Dance Vocabulary

Dance Movement

human movement, combined with artistic expression

movements
- Actions made by the body
  - locomotor: Actions of the body that cover space (walk, run, skip, hop, jump, slide, leap, and gallop)
  - nonlocomotor: Actions of the body that do not cover space (bend, stretch, twist, and swing)

Elements of Dance

the basic parts of dance: space, time, and force

force
- The use of energy while moving

space
- The area covered by the dance movements (This includes shape, level, directions, and pathways.)
  - directions: Forward, backward, sideways, up, down, etc.
  - level: The distance from the floor

pathways
- Patterns that the body makes as it moves through space or on the floor

shape
- The design of the body as it exists in space

time
- How fast or slow (tempo); even or uneven (beat); and long or short (duration) the movement is

Dance Forms

the way movements are put together

dance composition
- A group of dance movements with a beginning, a middle, and an end

expressive qualities
- Ideas and emotions communicated by the movement patterns of a dance composition

cultures

the customs, beliefs, arts, and way of life of a specific group of people

African
- African Dance is ceremonial and is an example of Ceremonial dancing.

Colonial
- The purposes of Colonial dances were social. An example of Colonial Dance is the Virginia Reel.

Native-American
- Native-American Dance, like African Dance, is classified as a form of Ceremonial dancing.

purposes

the reasons why people dance

artistic dance
- Dances created and performed in order to convey a meaning

ceremonial dance
- Dances that are performed at celebrations (wedding, dances) or ceremonies (Native-American dances for hunting, war, rain etc.)

recreational dance
- Dances performed in social settings (folk, line, etc.)
Elementary Drama Vocabulary

Elements of Drama

**essential components of a dramatic performance**

**dialogue**
A conversation between two or more characters to express thoughts, feelings, and action

**conflict**
The struggle between opposing forces, ideas, or interests in a play

**monologue**
A long speech made by one person, often called a soliloquy

**plot or storyline**
The plan of action or events of the story; a plot has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

Elements of Production

**aspects of a play outside of the dramatic elements that aid in telling the story**

**costumes**
A style of dress characteristic of a particular country, period, or people and often worn in a play. Costumes also give information about a character, such as where the story takes place, when it takes place, social status etc.

**make-up**
The production element that is used on an actor's body and that reflects what the character looks like; actors/actresses wear some type of make-up on areas of the body that are seen by the audience (e.g., face, arms, legs).

**music**
Music is an element of production that often helps create a mood, add suspense, etc.

**props**
Any article, except costume or scenery, used as part of a dramatic production (e.g., a glass for drinking, a purse, a weapon)

**role**
The characteristics and expected social behavior of an individual in a given position (e.g., mother, employer)

**scenery**
The painted backdrop on a theatrical stage that represents where the story takes place

**sound**
Any sound, not made by an actor, used to help create the environment, to establish a mood, or to aid in telling the story (e.g., forest sounds, thunder, street sounds)

Creative Dramatics

**a way of learning through role-playing and problem-solving**

**improvisation**
Creating a character or situation using movement and speech, without prior preparation or rehearsal

**mimicry**
The practice of imitating another person or action

**pantomime**
A situation where the performer uses only gestures, body language, or facial expressions to communicate feelings or emotions, solely on physical movement, and does not use any vocal sounds

**role-playing**
Improvising movement and dialogue to put oneself in another's place in a particular situation and often to examine the person(s) and/or situation(s) being improvised

**storytelling**
The act of telling a story in the oral tradition
### Elements of Performance

**acting**
- Pretending to be a character

**character**
- A person portrayed in a drama, novel, or other artistic piece

**listening**
- Focusing on what is being said or acted out on stage and reacting to it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>movement</strong></th>
<th>How the actor uses his/her body to create a character or to react to another character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>speaking style</strong></td>
<td>The manner in which a character speaks, which reflects cultural or historical influences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>storytelling</strong></td>
<td>The act of telling a story in the oral tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vocal expression</strong></td>
<td>The manner in which an actor uses his/her voice in a performance</td>
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### Styles

**a distinctive manner of dramatic expression; the way the dramatic and production elements are put together**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>folk tales</strong></th>
<th>Any story or tale passed on traditionally and based on superstition or false beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>myths</strong></td>
<td>Traditional stories dealing with supernatural beings, ancestors, or heroes</td>
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### Cultures

