



All is Not Lost. Nadirah Zakariya.

***RULES@PLAY* BY PILOBOLUS**

Applause Series Curriculum Guide
November 10, 2015



CIVIC CENTER • STONER THEATER • TEMPLE THEATER • COWLES COMMONS

RULES@PLAY

Dear Teachers,

Thank you for joining us for the Applause Series presentation of Pilobolus. As a company that lives on the edge of experimentation and entertainment, Pilobolus embraces the use of play to create dances that are both highly accessible and innovative. In this special school show, they will invite students into their creative process as they explore how setting rules or parameters can actually open ourselves up to a world of creativity.

P I L
O B O
L U S

We hope that this study guide helps you connect the performance to your in-classroom curriculum in ways that you find valuable. In the following pages, you will find contextual information about the performance and related subjects, as well as a variety of discussion questions and activities. Some pages are appropriate to reproduce for your students; others are designed more specifically with you, their teacher, in mind. As such, we hope that you are able to “pick and choose” material and ideas from the study guide to meet your class’s unique needs.

As a final note about the study guide, many of the activities are movement-based; we encourage you to look to our “Introducing Movement into the Classroom” section for helpful tips to make your class’s first steps into the world of dance a successful and enjoyable experience for all.

See you at the theater,

Des Moines Performing Arts Education Team

Support for Des Moines Performing Arts education programs and the Applause Series is provided by:

Alliant Energy, American Enterprise Group, Arts Midwest, Bradford and Sally Austin, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Bravo Greater Des Moines, Casey’s General Stores, DuPont Pioneer, EMC Insurance Companies,, Hy-Vee, John Deere, Richard and Deborah McConnell, Polk County, Principal Financial Group, Sargent Family Foundation, U.S. Bank, Wells Fargo & Co., West Bank, Willis Auto Campus and more than 200 individual donors.

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This study guide was compiled and written by Karoline Myers and edited by Michelle McDonald.

ABOUT DES MOINES PERFORMING ARTS



Des Moines Performing Arts is a private, nonprofit organization and is an important part of central Iowa's cultural community. It is recognized nationally for excellence as a performing arts center and is committed to engaging the Midwest in world-class entertainment, education, and cultural activities.

Des Moines Performing Arts presents professional touring productions, including theater direct from Broadway, world-renowned dance companies, family programming, comedy, and concerts.

Education and Community Engagement programs are core to Des Moines Performing Arts' mission as a nonprofit performing arts center.

Public education programs allow audience members and local artists to make meaningful and personal connections to the art they experience on our stages. Guest lectures and Q&As with company members allow audiences to explore the inner workings of the performance. In addition, master classes, workshops, and summer camps taught by visiting performers give local actors, dancers, and musicians the chance to increase their skills by working directly with those who know what it takes to succeed on the professional stage.

Through its **K-12 School Programs**, Des Moines Performing Arts strives to ensure that central Iowa students have affordable access to high quality arts experiences as part of their education. More than 50,000 students and educators attend curriculum-connected school matinee performances through the Applause Series annually. In addition, Des Moines Performing Arts sends teaching artists into the schools to provide hands-on workshops and residencies in special opportunities that engage students directly in the creative process. And, through its partnership with the John F. Kennedy Center, Des Moines Performing Arts provides teachers with in-depth professional development training on how to use the arts in their classrooms to better impact student learning. The Iowa High School Musical Theater Awards is Des Moines Performing Arts' newest initiative to support the arts in Iowa schools, providing important learning tools and public recognition to celebrate the achievements of students involved in their high school theater programs.

DID YOU KNOW?

More than 300,000 people visit Des Moines Performing Arts venues each year.

Des Moines Performing Arts opened in 1979.

Des Moines Performing Arts has three theater spaces:

- *Civic Center, 2744 seats*
- *Stoner Theater, 200 seats*
- *Temple Theater, 299 seats (located in the Temple for the Performing Arts)*

No seat is more than 155 feet from center stage in the Civic Center.

Cowles Commons, situated just west of the Civic Center, is a community gathering space that is also part of Des Moines Performing Arts. The space features the Crusoe Umbrella sculpture by artist Claes Oldenburg.

As a nonprofit organization, Des Moines Performing Arts depends on donor funding to support facilities, programming, and education programs.

