

BTEC Dance Y10 Component 1 Knowledge Organiser

Physical/Technical Skills		Performance/Interpretative Skills	
Focus & control	Concentrating on executing the movement accurately with full control of the body	Interaction with other performers	How effectively you communicate with others on stage
Expression	How much emotion and feeling you apply to the movement	Focus	Use of the eyes to enhance performance or interpretative qualities
Posture	The way the body is held	Confidence	Being certain of your abilities and evidencing this in your performance
Balance and Coordination	The ability to hold a steady position and to use a combination of parts of the body together efficiently	Energy and Stamina	Performing to the best of your physical ability and keeping this consistent throughout
Extension	The lengthening of body parts outwards. E.g. Straight arms and pointed toes	Awareness and appreciation of sound / musicality	The ability to make the unique qualities of the music evident in performance. Having an awareness of the beats and highlights within the music and complimenting/contrasting this with your movement.
Energy	How much physical effort you put into the dance	Rhythm and timing	Performing the correct movements at the correct time to compliment the music.
Dynamic range	Noticing and applying the correct quality to each movement. For example: sharp, soft, fluid etc.	Emphasis	The accents provided by the dancer at different moments throughout the dance
Accuracy	Performing the movements in the correct order with technical accuracy	Stage Presence	The ability to command the attention of a theatre audience
Alignment	Correct placement of body parts in relation to each other	Facial expression	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance.
Flexibility	Projecting your movements outwards into the space with appropriate energy.	Use of space	How much space you use when dancing.
Rhythm	A strong, regular repeated pattern of movement	Awareness of the performance space and audience	Showing effective consideration of the space you are performing in as well as the target audience and where they are situated.
Facial expression	Animating the face to engage with your audience/communicate the theme of your performance.	Projection	The energy a dancer uses to connect with and draw in the audience.
Relationship	The way a dancer interacts with another on stage, for example; contact, accumulation, lead and follow	Energy and	Committing your full mental and physical ability to the
Stamina	Ability to maintain physical and mental energy over periods of time.		
Spatial Awareness	Being aware of the space around you as well as the shape, size, level and direction of the movement.		
Movement	Your ability to remember movement		

Choreographic approaches:

Choreographers sometimes create all of the movement before the rehearsals and then teach it to the dancers. Other choreographers choose to work more collaboratively and set the dancers tasks to create some of the movement. Most choreography is created through improvisation. Improvisation is the process of generating movement spontaneously and the refining it to develop motifs. To create a piece of choreography choreographers usually follow a process of finding and researching appropriate stimuli, improvising to generate

Constituent Features: Constituent features refer to anything that you see in the performance space. These include the characteristics of choreography, the physical and the aural setting. Constituent features are used to enhance a performance and to communicate the stimulus/choreographic intention with the audience.

Characteristics of choreography	Dance style, stimulus, subject matter, number/gender of dancers, action content, choreographic principles, form and structure.
Lighting	The use of light in a performance, this can include coloured washes, spotlights, blackouts and natural light.
Sound/Aural Setting	Aural setting includes the music, sound, any spoken words, any audible aspects of the dance and silence.
Set/Physical Setting/Performance Environment	The set for a performance includes the type of stage, use of props, any raised platforms, backdrops and special effects.
Costume	What the dancers wear when they perform. This can include jewellery or accessories depending on the piece.

Roles and Responsibilities within the Performing Arts industry

Role	Responsibilities	Skills
Choreographer	A choreographer's responsibility is to develop ideas from the stimulus or brief and use this to create movement. They have to develop the movement using choreographic devices and then teach it to the dancers. Choreographers choose the dance style for the piece and give feedback to the dancers throughout the rehearsal process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choreography skills • Creativity • Communication skills • Organisation skills • Leadership skills • Technical & performance skills
Dancer	A dancer's responsibility is to continuously develop their performance and technical skills so that they are able to learn and perform new movements. They should learn and remember the choreography as well as contributing to any choreography tasks that are set. They must attend all rehearsals and apply any feedback given by the choreographer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity • Communication skills • Organisation skills • Time management skills • Technical & performance skills
Lighting Design	lighting designer's responsibility is to design the lighting for the show. To do this they must communicate with the director/choreographer to ensure the lighting communicates their intentions. They must communicate with the dancers to understand the timing of the piece and to light all of the formations and operate the lighting on the evening of the performance. Understand the dance to know when to que each light.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation skills • Creativity. • Communication skills • Technical skills • Timing
Sound Technician	A sound technician's responsibility it to produce/ arrange all sound for the performance working with the artist or the conductor if the music is to be played live. They must communicate with the choreographer to produce and maintain the required sound for the performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing for ques • Communication skills • Team work • Technical skills • Creativity • Knowledge of music/ composition.
Costume Designer	A costume designer's responsibility is to design the costume based on the choreographer's intentions. They must design a costume for all performers in the show. They sometimes also create the costumes and have fittings with the dancers to ensure the sizes are correct and that the movement can be performed successfully in the costume.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing for ques • Communication skills • Team work • Technical skills • Creativity