

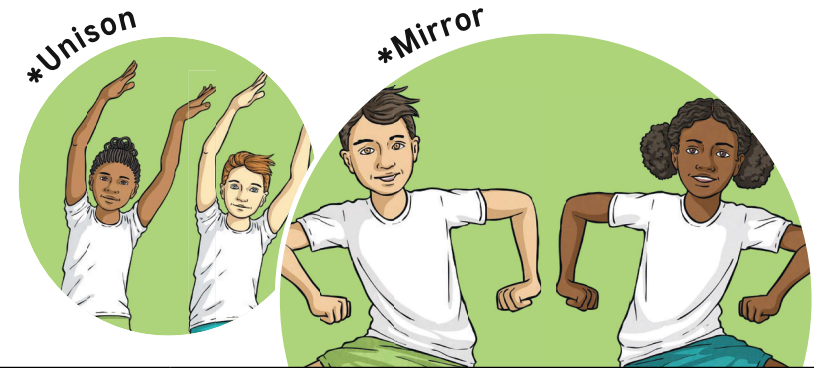
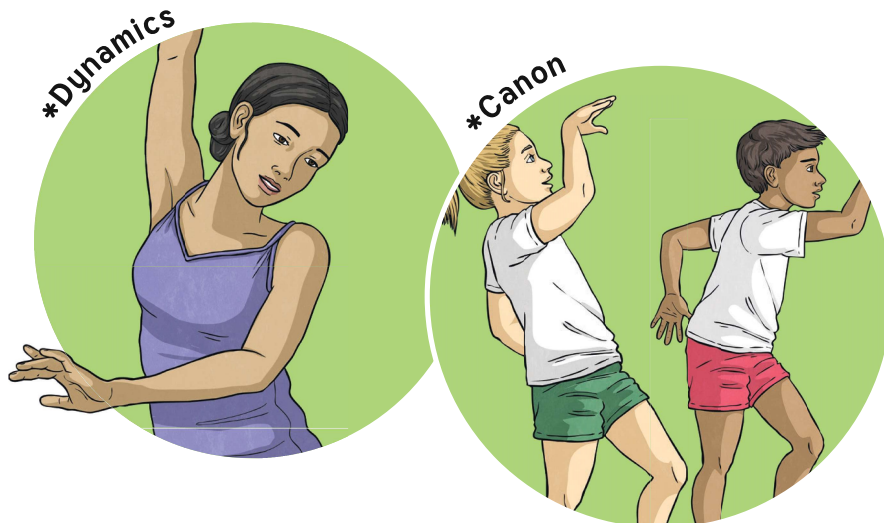


Dance: Carnival of the Animals

Glossary



Cc	
Canon*	This dance technique involves two or more dancers performing the same action one after the other. It differs from unison as the dancers do not perform the action at the same time. The action is staggered.
Dd	
Dynamics*	Dynamics are how the body performs particular movements to express the mood or the tone of the dance. Dynamics can refer to the speed, energy or flow of movements in a performance. For example, a movement can be performed energetically or lazily, quickly or slowly, flowing or jagged and these different dynamics will affect the 'feel' of the dance.
Ii	
Improvise	When improvising, a dancer creates movements and actions spontaneously, without rehearsal. They use music or other stimuli as inspiration and develop their actions 'on the spot'.



Ll	
Levels	Dancing at different levels is a great way to add interest to a dance. Level refers to the height of the dancer in relation to the floor. For example, stretching up would be high-level, crouching would be mid-level and sitting or lying down would be low-level.
Mm	
Mirror*	When mirroring, dancers perform the same actions at the same time but using opposite body parts so that it appears that the action is being reflected in a mirror.
Rr	
Rhythm	In dance, rhythm refers to the timing of the movements in a particular dance. When performing to music, it is important that the rhythm of the dance matches the rhythm of the music. This means that the timing of the movements matches the timing of the sounds within the music.
Uu	
Unison*	This is a dance technique that can be used by two or more dancers. When dancing in unison, the dancers perform exactly the same actions at exactly the same time.