Course Companion

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Dance · SL

Every topic handout in one volume

全部专题讲义合集

exercises.lol

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Composition and choreography

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IB Diploma Programme Dance SL (first assessment 2016; 2014 guide). This topic equips the COMPOSITION side of the externally assessed composition and analysis task (40% at SL): two dance works totalling 6-10 minutes composed by the student, plus an analytical statement on the processes of composition and analysis of one of the dances. Composition is taught as craft: motif, development, form and contrast serving intention, content and form. This handout teaches the compositional toolkit, the development methods and the reflective statement. All worked examples are original.

Must-know for composition and choreography:

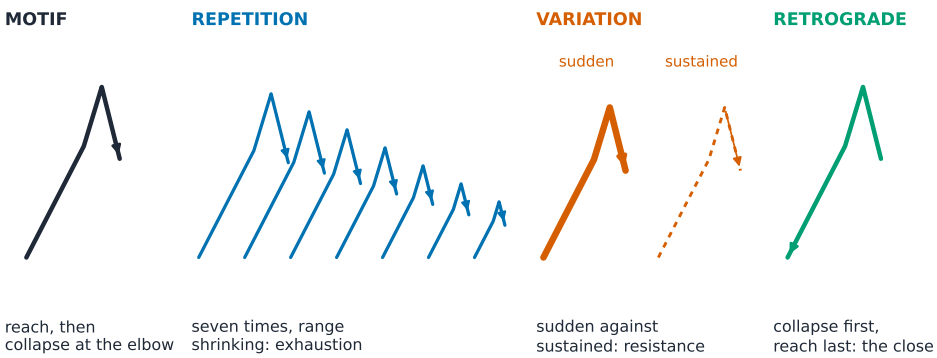
Family	Content
works	two composed works totalling 6-10 minutes, submitted on video
motif	a movement cell: the smallest unit that carries the intention
development	repetition, variation, transposition, retrograde, accumulation
contrast	the works must differ from each other: contrast across the two
statement	analytical statement on the processes of composition and analysis of one dance

The motif and its development

A **motif** 动机 is a movement cell: the smallest phrase that carries the dance's intention, small enough to transform and recognisable enough to anchor the work. Composition grows by **development** 发展 of the motif: repetition (the cell returns, meaning accumulating), **variation** 变奏 (timing, dynamics or facings changed), transposition (the cell moves to a new body part or level), **retrograde** 逆行 (the cell performed backwards), and accumulation (cells stacked into longer phrases). The discipline: every development is a choice that serves the intention; decoration that develops nothing is cut.



London Contemporary Dance Theatre in performance: a choreographer builds a whole work by developing and contrasting a few motifs

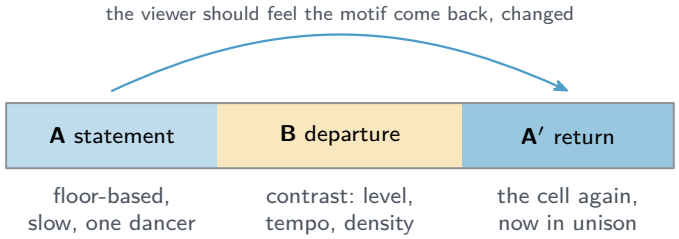


The motif and three of its developments, from the worked example "Reach".

Worked example. "Reach", a trio: the motif is a reach that collapses at the elbow. Repetition seven times with shrinking range reads as exhaustion; variation in dynamics (sudden against sustained) reads as resistance; retrograde (collapse first, reach last) closes the work by reversing its story.

Form and contrast

Form is how the work organizes time: the **compositional structure** 编创结构 (statement, departure, return; ABA; theme and mutations) must be audible to the eye: the viewer should feel the return. Within a work and across the submitted works, **contrast** 对比 runs at two scales: inside one dance (levels, tempo, density, dynamics) and ACROSS the submitted works: the two must contrast in subject matter or compositional approach, or the submission reads as one work twice.



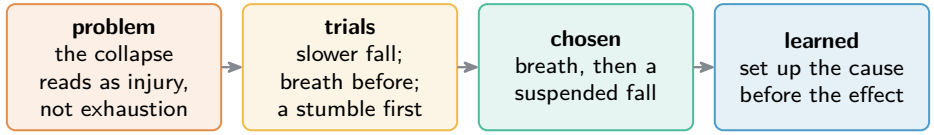
Statement, departure, return.

