



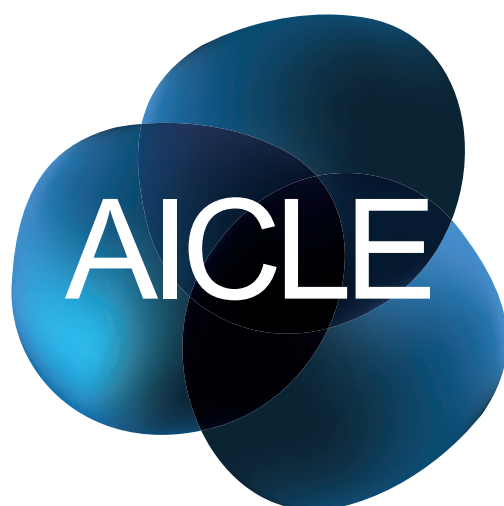
Educación Artística

Primaria



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Inglés



Identificación del material AICLE

TÍTULO	Dance
NIVEL LINGÜÍSTICO SEGÚN MCER	A1.2
IDIOMA	Inglés
ÁREA / MATERIA	Música-inglés
NÚCLEO TEMÁTICO	La danza, estilos y géneros y el ballet.
GUIÓN TEMÁTICO	La danza como expresión artística y musical, sus géneros y el ballet como estilo especial de danza.
FORMATO	Documento PDF
CORRESPONDENCIA CURRICULAR	4º de Educación Primaria
AUTORÍA	Carmen Maldonado
TEMPORALIZACIÓN APROXIMADA	8 o 9 sesiones.
COMPETENCIAS BÁSICAS	<p>Cultural y artística</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conocer la danza como expresión artística de los movimientos del cuerpo. - Reconocer los principales estilos de danza, folklórica, moderna etc. - Apreciar y reconocer los elementos que distinguen cada género de danza. - Disfrutar de un ballet clásico. <p>Tratamiento de la información y competencia digital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buscar información sobre danzas en el mundo. - Visionar un obra de ballet clásico. <p>Comunicación lingüística</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conocer, adquirir, ampliar y aplicar el vocabulario del tema. - Ejercitar una lectura comprensiva de textos relacionados con el tema de la unidad. - Expresar oralmente opiniones sobre preferencias y gustos de bailes. <p>Aprender a aprender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpretar la información sobre tipos de danzas y movimientos del cuerpo. - Organizar información tablas. <p>Autonomía e iniciativa personal y competencia emocional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ser capaces de crear en grupo una coreografía.
OBSERVACIONES	- Las imágenes utilizadas en la unidad están bajo la licencia "Creative commons" o bajo la licencia de documentación libre GNU . Algunas de ellas han sido modificadas. Otras han sido creadas por autora para esta unidad.

Tabla de programación AICLE

OBJETIVO DE ETAPA	Comunicarse a través de medios de expresión verbal, corporal, visual, plástica, musical y matemática, desarrollando el razonamiento lógico, verbal y matemático, así como la sensibilidad estética, la creatividad y la capacidad para disfrutar las obras de arte y las manifestaciones artísticas.		
CONTENIDOS DE CURSO / CICLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificación de los distintos géneros de danza - Reconocimiento de las etapas que atravesó la danza través de la historia 		
TEMA	<p>La danza, y el ballet clásico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Los estilos de danza <p>El ballet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La historia de la danza 		
MODELOS DISCURSIVOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explicar diferencias entre distintos estilos de danza - Organizar información sobre la historia de la danza - Describir pasos de baile - Describir cómo se ejecuta una danza - Contrastar opiniones sobre obras musicales - Analizar los elementos de la danza y el ballet - Identificar las características de los estilos de danza 		
TAREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realización de tablas clasificatorias y mapas mentales - Clasificación de danzas de distintos estilos - Lectura comprensiva de textos sobre la historia de la danza - Elaboración de textos con palabras de ayuda - Organización de información en tablas - Exposición oral sobre cómo realizar una coreografía 		
CONTENIDOS LINGÜÍSTICOS	<p>FUNCIONES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificar quién realiza una acción - Preguntar por experiencias pasadas - Invitar a alguien a hacer algo - Pedir a alguien que te acompañe en una acción 	<p>ESTRUCTURAS:</p> <p>Who dances ...? Have you ever danced....? is performed Would you like to I like/don't like to Was/were performed Has/have been Shall we dance?</p>	<p>LÉXICO:</p> <p>Performance, backward, forward, outward, turn out, slide, nutcracker, sorcerer, prick, lift couple ballroom, bow, step, highly</p>
CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cuestionario sobre el tema - Crear una coreografía de una canción con las anotaciones necesarias 		

Dance

1. Shall we dance?

1. Read the following questions



Do you like dancing?