The Applause Series started in 1996. You are joining us for our 20th season of school performances.

GOING TO THE THEATER . . .



YOUR ROLE AS AN AUDIENCE MEMBER

Attending a live performance is a unique and exciting opportunity. Unlike the passive experience of watching a movie, audience members play an important role in every live performance. As they act, sing, dance, or play instruments, the performers on stage are very aware of the audience's mood and level of engagement. Each performance calls for a different response from audience members. Musicians and dancers may desire the audience to focus silently on the stage and applaud only during natural breaks in the performance. Audience members can often take cues from performers on how to respond to the performance appropriately. For example, performers will often pause or bow for applause at a specific time.

As you experience the performance, consider the following questions:

- * What kind of live performance is this (a play, a dance, a concert, etc.)?
- * What is the mood of the performance? Is the subject matter serious or lighthearted?
- * What is the mood of the performers? Are they happy and smiling or somber and reserved?
- * Are the performers encouraging the audience to clap to the music or move to the beat?
- * Are there natural breaks in the performance where applause seems appropriate?

A SPECIAL EXPERIENCE

Seeing a live performance is a very special experience. Although it is not required, many people enjoy dressing up when they attend the theater.

THEATER ETIQUETTE

Here is a checklist of general guidelines to follow when you visit the Civic Center:

- * Leave all food, drinks, and chewing gum at school or on the bus.
- * Cameras, recording devices, and personal listening devices are not permitted in the theater.
- * Turn off and put away all cell phones, pagers, and other electronic devices before the performance begins.
- * Do not text during the performance.
- * Respect the theater. Remember to keep your feet off of the seats and avoid bouncing up and down.
- * When the house lights dim, the performance is about to begin. Please stop talking at this time.
- * **Talk before and after the performance only.** Remember, the theater is designed to amplify sound. Other audience members and the performers on stage can hear your voice!
- * Use the restroom before the performance or wait until the end. If you must leave the theater during the show, make sure the first set of doors closes before you open the second — this will keep unwanted light from spilling into the theater.
- * Appropriate responses such as laughing and applauding are appreciated. Pay attention to the artists on stage — they will let you know what is appropriate.
- * Open your eyes, ears, mind, and heart to the entire experience. Enjoy yourself!

GOING TO THE THEATER information is adapted from the Ordway Center for the Performing Arts study guide materials.

CIVIC CENTER FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS



Thank you for choosing the Applause Series with Des Moines Performing Arts. Below are tips for organizing a safe and successful field trip to the Civic Center.

ORGANIZING YOUR FIELD TRIP

- * Please include all students, teachers, and chaperones in your ticket request.
- * After you submit your ticket request, you will receive a confirmation e-mail within five business days. Your **invoice will be attached to the confirmation e-mail.**
- * Payment policies and options are located at the top of the invoice. **Payment (or a purchase order) for your reservation is due four weeks** prior to the date of the performance.
- * The Civic Center reserves the right to cancel unpaid reservations after the payment due date.
- * Tickets are not printed for Applause Series shows. Your invoice will serve as the reservation confirmation for your group order.
- * Schedule buses to arrive in downtown Des Moines at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the performance. This will allow time to park, walk to the Civic Center, and be seated in the theater.
- * Performances are approximately 60 minutes unless otherwise noted on the website and printed materials.
- * All school groups with reservations to the show will receive an e-mail notification when the study guide is posted online. Please note that study guides are only printed and mailed upon request.

DIRECTIONS AND PARKING

- * Directions: From I-235, take Exit 8A (Downtown Exits) and the ramp toward 3rd Street and 2nd Avenue. Turn onto 3rd Street and head south.
- * Police officers are stationed at the corner of 3rd and Locust Streets and will direct buses to parking areas with hooded meters near the Civic Center. Groups traveling in personal vehicles are responsible for locating their own parking in ramps or metered (non-hooded) spots downtown.
- * Buses will remain parked for the duration of the show. At the conclusion, bus drivers must be available to move their bus if necessary, even if their students are staying at the Civic Center to eat lunch or take a tour.
- * Buses are not generally permitted to drop off or pick up students near the Civic Center. If a bus must return to school during the performance, prior arrangements must be made with Des Moines Performing Arts Education staff.