Worked example, continued. The second work "Doorframe" contrasts "Reach" completely: unison walking material, no floorwork, motif built from a stopped gesture rather than a flowing reach – the two works meet the contrast requirement on their own.

Worked programme. The two submitted works' minutes serve their forms: "Reach" 4:30 (seven shrinking repetitions need time to exhaust), "Doorframe" 3:30 (unison walking earns its length slowly) – 8:00 inside the 6–10 window, each duration argued from its form, not padded to the limit.

The analytical statement

The statement analyses the processes of composition and analysis of ONE of the dances: not a diary but an account of decisions: which compositional problems arose (the collapse reading as injury rather than exhaustion), which solutions were tried and chosen, and what the making taught for future development. Key terms and concepts of composition are applied, sources attributed.



The statement accounts for decisions.

> **Worked example, concluded.** The "Reach" statement: the problem (the collapse read as accident), the trials (slower collapse, weighted collapse, silent collapse), the chosen fix (the weighted collapse with the breath audible), and the lesson (a motif's meaning is set by its development, not its shape).

Checklist

- The motif small, recognisable, intention-carrying (motif).
- Development methods chosen to serve intention, decoration cut (development).
- The return legible; contrast within and across works (contrast).
- The statement analysing decisions and problems, terms applied (statement).
- The worked "Reach" and "Doorframe" set, with its programme timing, understood (worked). Boundary notes: the examiner must see the making: compositional decisions visible, sources attributed, the performance interpreted. All worked examples are original.

World dance studies

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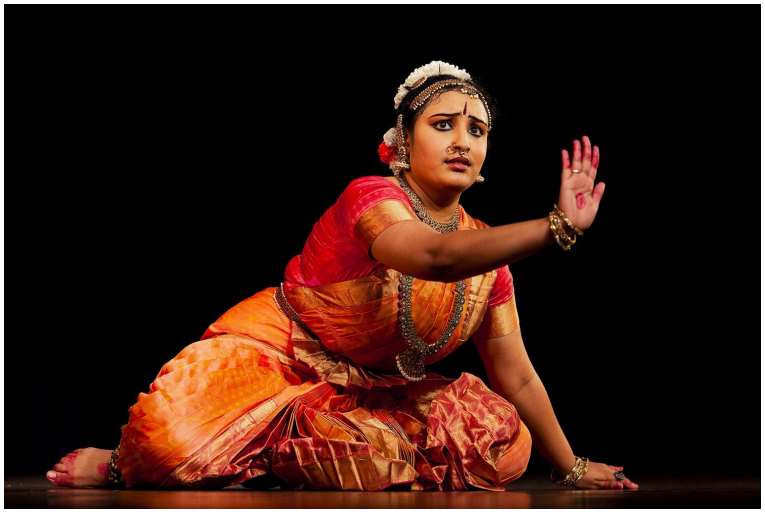
IB Diploma Programme Dance SL (first assessment 2016; 2014 guide). This topic equips the externally assessed DANCE INVESTIGATION (20% at SL): a formal written report of no more than 1 500 words analysing the similarities and differences between two dance styles drawn from different dance cultures and/or traditions, one familiar and one unfamiliar to the student. This handout teaches the comparative method, the elements to compare and the report. All worked examples are original.

Must-know for world dance studies:

Family	Content
styles	two styles from different cultures or traditions: one familiar, one unfamiliar
elements	actions, space, dynamics, relationships: what to compare
contexts	historical and current: how each style lives now
report	formal written report, at most 1 500 words, sources attributed
analysis	similarities AND differences, explained not listed

Choosing the two styles

The **dance investigation** 舞蹈调研 compares two styles from different **dance cultures** 舞蹈文化 or **traditions** 传统, one familiar to the student and one unfamiliar: the pairing must have contrast value (styles so alike that the comparison is decorative) and shared instruments (so the comparison is fair: both have communicative movement to analyse). The unfamiliar style is studied through research AND physical engagement: the course's physical and theoretical understanding.

