The Dance Lesson

The Primary School Curriculum says:-

Dance in education involves the child in **creating**, **performing and appreciating** movement as a means of expression and communication. Dance differs from the other aspects of the physical education programme in that the primary concern is with the expressive quality of movement and the enjoyment and appreciation of the aesthetic and artistic qualities of movement. (PE Curriculum page 3)

A good dance lesson should contain some or all of the following:-

A warm up

Walking – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow Clapping in different directions and on different levels. Jogging – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow. Shaking – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm

and leg,

Rotating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck

Swinging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at a time forward & back, side to side.

Stretching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move.

Exploration of space.

Directions – walking on spot, jumping facing front, back, right & left (colour coded walls) Walking/jogging/hopping about the space with sharp direction changes on a cue eg. Drum, whistle, bell etc.

Exploration of movement elements.

Travelling, balancing, gesturing, swinging, turning, jumping, making shapes.

Move Cubes – Walk/jog for 8 Cube 1 for 4; Cube 2 for 4; Walk in a circle for 4; Cube 3 for 4; Cube 1 for 4; Move slowly to the floor; Cube 2 for 4 etc.

Teacher planned sequence eg. Walk 4 Crouch 2 Stretch 4 Hop 2 Turn left 4 Melt 4 Roll 4 Rise 2

Creating of movement phrases.

In groups or solo the children have time and structure in which to make their own dance phrases.

Board Game – See instructions.

Numberbody – using the Numberbody as a guide the children make a dance about:- the 4 times multiplication tables, <u>or</u> their phone number <u>or</u> a random 5 digit number they've made up.

Action Words – each group is given action words. They arrange the words in an order that they think will make an interesting sequence and then create the sequence.

Performing of movement phrases.

The children sit in groups while one group at a time performs the dance they have created. Alternatively 2 or 3 groups might sit and watch while 2 or 3 perform and then vice versa.

Appreciation of movement phrases

Emphasis is placed on being attentive to and respectful of the work people have made. When the pieces have been performed comments are invited on what was good about the dances. Possible improvements or extensions might be suggested by those viewing the works.

Cool Down

To finish off the session, having discussed each other's work it is desirable to bring everyone back together for a some gentle movement. This might be some mirror work as a class or in pairs. Some yoga balances and breathing exercises could round the lesson off nicely.

Here is a reminder of the elements we have to work with in dance.

DANCE RESOURCE CHART
Instrument
Whole Body and Body Parts
Head – Shoulders – Elbows – Arms
Hands – Torso – Hips – Legs – Feet
Movement
Movement in place (axial)
Shake – Gesture – Stretch – Contract – Bend – Turn – Twist - Balance
Movement through space (locomotor)
Crawl – Roll – Walk – Run – Leap – Jump – Hop – Skip – Gallop - Slide

Tł	ne Elements of Dan	ce
Space	Energy	Time
Size Big Small	Force Strong Weak	Speed Slow Fast Accelerating Decelerating
Level High Medium Low	Weight Heavy Light	Rhythm Natural time Steady beat
Shape Curved Straight	Quality Smooth Sharp Swing	
Directions Forward Backward Sideways Diagonal	Stillness Active Passive	
Pathway Straight Curved Circular Zig-zag		
Relationships Near Apart		

WHAT TO WATCH FOR IN A DANCE

WHAT - Actions:

- Locomotor walk skip jump roll crawl lie kneel slither
- Axial gesture stretch twist turn

HOW: Smoothly, jerkily, slowly, sustained, intermittently

WHERE: High, low, right or left side, centre of space, in different parts of the room,



Warm Up
Walking – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow
Clapping in different directions and on different levels.
Jogging – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow.
Shaking – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm
and leg,
Rotating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck
Swinging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at
a time forward & back, side to side.
Stretching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move.
Exploration of space
Pretend to throw a ball. Do it very slowly. Do it lots of times quickly like there are lots of balls.
Do it like it's a big heavy ball. Run towards the Green wall and throw the ball up high. Now run
and throw it towards the Yellow wall. Now throw it towards the bottom of the Blue wall.
Get a beanbag and put it on the floor. Stand beside it.
A) When the music plays walk away from your spot. When the music stops get back to
your beanbag as quickly as you can.
B) When the music plays walk away from your spot and walk around other people's bean
bags without touching them. When the music stops hop back to your spot.
C) When the music plays walk on tip toe away from your spot and walk around other
people's bean bags without touching them. When the music stops get down low near the floor and waddle back to your spot (like a duck)
Exploration of movement elements
Crouch down like a jack in the box inside its box. When I say your name jump in the air like someone has opened the lid of the box. Make a shape in the air and when you land stay still
like a statue. Stay still until I tell you to relax and sit down. Watch the other children in the
class doing their jumps. Who did an interesting jump? Show us again. Let's all try and do a
jump and land like ******. Who else?
Creation of movement phrases
Get into groups of 3.
I'm going to give you a word - TWIST – who can show me this word with their body? Can you
and the people in your group show me the word together? Sit down on the ground in a small
ball. When I play the music and say 'go' get up and show me your TWIST movement. Now I
want you to show me the word REACH – what different ways do we reach for things? They
can be high up, low down or out to the side. You decide which direction you want to reach in.
Ready now 'reach'. How can you and your group do reach together? Now sit down again and
when you get up I want you to do TWIST and then REACH. The last word we're going to do is
PUSH. Pretend to be pushing something with the people in your group.
Now I want you to do all the words one after the other. Get down in your small shape on the
ground. When the music starts I will say 'go'. Then you get up and do your TWIST until I say
REACH . Then do your reaching move until I say PUSH . Keep pushing until I say stop.
Performing of movement phrases
Now everyone sit on the floor. Which group would like to show us their TWIST, REACH, PUSH
dance? Turn where you are on the floor and watch carefully. Remember which moves you like
best.
Appreciating of movement phrases
Say which dances you liked. What was good about them? What did you like about your
Oay which dances you liked. What was good about them: What did you like about you