ARRIVAL TO THE CIVIC CENTER

- * When arriving at the Civic Center, please have an **adult lead your group** for identification and check-in purposes. A Des Moines Performing Arts staff member may be stationed outside the building to direct you to a specific entrance.
- * Des Moines Performing Arts staff will usher groups into the building as quickly as possible. Once inside, you will be directed to the check-in area.
- * Applause seating is not ticketed. Ushers will escort groups to their seats; various seating factors including group size, grade levels, arrival time, and special needs seating requests may be used to assign a group's specific location in the hall.
- * We request that an **adult lead the group into the theater and other adults position themselves throughout the group**; we request this arrangement for supervision purposes, especially in the event that a group must be seated in multiple rows.
- * Please allow ushers to seat your entire group before rearranging seat locations and taking groups to the restroom.
- * As a reminder, children under the age of three are not permitted in the theater for Applause performances.

IN THE THEATER

- * In case of a medical emergency, please notify the nearest usher. A medical assistant is on duty for all Civic Center performances.
- * We ask that adults handle any disruptive behavior in their groups. If the behavior persists, an usher may request your group to exit the theater.
- * Following the performance groups may exit the theater and proceed to their bus(es).
- * If an item is lost at the Civic Center, please see an usher or contact us after the performance at 515.246.2355.

QUESTIONS?

Please contact the Education department at education@desmoinesperformingarts.org or 515.246.2355.
Thank you!

VOCABULARY



Skyscrapers. Grant Halverson.

balance: a state of stability with equal weight and energy on either side of a dancer's "center."

body: an element of dance that refers to the awareness of specific body parts and how they can be moved in isolation and combination.

choreography: the arrangement of movement in space and time. A series of moves usually set to music.

collective: forming a whole; combined; characteristic of a group of individuals taken together. In Pilobolus, people create art together. They refer to this as "collective creativity" because everyone contributes to the creation of their dances.

creativity: the ability to go beyond traditional ideas, rules, and patterns in order to create meaningful new ideas, forms, methods, and interpretations.

duet: two dancers performing together.

ensemble: a group of dancers performing together.

energy: refers to the force applied to dance to accentuate the weight, attack, strength, and flow of a dancer's movement. Adjectives such as explosive, smooth, free, restrained, wild, etc., describe some different types of energy that dancers can exhibit.

modern dance: an expressive style of dance that allows dancers to move outside of the set of gestures and rules of traditional ballet and other forms of traditional dance to create their own unique movements and interpretations.

rehearsal: practice in preparation of a public performance.

repertory: the group of dances that are actively performed by a company.

solo: a dance performed alone (one dancer) or set apart from other dancers on stage.

space: the area in which a dancer moves, encompassing level, direction, floor pattern, shape, and design.

teamwork: to work jointly with others in order to create or solve a problem.

technique: a set of skills which dancers develop to perform a certain dance form. Sometimes, particularly in modern dance, choreographers become famous for their own dance technique.

tempo: the time, speed, or rhythm of the beats of a piece of music or the pace of any movement activity.

unison: the same movement or series of movements performed at the same time by more than one dancer.

ABOUT THE PERFORMANCE: THE THEME



Walkyndon, J. Mehling.

Rules@Play is a lively, interactive show created specifically for a youth audience. Throughout life we all encounter rules, and we usually view them negatively. *Rules@Play* explores how rules actually present opportunities to solve problems and overcome challenges. They spark creativity and, in the case of PILOBOLUS, gives tools to make dances. Fun, engaging and accessible, PILOBOLUS dancers will perform and analyze four of the company's favorite works through movement and discussion on and off stage, showcasing the benefits of playing by the rules.

Run Time: Approximately 1 hour

"Throughout life we all encounter rules, and we usually view them negatively. *Rules@Play* explores how rules actually present opportunities in order to solve problems and overcome challenges."

-PILOBOLUS

HOW WE PUT TOGETHER THIS PERFORMANCE

For PILOBOLUS, the idea of "rules" was a jumping off point in creating a theme, just like in a book, as a means of tying together a group of dances to create a performance.

So let's start at the beginning. We're pretty sure you know what the word "play" means, but what exactly are rules?