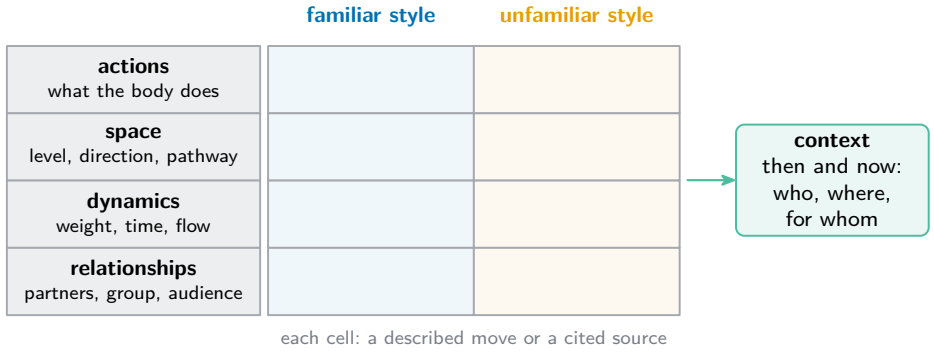


Bharatanatyam, a classical dance from Tamil Nadu: hand gestures (mudras), costume and music all carry meaning from its context

> **Worked example.** A student trained in studio contemporary (familiar) investigates hula kahiko (unfamiliar): both use the torso as the primary communicator, but the training, function and transmission differ.

The comparison: elements and contexts

The comparison runs on the **dance elements** 舞蹈要素: actions (what the body does), space (level, direction, pathway), dynamics (weight, time, flow), relationships (to partners, group, audience). Each similarity or difference is then explained through **context** 文化情境: the historical context of each style and its current context (who performs it, where, for whom, how it is taught).



Same elements for both styles; context explains the differences.

> **Worked example, continued.** Element: both styles centre the torso (similarity); context: contemporary isolates the torso as trained mechanics for an audience that watches, while hula kahiko's torso carries text (the hands speaking the chant), performed within a living ceremonial practice (difference explained by function and transmission).

element	studio contemporary (familiar)	hula kahiko (unfamiliar)	explained by context
TORSO (actions)	isolated as trained mechanics	carries the text: the hands speak the chant ▶	watched by an audience vs living ceremony

Name the element in both styles, then let context explain the difference.

The report

The report is formal written work of at most 1 500 words: a comparison with a spine (the two styles named, the elements chosen, the contexts researched), sources attributed throughout. The discipline: every claim about a style is evidenced (described movement, cited source); the similarities and differences are analysed (explained by context), not listed; and the conclusion weighs what the comparison taught, including the student's physical engagement with the unfamiliar style.

> **Worked example, concluded.** The report's conclusion: studying hula kahiko physically changed the student's own contemporary practice (the torso as carrier of meaning, not only of technique): the investigation's finding is a connection, not just a catalogue.

Checklist

- Two styles, different cultures, one familiar and one unfamiliar (styles).
- Claims made through the elements, described and evidenced (elements).
- Historical and current contexts researched, differences explained by them (contexts).
- The comparison analysed, sources attributed, engagement included (report).
- The worked contemporary-and-hula investigation understood (worked). Boundary notes: the examiner must see the making: compositional decisions visible, sources attributed, the performance interpreted. All worked examples are original.

Performance

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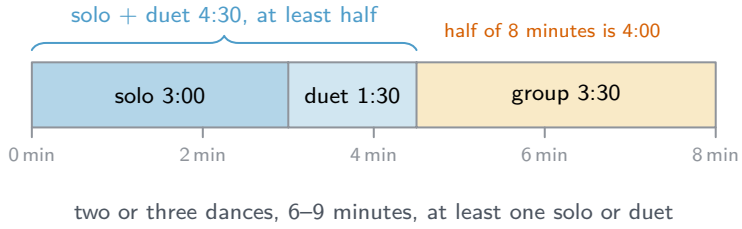
IB Diploma Programme Dance SL (first assessment 2016; 2014 guide). This topic equips the internally assessed PERFORMANCE (40% at SL): one or two dances (solo, duet or group, at least one a solo or duet) in any style, performed by the student at an open showing to show proficiency and expressive ability appropriate to the dance, totalling 3-6 minutes with at least half devoted to solo and/or duet work, submitted on video. This handout teaches the performance kit, the interpretation discipline and the showing. All worked examples are original.