Have you ever danced at the school?



What kind of music do you like for dancing?



Do you want to become a dancer when you grow up?

Have you ever danced in a theatre performance?

2. Now, match the questions above with the answers below.

1	
	I want to become a dancer when I grow up.
2	
	I like to dance to pop music.
3	
	I like dancing a lot.
4	
	I've never danced in a theatre performance.
5	
	I dance every year at school.

2. Everybody dances everywhere

3. What dance style are they performing?



4. Label the picture with the words below

Folkloric European

Flamenco

Folkloric Peruvian

Traditional Dance

Contemporary

Classical Ballet

Japanese

Tribal African

Break Dance

3. Dance

5. Read the following text



Dance is an art form. Dance consists of rhythmic movement of the body. Dance music is composed specifically to accompany dancing. It is a form of expression and social interaction. Dance can express ideas or emotions or even tell a story.

All dance, no matter what style it is, has something in common, it not only involves flexibility and body movement, but also physics.

People have danced throughout history. All cultures have their own dances; some of them are very old. Many dances have been preserved for centuries. Dancing has evolved into many styles. For example: break dancing is related to hip hop culture; African dance is interpretive; Ballet, Ballroom, Waltz, and Tango are all social dances.



Did you know?

Choreography is the art of creating dances. The person who creates a dance is known as the choreographer.

6. Find ten expressions related to dance.



7. Complete these phrases using the words above.



Dance is a form of and social interaction.

Dance involves and body

Dance is anform.

..... is a classical dance style.

4. Elements of Dance

8. Let's discover dance!!!

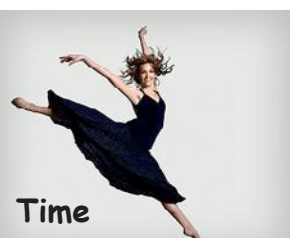


Dance has its own language. We need to learn this language in order to fully understand and appreciate the world of dance. When dancers are dancing, every movement, like every note in a piece of music, has its own pulse, tempo and duration. This is named time-dance. We also need to take into account space.

Space is the area of space occupied by the dancer's body. A dancer needs space to move through the air or on the floor. And finally there is force, which is the energy that dancers use when moving. Force includes dynamics. Dynamics refer to how a movement is done.



Space



Time



Force

5. When Did Dance Begin?

It's impossible to say when dance became a part of human culture. Dance has certainly been an important part of ceremonies, rituals and celebrations since the prehistoric days. Before the introduction of written languages, dance was one of the only methods of passing stories down from generation to generation.

Egypt

Archaeologists have found some of the oldest traces of dance in Egypt and India. They have found Egyptian tomb paintings with dancing figures from around 3300 BC.

The rock shelters and caves of Bhimbetka (in Southern India) have a number of interesting paintings which represent some of the earliest traces of human life in India; its Stone Age rock paintings are approximately 9,000 years old.

The paintings show scenes of communal dancing, drinking and religious rites.



Greece and Rome

The Greeks made the art of dancing into a system of expressive feelings. They created pantomime. Pantomime was an ancient Greece and Roman theatrical performance in which an actor told a story by means of bodily movements, gestures, and facial expressions but without words.



9. True or False: Write the phrases in the correct box.

Space is important when we dance. Dancers need muscular tension. Human beings have danced for millions of years. Egyptians never danced. In a pantomime, the actor sings a story. Ancient Greeks didn't like to dance.

True	False

10. Order these words to make phrases.



dancing. show and Indian Egyptian paintings ancient

Pantomime. created Greeks The ancient

11. Fill in the table with the words in green.

India, Egypt or Greece	
Dancers expressed feeling for first time.	
Paintings with people dancing were found in tombs.	
The oldest paintings in the world that show people dancing.	
Telling a story without words.	

6. Dance Throughout History



The Middle Ages

Medieval dance can be categorised into two sections: court dance and country dance. People danced mainly at seasonal festivities to celebrate winter, Christmas or spring. The music they danced to was improvised and sometimes sung. They danced by walking in groups and making circles or lines.

