

New Student Introduction to Rounds

Directions of Dance Movement

Line of Dance (LOD) - Counterclockwise around the dance area

Reverse Line of Dance (RLOD) - Clockwise around the dance area

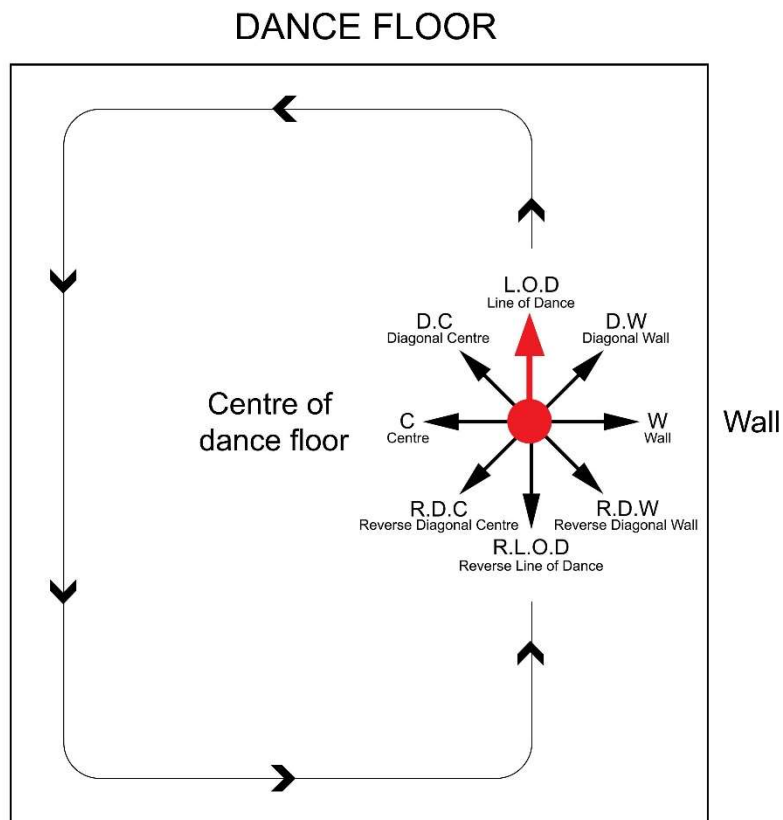
Center of Hall (COH) - To the left as one faces Line of Dance

Wall - To the Right as one faces Line of Dance

Diagonal Line of Dance and Center of Hall (DLC) Diagonal Line of Dance and Wall (DLW)

Diagonal Reverse Line of Dance and Center of Hall (DRW)

Diagonal Reverse Line of Dance and Wall (DLW)



Positions (Companion)

Butterfly
Open
Left Open

Closed
Semi Closed
Reverse Semi Closed

Actions - Motion without weight change

Point Touch the toe of the free foot to the floor in the direction indicated. May be pointed side, forward, backward or crossing in front or back. Touch With feet essentially parallel, toe of free foot touches floor at the instep of supporting foot.

Kick Lift the knee then quickly straighten leg, toe pointing down. Usually done forward or crossing in front.

Terms

Inside Hand - The hand nearest partner when not facing directly toward or away from partner.

Inside Foot- The foot nearest partner when not facing directly toward or away from partner.

Outside Hand - The hand farthest partner when not facing directly toward or away from partner.

Outside Foot - The foot farthest partner when not facing directly toward or away from partner.

Supporting Foot- The foot bearing weight.

Free Foot - The foot not supporting weight.

Free Hand -The hand not in contact with partner.

Lead Foot - Man's left, Woman's Right

Lead Hand - Man's left, Woman's right

Cues - Prompted instructions to aid the dancer in remembering a routine. Cues are directed to the man.

Hash - The prompting of figures to music with no apparent sequence. Hash is a way of working figures that prepares the dancer to dance to cues. It is much like a Square Dance Callers patter.

Looking Circle - This is an observation circle used to view instruction being done in the center of the circle. It is a Round Dance Courtesy. Partners will be facing the Center of Hall, with one partner standing behind the other.

Workshop - A session where new dance routines are worked

Clinic- A session devoted to working and improving dance figures and positions. Dance routines are not the primary purpose of a clinic.

Solo - Partners execute the steps of a figure without contact of the other person.

Step - Movement of the free foot in a given direction or location with transfer of weight from the supporting foot.

Apart - A step moving directly apart from your partner. (If in Butterfly Position: both would step back, If in Open Position: both would move sideways)

Together - A step moving towards your partner and taking weight.

Back- A step in a backwards direction taking weight.

Behind- A step crossing behind the supporting foot taking weight.

Close - A step bringing the free foot together and parallel with the supporting foot and changing weight. (The free foot would then become the supporting foot.)

Cross - A step moving the free foot past the supporting foot either across in front of or behind and taking weight. (Cross behind, Cross in Back, Cross in Front, Cross Left in Back, Cross Left in Front, Cross Right in Back, Cross Right in Front)

Face A step turning to face partner.

Forward - A step in a forward direction taking weight.

Side - A step to either side taking weight.

Thru - A step where the free foot passes by the supporting foot and between the partners taking weight well past the supporting foot.

Things you need to know

If the couple is in a position where they are facing each other (i.e. Closed, Butterfly, etc.) the woman must do the opposite of the man's steps whenever he is stepping forward or backward. If he steps forward, she must step back.

If the couple is in a position where both are facing the same direction (i.e. Open, Left Open, Semi Closed, etc.) the woman will step in the same direction as the man. If he steps forward, she will step forward.

Keep your body over the weighted foot. (Never lean off of the center of gravity)

Phase levels - There are six phase levels. For a dance to be phased at a particular level, it must have figures that are contained within that phase level. It may have up to two figures from the next phase level. (ex. Phase II + 1, Phase II + 2) If there are three figures from the next phase it must be classified as that phase. (ex. Phase III - not Phase II + 3) If the dance is a Phase II but has a figure

from Phase III and a figure from Phase IV, the dance must be phased as a Phase III + 1 not a Phase II + 2.

- Phase I Introduction to Rounds
- Phase II Easy level Rounds
- Phase II Intro to Intermediate Rounds
- Phase IV Intermediate Rounds
- Phase V High Intermediate/Easy Advanced Rounds
- Phase VI Advanced Rounds