According to Merriam Webster, *rules are a prescribed guide for conductor action; an accepted procedure, custom, or habit.*

Closer to "home," for example, in order to get to school on time, there might be a rule about when your alarm should be set so you're not late. There are rules about homework; if you don't do it, your grade may be affected. There are also situations when rules may be bent or stretched.

And therein lies the "ah ha" moment; for PILOBOLUS, creating rules that may appear to constrain an idea became the perfect challenge for their collective creativity and the overarching theme for this performance.

Here's the rule they gave themselves: create a series of dances where a rule is set forth, which may constrain some element of their art form, but ultimately, results in a piece that is both fun and playful. And then, just for good measure, they added one more rule: they must connect with you, the audience. Often, when you come to the theater for a performance, the performers are on the stage and you sit facing them. In *Rules@Play*, the company bent and stretched this rule, by not only interacting with you, the audience, but also by presenting an opportunity, or two, to collaborate with them.

Now, sit back, and read about the dances, and the rules upon which they were formed, in PILOBOLUS' *Rules@Play*.

(next page)

ABOUT THE PERFORMANCE: THE PIECES



Pseudopodia, David Murra.

WALKLYNDON

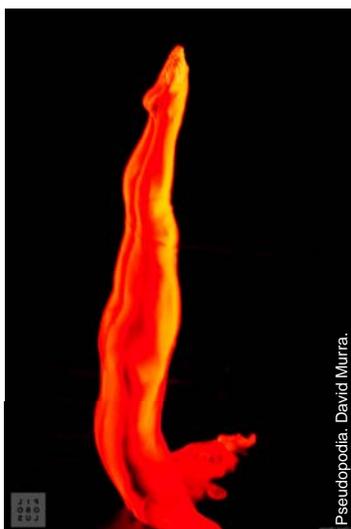
Walklyndon is the oldest PILOBOLUS piece currently performed. This piece showcases the challenge the original company members faced when they were forced to stick to an unusual rule: **Make a dance without dancers.**



Also, make note that this is the only piece without any music or sound; might that have been another rule?

PSEUDOPODIA

Pseudopodia (1973) is introduced by starting with an onstage experiment which calls for audience volunteers to collaborate, improvise, and surmount a self-imposed rule; the same one that was applied in the creation of this piece: **Make a dance without using your feet on the floor.**



Pseudopodia, David Murra.

THE TRANSFORMATION

The Transformation (2007) is an excerpt from a larger piece, *Shadowland*, which is currently touring all over the world. In this piece, *Pilobolus* had a rule imposed on them by someone other than themselves, forcing them to reach beyond their normal ways of doing things, resulting in magical discoveries. The rule for this piece: **Make a dance in shadow.**



The Transformation, John Kane.

ALL IS NOT LOST

All Is Not Lost (2011) is a collaboration with the rock band "OK Go." The rule: **Make a piece that "appears to" break the rule of gravity.** Figuring out how to make it "look like" this rule was broken, resulted in creative solutions that enhanced this fast-paced, tech-heavy piece, helping to create a Pilobolus fan favorite.*



All is Not Lost, Nadiyah Zakariya.

*For a sneak peek, type into your chrome browser the following address: allisnotlos.st

ABOUT PILOBOLUS



Learn more about this innovative company and how collaboration and connectedness shape what they do.

A BRIEF HISTORY

In 1970, several young men enrolled at Dartmouth College, took a dance class...to fulfill a physical education requirement. With interests as diverse as history, philosophy and psychology, the idea of standing in front of a class, and moving, was frightening. So they “clung to one another for both moral and physical support” building dances as a collective while at the same time creating something they thought was “cool”.

Following graduation, the “company without a name” headed to a member’s dairy farm in Vermont where they continued their movement discoveries; creating choreography that relied on their collective creativity,

humor, and interest in telling stories with their bodies. It was here, that PILOBOLUS was born; and audiences loved this new kind of Modern Dance.

This collective creativity continues to this day. Dancers along with members of the Artistic Team and often artists from different genres create dance collaboratively. Their physical inventions often appear to defy gravity or create new life forms right before your eyes.

As you watch *Rules @Play*, keep in mind how this company came to be. Watch for those moments of connectiveness; when one or more bodies join together to support another while moving though space; when dancers appear to transform into something completely new. In those moments, you too will become connected... to PILOBOLUS.