The Carole

The Carole was one of the first medieval dances. The Carole was a Christmas dance. The Carole was the most popular dance of its time and it was danced in a circle or chain, or as a processional. Dancers danced and sang at the same time. There was no limit on how many people could dance. All you had to do was join arms and follow what the leader was doing.



Renaissance

In the Renaissance (the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries) social dance changed and people invented new steps: sliding and stamping of the feet and even leaping, jumping and hopping. Men and women performed the same steps. These dances, called ballroom dances, included some turn outs and pirouettes. People always danced with a partner and the most common step was the reverence or bow.

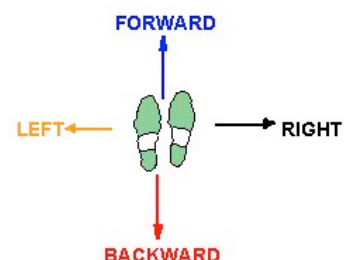
bow

The Pavane or Pavan



The Pavane is a slow processional dance common in Europe during the 16th century (Renaissance). A pavane is a slow piece of music that is danced to in pairs. The dancers usually step

forward, lift up their legs, and point their toes. The musical pavane survived hundreds of years after the dance itself was abandoned. The pavane step survives even today. Sometimes it is used in weddings.



12. Comparing dances. Say if these sentences tell about dance from the Middle Ages or from the Renaissance. Write your answers in the chart below.



People danced in groups. People dance in couples. The dancers were also singing. People danced to celebrate the changing of the seasons. Dancers bowed. Everyone followed the leader. Couples did turn outs and pirouettes. The dances were called Ballroom Dance.

Middle Ages	Renaissance
I think this sentence refers to...	
I agree.	
I don't agree.	
I don't think so.	

13. Here's an easy medieval dance to try. Work in groups and have fun!

Instructions

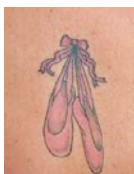
Setting: Circle of couples.
 Double left, double right.
 Double left, double right.
 Left, right, left into centre, with hands raised, clap 3 times
 Left, right, left out to place, clap 3 times.
 The dance speeds up as time goes on. Sometimes you do 3 kicks instead of the second 3 claps. This dance was done after the Crusades as an imitation of what the Crusaders saw in the Middle East.

Steps: a single step take 2 beat, and is one step forward and a second step to bring the feet together. A dole is three steps forward and a fourth step to bring the feet together.



Colour in the medieval dancers.

7. Classical Ballet



Ballet is a classical form of dance with its origins in dances from courts during the Italian Renaissance. It was created by Domenico de Ferrara who was a well-known Italian dancer and teacher. He named his new dance "ballo" (ballet) which means dance in Italian. Ballet became popular with the French nobility. It is a highly technical form of dance with its own vocabulary. Because the steps were first named and codified in France, French is the international language of ballet. Today, all ballet dancers learn the French words for movements such as plie (bend) pirouette (turn) saute (jump) and pas de deux (dance for two). Louis XIV, King of France in the 17th century, loved to dance and often performed in the ballet in his royal court. When Louis became too old (and fat) to perform, he established a ballet academy and began the tradition of training professional dancers.



Ballet technique

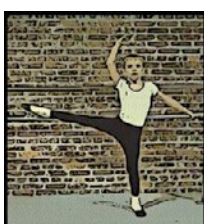
Ballet technique consists of stylized movements and positions. Ballet dancers perform difficult movements with grace and style, and this requires many years of training and daily dance classes. They wear leotards and tights which are tight and allow them to have freedom of movement. Ballerinas (female dancers) wear pointe shoes to dance up on the tips of their toes. Danseurs (male dancers) develop the strength to lift and hold their female partners, often with only one hand. Ballet is often performed to classical orchestra music.



Pass the deux
(dance for two)



Pointe shoes



Daily training

The Five Basic Ballet Positions



Position 1

The arms circle downward.
The feet are at a 180° angle to each other, the heels touching.



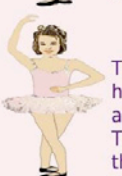
Position 2

The arms still circle downward, but apart.
The feet are also still at a 180° angle, but spaced apart.



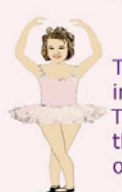
Position 3

The right arm is at a half circle above the head, while the left arm is pointing straight outward.
The feet are now at a 90° with the left heel at the right toe.