**the total product of human creativity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>West-African</strong></th>
<th>Drama in the West-African culture serves a purpose. The purpose usually represents an important time in a person's life.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Native-American</strong></td>
<td>The use of drama in Native-American culture is similar to the West-African culture in that the drama serves a purpose. Their stories reflect their belief system and their lifestyle. Native-American stories are told in the oral tradition and are often used to teach children a lesson.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Periods

**relating a particular historical time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Colonial American</strong></th>
<th>Stories from this period are generally folk tales or legends</th>
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Elementary Music Vocabulary

Elements of Music

basic components that are found in a musical composition: rhythm, melody, form, timbre, dynamics, tempo, harmony

Rhythm

the organization of notes and rests to create a beat

bar lines
Vertical lines that divide the staff into measures

duration
The length of time a sound or silence lasts

fermata
Holding a note for a longer than normal time

meter
Another name for time signature

• duple meter
Beats organized in twos

• triple meter
Beats organized in threes

notes
Music symbols for sound

• whole note
A note or rest that receives four (4) beats

• half note
A note or rest that receives two (2) beats

• quarter note
A note or rest that receives one (1) beat

• eighth note
A note or rest that receives 1/2 beat

rests
Music symbols for silence

time signature
Tells how many beats per measure and what kind of note gets one beat

• 2/4 time
A time signature organized as two beats per measure, and a quarter note gets one beat

• 4/4 time
A time signature organized as four beats per measure, and a quarter note gets one beat

Melody

the tune

direction
Whether a melody moves higher or lower or stays the same

middle C
The white key to the left of the two black keys in the center of a piano keyboard

pitch
The highness or lowness of a sound

pitch notation
Symbols used to tell a performer what pitch to play

shape
The shape created as a melody moves higher and lower or stays on the same pitch

skip
Moving from one note to another while missing several in between

step
Moving from one note directly to another; a step equals two half steps

treble clef
A symbol used to show high-sounding notes

treble clef lines
Named e, g, b, d, f from bottom to top (every good boy deserves fudge)
treble clef spaces
Named f, a, c, e from bottom to top (spells face)
**Form**

the overall plan or structure for a piece of music

**AB**
Music composed with two different sections

**ABA**
Music composed in three sections: A’s are alike and B is different.

call and response
A soloist makes a statement and a group gives a reply.

repeat signs
A symbol that tells a musician to go back and play something again

**round**
Form where performers play or sing the same melody by entering at different times

verse/chorus
- verse
A set of words set to music as in a hymn
- chorus
A set of words set to music, often repeated after each verse

**Timbre**

the special sound of each instrument, voice, or sound; also called tone color

brass
Instruments that use a metal cup and shaped mouthpiece to create their sound

folk
Those instruments, other than orchestral instruments, which are used in different cultures or groups around the world

instrument family
Grouping instruments by like characteristics

percussion
Any instrument that is struck, shaken, or hammered

string
Instruments that use strings to create their sounds, by bowing, plucking, or strumming

voice parts
Different musical lines divided by highness or lowness of the voice

woodwind
Instruments that make their sounds by using a single or double reed

**Dynamics**

the loudness or softness of the music

forte
Loud

piano
Soft

mezzo forte
Medium loud

mezzo piano
Medium soft

**Tempo**

the speed at which the music is played

adagio
Slow

allegro
Fast
Harmony

**Intervals**
- The distance between two notes

**Major**
- A pattern of notes arranged in a special order:
  - wwhwwh (w=whole, h=half)

**Parts**
- Separate lines in music

**Resting “Home” Tone**
- A dominant tone that has other tones related to it

**Tonality**
- The relation of tones and chords to a “home” tone

**Unison**
- To sing and/or play the same part

Style

The individual way the elements of music are put together—can be individual, by periods, by composer groups, or by nations

Genre

A type or category of music

**Bluegrass**
- A musical style from the American South, known for its quick tempos and elaborate vocals, often showing off instruments such as the fiddle, banjo, mandolin, guitar, and bass

**Blues**
- A kind of American music that came from spirituals and work songs of African-American people

**Country**
- Popular American music using dance rhythms, simple form, and down-to-earth lyrics

**Folk Songs**
- Songs created by a particular group of people

**Game Songs**
- Songs written or used to accompany a game

**Lullabies**
- Songs written to help children go to sleep

**Marches**
- Usually patriotic pieces that are performed by a band and often are performed while marching

**Patriotic**
- Songs written to inspire love for one’s country

**Popular**
- Music that is well-known and liked by a particular group at a particular time

**Rap**
- A style of popular music that started in the late 1970s and that uses rhyming lyrics spoken or half-sung in a syncopated style over a rhythmic accompaniment