Lesson Plan Week 1

Warm Up
Walking – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow
Clapping in different directions and on different levels.
Jogging – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow.
Shaking – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm
and leg,
Rotating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck
Swinging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at
a time forward & back, side to side.
Stretching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move.
Exploration of space
Walk 8 Freeze 8 Walk 4 Freeze 4 Walk 4 Freeze 4 Walk 2 Freeze 2 (x4)
Pretend to throw a ball. Do it very slowly. Do it lots of times quickly like there are lots of balls.
Do it like it's a big heavy ball. Run towards the Green wall and throw the ball up high. Now run
and throw it towards the Yellow wall. Now throw it towards the bottom of the Blue wall. Each
direction should have
Get a beanbag and put it on the floor. Stand beside it.
a) When the music plays walk away from your spot. When the music stops get back to
your beanbag as quickly as you can.
b) When the music plays walk away from your spot and walk/weave in and around other
people's bean bags without touching them. When the music stops hop back to your
spot.
c) When the music plays walk on tip toe away from your spot and walk around other
people's bean bags without touching them. When the music stops get down low near
the floor and waddle back to your spot (like a duck?)
d) When the music plays walk away from your spot and touch a beanbag with an elbow,
then another with a shoulder, then another with a knee. Make the movement down to
the floor and back up as smooth and effortless looking as possible.
Exploration of movement elements
Use MoveCubes to create phrase for whole class
eg. Walk/jog for 8 Cube 1 for 4; Cube 2 for 4; Walk in a circle for 4; Cube 3 for 4; Cube 1 for
4; Move slowly to the floor; Cube 2 for 4 etc.
Creation of movement phrases
Dance Board Game – see instructions
Performing of movement phrases
Now everyone sit on the floor. Which group(s) will show us their dance? Turn where you are
on the floor and watch carefully. Remember which moves/shapes/patterns you like best.
Appreciating of movement phrases
Say which dances you liked. What was good about them? What could have been improved?
What did you like about your dance?

14/0	
Warm	
	on the spot, in circles, fast and slow
	in different directions and on different levels.
	- on the spot, in circles, fast and slow.
and leg,	 legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm
	- arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck
	arms in should sockets, legs in the sockets, head of neck
	rward & back, side to side.
Stretchin	g – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move.
	ation of space
	in pairs the children stand back to back/side to side. One is A and the other B.
	When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A
	go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn
	ravelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops.
	When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around
	hem (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the
	music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B
	akes a turn at this.
c) \	When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in
. (crouch as they go. Go around at least 3 people. When the music stops return to your
	partner moving side to side like a speed skater <u>or</u> like an astronaut in space <u>or</u>
	stepping over stinging nettles.
Explor	ation of movement elements
	ne Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate)
	make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers.
	juare ZigZag
	vided in groups each with a numberbody card. Teacher calls out
	r "7" – class have to draw a circle using their hips. 9 draw a square $\frac{177}{10}$ 7
with foot	; "3" draw a ZigZag or Z with right shoulder.
	9 9
	on of movement phrases
	groups. Teacher throws 3 Move Cubes or picks 3 Action Words from wordbag.
	lecide on order of words and make a sequence.
	ming of movement phrases
	ryone sit on the floor. Which group(s) will show us their dance? Turn where you are
on the flo	oor and watch carefully. Remember which moves/shapes/patterns you like best.
	ciating of movement phrases
	ch dances you liked. What was good about them? What could have been improved?
What did	you like about your dance?