Position 4

The right arm is still at a half circle above the head, with the left arm now circled around the front of the body, at about the waist.
The feet are still at a 90°, but now the heel of the left foot is at the middle of the right foot.



Position 5

The arms are now in a circle above the head in a classic ballet position.
The feet are again at a 180° but now the heel of each foot is at the toes of the other, with the left foot in front.

14. Write some sentences about ballet.



Ballet Dancers	is	
	was	difficult movements.
	perform	on the tip of their toes.
		French vocabulary.
		five basic positions.
	dance	a classical form of dance.
	uses	created by and Italian dance teacher.
	has	performed to classical orchestra music.

15. Follow the instructions and draw the dancers' arms.

Danseur: The right arm is at a half circle above the head. The left arm is pointing straight out. **Ballerina:** The right arm is at a half circle above the head. The left arm is in a circle around the front of the body, at about the waist.



Danseur
(male dancer)



Ballerina
(female dancer)

8. Ballet Music. Tchaikovsky

Tchaikovsky May 7, 1840 - November 6, 1893, was a Russian composer of the Romantic era. His works include symphonies, operas, ballets, instrumental and chamber music and songs. He wrote some of the most popular concert and theatrical music in the classical repertoire, including the ballets: Swan Lake, Sleeping Beauty and The Nutcracker.

Piotr (or Peter in English) Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Votkinsk, a town in Russia's Ural Mountains. When he was 8 years old, his family moved to the capital city of St. Petersburg. He was a good musician as a kid, but his parents made him study law. But even in law school, Tchaikovsky continued to study music. Eventually, he gave up his legal job and went to the St. Petersburg Conservatory. After he graduated, he moved to Moscow to teach at the new music school there. It is now named after him.



For years, Tchaikovsky had a patroness named Nadezhda von Meck. She was a wealthy widow who was a big fan of Tchaikovsky's music. She regularly sent him money so that he could concentrate on composing without having to worry about making a living. But Nadezhda von Meck didn't want to meet Tchaikovsky.

For 14 years, they only communicated by writing letters to each other. Tchaikovsky dedicated his Fourth Symphony to his patroness. Tchaikovsky travelled all over Europe for performances of his music. In 1891, he even went to America for the opening of Carnegie Hall, where he was invited to conduct.

9. The Three Tchaikovsky Ballets

Swan Lake

The story is based on a Russian folk tale and an ancient German legend, which tells the story of Odette, a princess turned into a swan by an evil sorcerer's curse. Prince Siegfried sees a beautiful creature dressed in white feathers, more woman than swan. Siegfried learns that the swan is the princess Odette. An evil sorcerer captured her and used his magic to turn Odette into a swan by day and woman by night.



Sleeping Beauty

The story of the ballet is based on Charles Perrault's *Sleeping Beauty*. The Carabosse Fairy announces her curse that Aurora will one day prick her finger and die. Luckily the Lilac Fairy has yet to give her a present. She declares that although Aurora will prick her finger she will not die. Instead she will fall into a deep sleep from which she will be awoken after a hundred years by the kiss of a prince. Prince Florimund finds Aurora and awakens her with a kiss.



The Nutcracker

Tchaikovsky's ballet *The Nutcracker* is based on a story by German author E.T.A. Hoffmann. In *The Nutcracker*, Clara receives a nutcracker as a Christmas present. At the night, the nutcracker comes to life as a handsome prince. He takes the young girl on some fantastic adventures.



16. Put these phrases about Tchaikovsky's life in order.

He was a good musician as a kid. He worked at the new Conservatory in Moscow. He performed his music all over Europe. He was born in a town in Russia's Ural Mountains. He studied law. He had a patroness called Nadezhda von Meck. He went to the St. Petersburg Conservatory. He was invited to conduct his music in America.

1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	
8th	

17. Ask your partner some questions about the characters in Tchaikovsky's ballets.



Who...	Prince Florimund	her finger?	dances
princess Aurora?	plays	upon the lake?	Aurora
pricks	Odette	kisses	loves
a swan?	Prince Siegfried	with her toy?	Clara

Read "The Nutcracker"



(Adapted from the Music Teacher's Almanac by Loretta Mitchell)

Characters: Clara, Fritz, the Godfather, Cousins, Toys, Mice, The Mouse King, The Nutcracker.