FUN FACTS ABOUT PILOBOLUS

- ◇ Pilobolus was named after a fungus that grows in a field on cow manure.
- ◇ The people in Pilobolus always make art in teams.
- ◇ Pilobolus was started by college students who had never danced before.
- ◇ Pilobolus is 43 years old. In that time, they have made 117 dances.



Like its namesake — a fungus that propels its spores into the world with extraordinary velocity — Pilobolus spreads seeds of expression through movement around the globe. Image courtesy of Pilobolus.org.

WHAT IS DANCE?



P I L
O B O
L U S

Dance is a fundamental part of the human experience. Read on to learn more about the many reasons why people dance and how dances are put together.

WHY WE DANCE

People have always danced.

In some societies, people dance mostly for religious reasons. They want to appease the gods, to ward off evil, to pray for rain, or to have a good harvest. In other societies, people dance mostly for their own amusement – by themselves or with others. In some places, dance is a performing art in which people dance to entertain others.

When people dance they move their bodies rhythmically to express ideas or emotions. Most of the time, dance has a structure. Sometimes it is improvised or made up on the spot. Traditional folk or tribal dances are passed down from generation to generation.

PHRASES

All dances are made up of sequences of steps and gestures called phrases. Phrases make up a dance the same way that words are put together to form a sentence.

Dance can be performed as a solo, duet, or in a group.

CHOREOGRAPHY

Dances performed for audiences are almost always choreographed, or created, by one person, just as a composer makes up a piece of music.

COSTUMES

Costumes are used to help bring the choreographed dance to life and to help communicate the story or idea.

In modern dance and ballet, costumes are often form-fitting and may include bare skin. This allows the audience to see the detailed shapes made by the dancer's body.

SPOTLIGHT ON: ATHLETICISM

To dance and to play a sport requires a purpose of movement: jumping from one end of the stage to the other as a form of expression, stretching an arm to catch a ball. As you watch think about the following:

- ◇ What, if any, differences are there between a dancer leaping high into the air across the stage and a basketball player jumping to dunk the ball, or an outfielder leaping over the wall to make a great catch?
- ◇ What are some similarities and differences between someone participating in sports and someone dancing, in terms of movement (leap, bend, stretch, etc.)?
- ◇ As with sports, dance also requires the use of energy. What are the differences and similarities in the amount of energy used by a dancer during a full performance and a ball player playing a full game?

ELEMENTS OF DANCE — B.A.S.T.E.



The Transformation. John Kane.

Dance is the movement of the human body through space in time using energy. Dancers use movement to express emotions, stories, ideas, and beliefs. The five elements of dance include: body, action, space, time, and energy. It is important to understand each element as they come together to create the whole.

Discuss each of the elements as a class and then explore each element through movement exercises. These can be as simple as the instructor asking students questions such as: “Show me low!”, “How can you make the body go high?”, “Show walking, skipping, etc.”, “Use your fingers and show fast.” “Show me stretching.” Other, more in-depth ideas for exploring the elements of dance can be found on page 14.

Adapted from “Dance Education Initiative Curriculum Guide”, Perpich Center for Arts Education.

BODY refers to the awareness of specific body parts and how they can be moved in isolation and combination.

shape: curving, angling, twisting

parts: arms, legs, head, feet, hands, torso

ACTION refers to locomotor and non-locomotor movement.

locomotor: walk, run, leap, hop, skip, gallop, slide (anything that moves from one point to another)

nonlocomotor: bend, twist (anything that does not move from one point to another)

following and leading

SPACE refers to the space the body moves through, the direction of movements, and the shapes, levels, and patterns of a group of dancers.

(SPACE, cont.)

levels: low, medium, high

direction: forward, backward, diagonal, sideways

focus: straight, curved, open, closed, peripheral

TIME is a musical and dance element. It includes beat, tempo, accent, and duration.

tempo: fast, medium, slow

with or without music

long / short

patterned / counted

ENERGY refers to the force applied to dance to accentuate the weight, attack, strength, and flow of a dancer’s movement.

quality: strong, light, sharp, smooth, soft, sudden, sustained, free, bound

PRE-SHOW EXPLORATION, pg. 1

1) WHO DANCES?