**Rock**
- Popular music of the ’50s and ’60s

**Spirituals**
- American folk hymns often linked to the slaves of the 19th century

**Work Songs**
- Songs written to make work easier and to lift the spirits of the workers
**Cultures**

*the total product of human creativity*

**American Folk**
Music of the common people

**West-African**
Ethnic peoples from the western countries of Africa

**Native-American**
The people who first lived in what is now the Americas

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**Periods**

*a historical time period in which the arts often have similar characteristics*

**Baroque**
A musical time in history from about 1600 to 1750

**composer**
A person who creates musical works; the following are composers of the Baroque:

- **Bach**
  A German composer of the Baroque period

- **Handel**
  A German composer who worked mainly in England during the Baroque period

- **Vivaldi**
  An Italian composer to the Baroque period

**Instruments of the Baroque period:**

- **organ**
  A wind instrument with a keyboard; the sound is made by forcing air through a series of pipes.

- **harpsichord**
  A stringed instrument with keyboard; the sound is made by a plectrum plucking the strings.

- **orchestral families**
  Instruments grouped by similar characteristics
Elementary Visual Art Vocabulary

Elements of Art

the basic parts of a work of art: line, color, value, shape, texture, form, and space

color
An element of art that is caused by the amount of reflected light; hue

• color group
A family of related hues: warm, cool, and neutral

• cool colors
The group of hues that include greens, blues, and purples

• neutral colors
The group of hues that include black, white, browns, and grays

• primary color
A hue from which all other colors can be mixed: red, yellow, and blue

• secondary color
A hue mixed from two primary colors, such as orange, green, and purple

• warm colors
The group of hues that include yellows, oranges, and reds

form
A unit that has length, width, and depth, (three dimensions), such as a cube, pyramid, cone, sphere, or cylinder

line
An element of art; a mark that moves through space and can vary in length, width, direction, and color

shape
The area enclosed by a line that has length and width (two dimensions), such as a square, rectangle, triangle, or circle

texture
The way a surface looks or feels: rough, smooth, prickly, or furry

Principles of Design

concepts that guide artists in creating and organizing their artwork: balance, pattern, contrast, and emphasis

balance
How the elements are arranged to show a sense of weight in a work of art: radial, symmetrical, asymmetrical

• asymmetry
Balance in which things on each side of a center line or point appear to be unequal

• symmetry
Balance in which things on each side of a center line or a central point appear the same

contrast
An obvious difference between two things; light and dark, thick and thin, big and little

emphasis
The drawing of attention to important areas or objects in a work of art (focal point)

pattern
The repetition of shape, line, or colors in a design; principle of art
Styles

the way in which an artist works: realistic, abstract, and nonobjective

abstract
A style of art that is not realistic, but adds or sub-
tracts details to create a personal design or view

realistic
Showing something as it might really look, such as
a person or scene

nonobjective
A style of art that does not show recognizable objects,
but uses lines, shapes, and colors as the subject

Subject matter

what the artwork is about: portrait, landscape, and still life

landscape
A work of art showing a view of a natural outdoor
scene such as a forest or fields

still life
An artwork showing an arrangement of objects that
cannot move on their own, such as a vase of flowers

portrait
A work of art created to show a person, animal, or
group of people, usually focusing on the face

Processes

the methods used by the artist to produce the work of art

collage
An art process made with cut or torn paper or fabric
and glue

drawing
Marks made with dry media, such as a pencil or
crayon

pottery
The art of making objects with clay, hardened by
firing in a kiln

sculpture
An art process using modeling, carving, or the joining
of materials into a three-dimensional form

weaving
An art process using thread or yarn to produce cloth
on a loom

painting
An art process made with wet media, such as tempera,
oil, or watercolor

Cultures

the customs, beliefs, arts, and way of life of a specific group of people

Early-American
A culture existing during the establishment and colo-
nization of North America, beginning in the
mid-1600s

Native-American
A culture existing in North America whose purpose
for art is ceremonial, decorative, and functional

West-African
A culture existing in the western coastal area of
Africa whose purpose for art is ceremonial, decora-
tive, and functional