Scene I Christmas Eve. The home of Clara and Fritz. A Christmas tree is in the middle of the room.

Narrator: Clara, Fritz, and their many cousins are very excited. This was a special night, it was Christmas Eve and they were waiting for a very special guest.

Clara: Oh Fritz! I do wish our dear Godfather would hurry up and get here.

Fritz: So do I! He always brings the best presents.
(There is a knock at the door and the godfather enters.)

Godfather: Hello children and Merry Christmas!

Clara: Come in! Come in!

Fritz: I told you he'd bring us presents!
(All the children crowd around their godfather)

Godfather: Hold on children, hold on. There's something here for everyone. Here Susie, Jane, Joseph, and Peter. Fritz, this is for you. And Clara, you sweet child, this is for you.

Narrator: The children began to open their presents and were amazed by what they found.
They sat on the floor and played with their toys, except for Clara.

Godfather: What's wrong Clara? It's a special present that I made for you.

Clara: Oh Godfather, I love it. Thank you.

Narrator: Clara steps back and shows everyone the wonderful Nutcracker doll that their godfather had made for her.

Fritz: That's not fair! She got a better present than I did. Give it to me!

Narrator: Fritz runs to the Nutcracker and grabs his arm. The Nutcracker falls to the ground and breaks.

Clara: Oh no! Fritz, how could you? (She cries)

Godfather: There, there. I will make him as good as new.

Narrator: Their godfather took out his handkerchief and lovingly wrapped it around the Nutcracker. He gave the doll back to Clara.

Godfather: You'll see. He'll be well soon.

Narrator: The party was ending and the cousins were getting sleepy. They yawned and began to say goodnight. Clara was no longer crying but she was still very sad.

Godfather: Merry Christmas everyone and goodnight. Clara, tonight your Nutcracker will give you a magical Christmas Eve. (He winks his eye and leaves)

Narrator: The house was dark and quiet. Fritz and the cousins were asleep. Clara sat by the tree and held her Nutcracker. Suddenly, mice began scurrying across the floor. They tried to attack the toys that the cousins had left under the tree. The toys came to life and fought off the mice.

Clara: Oh my! If only Godfather was right about the Nutcracker being magical.

Narrator: The Nutcracker sprang to life. He began to fight with the Mouse King. The Mouse King attacked the Nutcracker. The Nutcracker fell to the ground, wounded.

Clara: Oh no. You, bad mouse. Take that.

Narrator: Clara took off her slipper and threw it at the Mouse King. He fell to the floor. The Nutcracker recovered. He stood.

Nutcracker: Thank you, Clara. Godfather was right. He gave me special magic to take you to a wonderful kingdom. It's full of sweets and candies and a beautiful Sugarplum Fairy. Let's go there now.

Narrator: Clara and the Nutcracker walked off for a beautiful, magical evening. They enjoyed all of the special dances that were in their honour. In the morning, Clara awoke in her own bed. Was it real or was it all a wonderful dream?

The Nutcracker Quiz

1	Who gave the toys to the children?		
	Their parents	Santa Claus	Their godfather
2	Who got the nutcracker as a present?		
	Clara	Fritz	All the cousins
3	Who made the nutcracker?		
	Santa Claus	Their godfather	Clara's mother
4	Why was Clara crying? Because...		
	she didn't have any presents.	she wanted Fritz's present.	her present was broken.
5	When does the story take place?		
	At Christmas	On Clara's birthday	On Fritz's birthday
6	What happened to the nutcracker doll?		
	Fritz broke it	It fell down	Clara broke it
7	Who appeared and attacked the toys?		
	A mouse	Mice	The others toys
8	What does Clara throw at the Mouse King?		
	Her shoe	A toy	Her slipper
9	Where does the nutcracker take Clara?		
	To the Sugarplum Fairy	To her bed	To a magic world
10	What do they see in the wonderful kingdom?		
	Dances	The sky	Sweets

10. Styles of Dance

There are two main categories of dance: Concert Dance and Social Dance. Concert Dance (also known as Performance Dance), is a type of dances where there is an audience who watches but does not participate. On the other hand, in Social Dance (also known as Participation Dance) there is no audience, and all of the participants perform and watch at the same time. . A specific dance may belong to several categories.

Ballroom dance is a style of partner dance which originated in the western world and is now enjoyed both socially and competitively around the globe. Its performance and entertainment aspects are also widely enjoyed on stage, in film and on television. The tango, waltz, foxtrot and pasodoble are all forms of ballroom dance.