Lesson Plan Week 2

<pre>Irm Up king - on the spot, in circles, fast and slow oping in different directions and on different levels. ging - on the spot, in circles, fast and slow. king - legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm leg, ating - arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck nging - arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. the forward & back, side to side. the forward & back, side to side. the forward & back are the the structure of the structure of the music stops of the structure of the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements sphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) users make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. th group could make up a 4 digit number leder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left wo circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circl</pre>
 poping in different directions and on different levels. ging – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow. kiking – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm leg, atting – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck mging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. teching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements pshone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) is school number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) is school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left elbow triangle, right elbow triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the number body. 6 = 24 is left shoulder, left hand, right elbow, left shoulder. They can also make a
 ging – on the spot, in circles, fast and slow. king – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm leg, ating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck nging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. etching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements pphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) teers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. In group could make up a 4 digit number stroy left bow, left elbow, left elbow right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers and movement being created are uninspired and the dancers around the failes shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand, irght e
 king – legs and arms separately and in combinations ie. Same arm and leg, opposite arm leg, ating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck nging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. Atching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. potration of movement elements aphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left and circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 leg, ating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck nging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. etching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements pephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cress make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number sechon could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ww. right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers at movement using the number/base and the dancers around the assessing elebow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. a would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left wo circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. a would mean then 6 times multiplication tables and give one number body. a fall the follow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. a
 ating – arms in shoulder sockets, legs in hip sockets, head on neck nging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at me forward & back, side to side. atching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) neers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. th group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ww, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers at more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left wo circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24
nging – arms one at a time, arms in same direction, arms in opposite directions, legs one at ne forward & back, side to side. Atching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements school number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number der children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ww, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. would mean then 8325536 = knee circle , right shoulder triangle , right elbow square , left wo circle, left elbow triangle , right shoulder square , left hand circle . matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 and forward & back, side to side. atching – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around the music stops. When the music stops A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements papenoe Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 the thing – any yoga or sports stretches suitable for preparing body to move. ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. Ploration of movement elements ephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) teers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number Ider children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left elbow, left elbow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers k would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers movements being created are uninspired and the dancers move circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left the w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left thand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 ploration of space aw – in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers movements being created are uninspired and the dancers move circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 aw - in pairs the children stand back to back. One is A and the other B. a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements pshone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w w right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers m w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. awould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. awould mean then 8325536 = kinee multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 a) When the music plays A leave B and travel around the hall. When the music stops A go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements paped make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. In group could make up a 4 digit number leave children could try a telephone number. School number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers around the mass set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. a would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. a would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. a would mean then 8325536 = knee multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 go back and stand with B as smoothly and quickly as possible. Then B take a turn travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) cers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number Ider children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers a would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 travelling around the space while A stands in place. Return when music stops. b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) coers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. If group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers at movements being created are uninspired and the dancers around move mether 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we will mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we will mean then 8325536 = knee triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. would mean the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 b) When the music plays A leave B and whenever you see a B person you circle around them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements ephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) to rear make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. If group could make up a 4 digit number left children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ww, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers dimeres timulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left we circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 them (swirl) getting lower as you go. Try and swirl around 3 different people before the music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements phone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) beers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. In group could make up a 4 digit number Ider children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left bw, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left bow circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 music stops. When the music stops return to your partner hopping from foot to foot. B takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements ephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) poers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. a would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left b w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 takes a turn at this. c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements ephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) icers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 c) When the music plays A travels and swirls around Bs going up on toes and down in crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements ephone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) icers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left lebow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. matively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
crouch as they go. When the music stops return to your partner moving side to side like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements sphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) ucers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left bw, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left bw circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
like a speed skater. ploration of movement elements sphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) loers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left ow circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
ploration of movement elements aphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) acers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number Ider children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left ow circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
aphone Number (see the Numberbody sheets in crate) Incers make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. In group could make up a 4 digit number Inder children could try a telephone number. In school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left In the shoulder, left hand. In the shoulder sequence like circle, square, triangle. In the shoulder sequence like circle, square, triangle. In the shoulder sequence like circle, square, right elbow square, left In the shoulder sequence like the sequence like circle. In the shoulder triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. In the sequence that sentence in movement using the numberbody. In the shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
ders make movements using the body parts assigned to numbers. h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left ow circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
h group could make up a 4 digit number lder children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left bw, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left bw circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
Ider children could try a telephone number. school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left ow, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left ow circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
school number would go like this 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. swould mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
 5536 = knee, right shoulder, right elbow, left elbow, left w, right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
www. right shoulder, left hand. e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle, right shoulder triangle, right elbow square, left w circle, left elbow triangle, right shoulder square, left hand circle. rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
e movements being created are uninspired and the dancers R a L b L d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle , right shoulder triangle , right elbow square , left bw circle , left elbow triangle , right shoulder square , left hand circle . rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
d more stimulus/ideas set out a sequence like circle, square, triangle. s would mean then 8325536 = knee circle , right shoulder triangle , right elbow square , left ow circle , left elbow triangle , right shoulder square , left hand circle . rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
would mean then 8325536 = knee circle , right shoulder triangle , right elbow square , left w circle , left elbow triangle , right shoulder square , left hand circle . rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
w circle , left elbow triangle , right shoulder square , left hand circle . rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
rnatively – take the 6 times multiplication tables and give one number sentence to a group children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
children. They have to represent that sentence in movement using the numberbody. 6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
6 = 24 is left shoulder; left hand; right elbow; left shoulder. They can also make a
eation of movement phrases
ss in groups. Teacher throws 3 Move Cubes or picks 3 Action Words from wordbag.
ups decide on order of words and make a sequence.
rforming of movement phrases
v everyone sit on the floor. Which group(s) will show us their dance? Turn where you are
he floor and watch carefully. Remember which moves/shapes/patterns you like best.
preciating of movement phrases
which dances you liked. What was good about them? What could have been improved?
at did you like about your dance?