Goals: To understand that dance is a shared art form around the world

Explanation: Students will view a short video featuring people from around the world dancing paired with guided discussion.

Materials:

- ◇ Internet connection with YouTube access
- ◇ Projector or other way to show the video
- ◇ Chalk board or chart paper

Activity:

1. Explain to students that they will be going to the theater to see a professional dance performance. Today, you would like to explore the question of ‘Who dances?’
2. Write “Who Dances” on the chalkboard or flipchart paper. Ask for students to volunteer ideas about who dances. (Ideas may include ballerinas, cheerleaders, brides and grooms, etc.)
3. After you have gathered responses, tell students that they are going to watch a short video that may give them some additional thoughts on who dances.
4. Play the “Where...is Matt 2012” video by clicking on the image below.

Follow-up Questions:

1. Did anything surprise you about that video?
2. Are there additions we need to make to our ‘Who dances’ list? (Eventually, the goal is to have a student suggest that everybody dances in some form.)
3. Now that we’ve explored who dances, why do you think people dance? (To celebrate, to entertain, to worship, to express themselves, etc.)



Show students the video “Where the Hell is Matt? 2012” in which Matt Harding engages people from all around the world in dancing with him.

2) RULES AT WORK AND PLAY

Goals: To contextualize the many ways in our life that we encounter rules and our general attitudes towards them, in preparation for seeing *Rules@Play* by Pilobolus.

Explanation: In this activity, students will brainstorm a list of common rules and discuss their attitudes towards said rules.

Materials:

- ◇ Sheet of paper for each student
- ◇ Writing utensils

Activity:

1. Ask students to write each letter of the alphabet down the side of a sheet of paper. A, B, C, etc.
2. Tell them that they each have 10 minutes to write down a rule in their lives for as many letters as possible in that time frame.

Example:

- A — Ask to use the restroom.
- B — Brush your teeth twice a day.
- C — Clean up your space.

These can be rules that they or others are expected to follow in the classroom, the playground, at home, at work, etc.

3. After the 10 minutes are up, quickly have students circle the rules that they don’t particularly care for or wish didn’t exist.

Follow-up Questions:

1. Was it easy to come up with a list of rules? Why?
2. Looking at your list, do you like or dislike following most of these rules? Why or why not?
3. Why do rules exist in our society? (To help keep us safe, to help us work together, to make things fair, etc.)
4. Do rules help or hurt creativity? Why?

Follow-Up Activity:

1. Read pages 7-8 of the study guide on how Pilobolus approached putting together the program of *Rules@Play* and the rules that inspired each of the dances that will be performed.

PRE-SHOW EXPLORATION, pg. 2

3) THE DANCING MIRROR

Goals: To identify locomotor and non-locomotor action, to develop basic dance vocabulary, and to practice types of action.

Explanation: In this movement-based activity, students will explore ACTION (one of the basic elements of dance) through exploration of locomotor and non-locomotor movements.

Materials:

- ◇ Open area
- ◇ Chalkboard and chalk or whiteboard and markers

Activity:

1. Write 'locomotor movement' and 'non-locomotor movement' on the board and read the descriptions of each from the elements of dance ACTION section on page 11.
2. Read through the examples of each type of action as a group and ask students to generate additional examples of each that can be listed on the board underneath the title of each type of action.
3. Ask the students to stand up and form a circle with you. Explain to students that they are to be your mirror image. If your hand moves, their hand moves. If your body sways, their body sways, etc.
4. Demonstrate a number of examples of action from the board and ask students to name whether the action is locomotor or non-locomotor movement as they mirror the action.
5. Ask students to form pairs and each take turns being the leader and the follower using both locomotor and non-locomotor actions.

Follow-up Questions:

1. Describe how it felt to perform locomotor action.
2. Describe how it felt to perform non-locomotor action.
3. What was it like to lead your partner?
4. What was it like to follow your partner?
5. What did your movements remind you of, if anything?

Teacher Tip:

If you have not introduced movement activities within your classroom before, be sure to check out "Preparing for Success: Introducing Movement Into the Classroom" on page 15 for some simple exercises and pointers to get your class started.