Folk dances are always performed in groups at social events. Every country and region has its own unique style of folk dance. There are various forms of folk dances

all over the world. From energetic Indian folk dances, to Scottish Country dances, folk dances have their own beauty and charm.



Latin dance is the name of a type of ballroom dance, also called International Latin Dances. It originated in Latin America. They are generally faster-paced and have more rhythmic expression than classical ballroom dance. Couples in the basic position stand face-to-face. Music may be Latin American traditional or contemporary popular music. The five typical Latin Dances are the Cha Cha Cha, Rumba, Samba, Pasodoble and Jive.

Street dance is a term, used to describe styles of dance that evolved outside of dance studios in everyday spaces such as streets, playground or other open spaces. They are often improvisational and social in nature, encouraging interaction and contact with spectators and other dancers. Some of them include hip-hop and break dance.

These dances are popular as a form of physical exercise, an art form and for competition. They include various moves such as breaking and popping and locking. Improvisation and personal interpretation are essential to street dancing.

18. Read and write the names of the dance styles in the correct boxes.

Ballroom, Latin Dance, Street Dance, Folk Dance

It is a dance that you do with a partner that is enjoyed around the world.	
People dance in open spaces and use improvisation.	
People always dance in groups and at social event.	
It involves physical exercises, artistry and competitions.	
It is faster and more rhythmic than classic ballroom dance.	

Talking.

19. Ask your classmates these questions and fill in the chart with the answers.

What is your favourite style of dance?

What kind of music do you usually dance to?



Would you like to become a dancer when you grow up?

What types of music do you like to dance to?

Name	Favourite Dance	Music They Dance To	Would Like To Be A Dancer.	Type of Music

What's your favourite song to dance to?

11. European Folk Dances



Moorish Dance. In the beginning, Moorish dance was a pantomime of war between the Moors and Christians. It is one of the oldest English dances to date. The participants acted out the original battle (initially, hundreds of people performed.) It was generally performed on May Day. The dance can be preformed either as a solo, a couples dance or on a large scale with 100-200 people! Dancers may stomp their feet, play bells or wave handkerchiefs.

Hopak, is a Ukrainian dance. It is most often performed as a solitary concert dance by amateur and professional Ukrainian dance groups. The Hopak is often popularly referred to as the "National Dance of Ukraine". The modern-day Hopak is a choreographed dance made to look like it is full of improvisation. Much of the improvised parts involve solo dancers, usually male, performing visually and technically amazing acrobatic jumps. These include jumps and spins, and are usually the highlight of the performance.

Barynya is a fast Russian folk dance and type of music. The Barynya dance is an alternation of chastushkas and frenetic dancing. The content is often humorous. The dancing is without special choreography and consists mainly of fancy stomping and traditional Russian squat work - knee bending.



Polonaise is a ceremonial march like dance in moderate 3-4 time and with slow, stately movements. It comes from an old Polish tradition. It was frequently used to open court balls in the 17th-19th centuries. It began as a warrior's triumphal dance. The dancers walked with smooth steps accented by the slight bending of the knee on every third step. It often appeared in ballets, and it was used as a musical form by composers such as George Frideric Handel, Ludwig van Beethoven, and especially Frédéric Chopin, whose piano polonaises were martial and heroic.

Flamenco Dance is Spanish style of music and dance typical from the Gypsy. Flamenco dancing is characterized by colourful costumes, intense movements, the stamping of the feet and the clapping of the hands; its execution is brilliant, noisy, and passionate. Flamenco music originated in the early 19th century. It comes from the cante jondo [deep song] of Andalusia, a highly emotional and tragic type of song accompanied by a guitar. By the mid-19th century, flamenco became a generally popular entertainment form, and it flourished, both in its pure form and with the addition of elements from ballet, folk music, jazz and other forms.

Hassapiko: It is a Greek dance that originated in the Middle Ages. Dancers mimed battles with swords. It was originally performed by butchers, who had adopted it from the military. It is slow and uses a 4/4 tempo. The fast version of the dance uses a 2/4 rhythm. Hasapiko served as a base for the Sirtaki. The Sirtaki is a popular dance of Greek origin. It was made famous in the 1964 movie *Zorba the Greek*. It is danced in a line or circle with hands everyone holding his/her neighbours' shoulders.

