

Class 9 - Arts

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Dance Choreography

CBSE NOTES

Dance Choreography - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Define choreography.

Choreography is the art of arranging dance movements into a visual spectacle.

2. Origin of choreography in India.

Sage Bhārata introduced choreography concepts in 'Nāṭyaśāstra' over 2000 years ago.

3. Explain Piṇḍibandhas.

'Piṇḍibandhas' are ancient dance formations involving coordination and flow in movement.

4. Importance of collaboration.

Choreography involves teamwork to forge collective creativity and refine dance ideas.

5. Components of choreography.

Includes concept, movement vocabulary, spatial arrangements, and stylistic choices.

6. Concept in choreography.

A clear theme informs the dance, such as seasons or social issues, guiding the performance.



7. Movement vocabulary.

Refers to the styles used in the piece, like classical or contemporary dance forms.

8. Use of space.

Involves formations, directions, levels, and distancing to create dynamic movement.

9. Choreographic tools.

Tools like repetition, contrast, and canon shape how movements and patterns evolve.

10. Significance of timing.

Rhythm and tempo impact the mood and flow of choreography, influencing audience perception.

11. Symmetry vs. asymmetry.

Symmetrical movements create balance, while asymmetrical patterns can evoke tension or surprise.

12. Human formation examples.

Group formations like pyramids enhance narratives and express collective human experiences.



13. Folk dance patterns.

Patterns mirror daily life, nature, and societal themes, rich in cultural significance.

14. Nava Nritya contribution.

Manjushree Chaki Sarkar innovated new contemporary vocabularies in dance rooted in Indian culture.

15. Spatial mapping in choreography.

Choreographers visualize dance patterns through strategic spatial designs on the stage.

16. Solo vs. group choreography.

Both forms explore different expressions of concepts through varying interactions and dynamics.

17. Reflections in choreography.

Post-performance analysis helps choreographers and dancers refine future presentations.

18. Well-being in dance creation.

Discourses on the creative journey foster personal insights and group connections among dancers.



19. Feedback in dance practice.

Gathering constructive critiques from peers and mentors enriches the choreographic process.

20. Significance of rehearsal.

Practice ensures clarity, synchronization, and effectiveness in choreographed performances.

21. Cultural reflection in dance.

Choreographies often reflect societal values, traditions, and histories through movement.



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