns and shapes.
<u>2. Tactile:</u>	The feel and flow.
<u>3. Movement:</u>	style, mood, dynamic range, pattern or form.
<u>4. Theme:</u>	tells a story.
<u>5. Auditory:</u>	percussion, instrument, sounds, human voices, words, songs, poems and noises.

Stages of how to choreograph a dance.

1.	Starting point (choreographic intent)
2.	Structure
3.	Improvise
4.	Select movement
5.	Link/develop
6.	Practice and refine