20. Complete the phrases with the correct words from the box.

mime ballets jumps acting swords passionate humorous butchers amazing noisy

Ukrainian dancers do and spins.

Flamenco is considered to be brilliant, and dance.

In Moorish Dance, hundreds of people in two groups are dancing andout a battle dance with

The contents of Russian dances are often

Greek butchers performed the..... with swords.

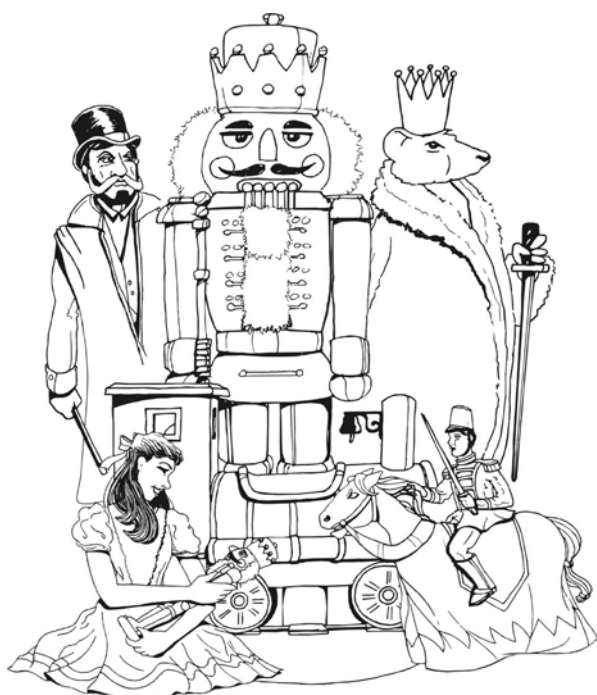
21. Match the description, country and name of the dance

It is a Polish march like dance.	The United Kingdom	Polonaise
It is a Russian frenetic dance.	Poland	Barynya
It is a Greek dance that originated in the Middle Ages.	Greece	Hopak
It is a choreographed Ukrainian dance that seems to be full of improvisation.	Ukraine	Hassapiko
It is a Spanish dance with intense movements and colourful costumes.	Russia	Flamenco
It is an English dance that can be done with hundreds of people	Spain	Moorish

22. Look at the concept map and review what we have learned



23. Colour in the Nutcracker characters. Follow the instructions.











The Nutcracker's jacket: red and gold.
 The train: dark blue and grey.
 The horse: purple and pink.
 The Mouse King's coat: light brown.
 Godfather's coat: black.
 The crowns: gold.
 Clara's dress in pale blue.

Evaluation

Unscramble the letters to make words

1	The art of making dances.	garyhporhoec	
2	A style of dance.	mecoperfran	
3	How a movement is done.	nimacyd	
4	A highly technical style of dance.	lablet	
5	Each culture's traditional dances.	klof	
6	Ballet can tell....	tresosi	
7	Dances express ...	simotone	
8	One element of dance.	pesca	
9	A classical style of dance from the Renaissance.	moralbol	
10	The art of body movements.	caned	

Self assessment. Tick your progress in this unit.

				
	I can recognize words and expressions related to the content of the lesson.			
	I can understand the most important information in the texts in the lesson			
	I can speak about different themes in the lesson.			
	I can talk to my classmates about the lesson topics.			
	I can write short texts about the lesson topics.			

Glosary

a	archaeologist	Persona que estudia la Arqueología
b	backward	Ir hacia atrás.
	bend	Doblar, doblado.
	bring	Traer.
c	couple	Un par. Pareja.
	court	La corte del palacio del rey.
e	epoch	Época.
	evolve	Evolucionar.
f	find/found	Encontrar.
	forward	Hacia adelante.
g	grow out	Crecer. Extenderse.
h	highly	En muy alto grado.
	hop	Salto a patita coja.
i	involve	Involucrar, implicar, suponer.
j	jump	Saltar.
l	leap	Pasar por alto.
	lift	Elevar, levantar.
o	outward	En el exterior.
s	shelter	Refugio.
	since	Desde que...
	slide/sliding	Resbalando.
	spin	Dar vueltas.
	squat	Agacharse en cuclillas.
	stamp/stamping	Patada en el suelo.
	sword	Espada.
t w	train	Entrenamiento.
	throughout	A través de...
	Turn out	Girar
	wedding	Boda.