Must-know for performance:

Family	Content
programme	one or two dances, at least one solo or duet, 3-6 minutes total
half-rule	at least half the time in solo and/or duet work
skills	movement skills: clarity in space, time, dynamics and movement qualities
expression	communicative expression: to other performers and to the audience
interpretation	the intention of each dance interpreted sensitively

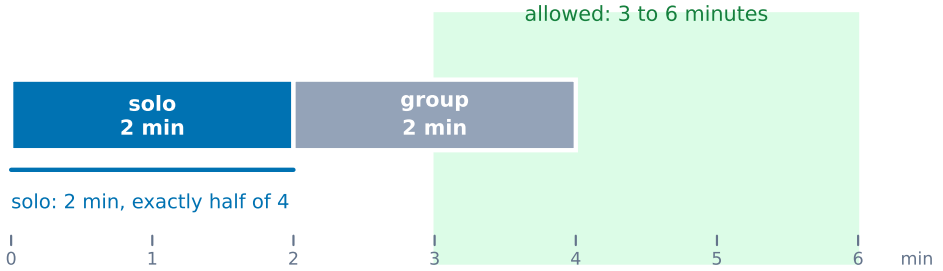
The programme and the half rule

The performance **programme** 演出曲目 is built under rules that discipline the choice: one or two dances in any style or styles, at least one a **solo** 独舞 or **duet** 双人舞, totalling 3-6 minutes, with at least half the time devoted to solo and/or duet work. The programme shows RANGE (styles or moods contrasted) rather than the same dancer twice.



One programme that passes the half rule.

Worked example. A programme of two: the solo "Reach (one)" (2 minutes) and the group "Counting House" (2 minutes): 4 minutes total, 2 minutes of solo work, the half rule satisfied exactly.



The worked programme: 4 minutes in the 3–6 minute window, with exactly half as solo.

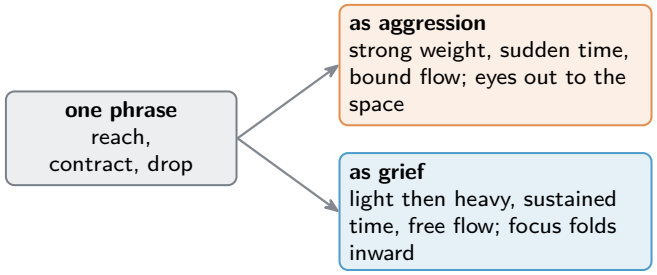
Skills: clarity in space, time and dynamics

Proficiency is CLARITY: in space (line and pathway finished, not approximate), in time (the phrase's rhythm held, including its silences), in **dynamics** 力效 (weight, time and flow changing as the work demands), and in **movement qualities** 动作质感 (the how of the movement: sustained against percussive, collapsing against suspended). The discipline: technique serves the dance's intention, never displays itself: a triple turn that blurs the phrase is a fault, not a flourish.

Worked example, continued. In "Reach (one)" the shrinking repetitions must shrink in RANGE but keep their clarity: the audience must see that the reach is smaller, not sloppier.

Expression and the open showing

The discipline of **communicative expression** 交流表达 runs two ways: to the other performers (the duet's timing is a conversation, not a countdown) and to the audience (the **open showing** 公开展示 is a real performance with real viewers, not a videotaped rehearsal). Reading each dance's intention sensitively is **interpretation** 诠释: the same phrase danced as aggression and as grief are different interpretations, and the choice must be legible.



the choice must be legible to someone who never saw the rehearsal

Interpretation is a legible choice.

> **Worked example, concluded.** At the showing, "Doorframe for two" is interpreted as negotiation: the stopped gesture lands off the beat, the walkers never look at each other until the final unison: the intention legible from the back row.

Checklist

- The programme: one or two dances, one at least solo or duet, 3-6 minutes (programme).
- At least half the time in solo and/or duet work (half-rule).
- Clarity in space, time, dynamics and qualities; technique serving the dance (skills).
- Expression to partners and audience; each intention interpreted and legible (expression).
- The worked two-dance programme and its showing understood (worked). Boundary notes: the examiner must see the making: compositional decisions visible, sources attributed, the performance interpreted. All worked examples are original.