Adapted from Diavolo's "Young Person's Concert Study Guide."

4) GROOVING TO THE BEAT

Goals: To identify and create a beat, to change tempo of beat and movement, and to move through space to beat.

Explanation: In this movement-based activity, students will explore TIME and SPACE, two of the basic elements of dance, through beat creation and movement through space.

Materials:

- ◇ Open area

Activity:

1. Ask the students to create a circle and clap 8 count beats while counting out loud: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
2. Explore variations in tempo by asking students to insert a word after each number such as 'Mississippi' for a slow tempo, 'art' for a fast tempo, or 'dancer' for a medium tempo. I.e. "one, Mississippi, two," etc.
3. Ask students to divide into two groups: A and B.
4. Ask group "A" to clap a beat using one of the tempo prompts from the previous step, while group "B" moves through the space by stepping on each beat. To give the walking purpose and character, you may want to ask students to move like a certain kind of animal as they walk, or as if walking on the moon, through water, etc.
5. Students in group "A" can experiment with different tempos, prompted by you, as students in group "B" change their movement to the beat.
6. Ask the two groups to switch roles.

Follow-up Questions:

1. Describe the difference between moving to the beat and creating the beat by clapping. Was one more challenging for you? Why?
2. How did changing the tempo of the beat affect your group's movement?
3. Describe some of the ways that everyone moved through the space (stepping, high or low levels, etc.). What are some other ways that you might move through space to a beat?

Teacher Tip:

If you have not introduced movement activities within your classroom before, be sure to check out "Preparing for Success: Introducing Movement Into the Classroom" on page 15 for some simple exercises and pointers to get your class started.

Adapted from Diavolo's "Young Person's Concert Study Guide."

POST-SHOW ASSESSMENT AND DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The Art Form

1. Who dances?
2. Why do we dance?

Elements of Dance

1. Which parts of the body were the dancers using?
2. Were all the body parts moving together or separate from one another?
3. Were all the performers moving at the same speed? How would you describe their movement?
4. Did they all move to the same beat?
5. What kind of spatial shapes did the dancers form?
6. What adjectives would you use to describe the energy of the dancers?

Performance Components

1. How did the lighting add to the show?
2. How did the costumes help to express the ideas or moods of the dance?
3. How did the music add to the show?

Prior Knowledge and Connections

1. What was your favorite dance? Why was it your favorite?
2. If you could ask the creators of any dance a question, what would you ask them?
3. Did you notice any other creative rules during the performance that we didn't talk about? What were they?
4. Did any of the movement or music remind you of anything you've experienced before? If so, what did they remind you of?
5. If you could ask Pilobolus to create a new dance, what rule would you give them to play with? Why?

ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

1) WRITE A REVIEW

Ask students to imagine that they are a critic for the school newspaper. They are going to write a review of Pilobolus' performance to inform others about what they experienced. They should describe with detail: what they saw; what they heard; how the performance made them feel; what the performance reminded them of; and what their favorite part was and why. Remind students that they must paint a picture of the experience with their words so that others who did not see the performance can imagine it as vividly as possible.

2) YOUR ARTISTIC IMPRESSION

Create your own artistic impression of the performance. Using shapes, lines, colors, patterns and other artistic elements from your imagination, draw or paint a picture that expresses how the dancers made you feel. Use art to interpret your impression of the performance and qualities of the dance.

3) ALPHABET LETTERS

Challenge students to make the first letter of their name out of their bodies. Then challenge them to make an animal or object out of bodies whose name starts with the same letter. Take a picture and send to:

info@pilobolus.org

-or-

education@desmoinesperformingarts.org

4) DO SOMETHING IMPOSSIBLE

All is Not Lost uses a camera taking video from a strange angle. It looks up at the dancers. Even though the dancers are sometimes lying down, they look like they are standing straight. Can you take a picture with a camera looking down so it looks like you are doing something impossible?

4) WHAT'S YOUR RULE?

We have a creative rule for you! We want to hear what you thought about the show. But you can only use 6 words to say it. Please send your responses to:

info@pilobolus.org

-or-

education@desmoinesperformingarts.org

PREPARING FOR SUCCESS...

INTRODUCING MOVEMENT INTO THE CLASSROOM

Introducing movement into the classroom can be a richly rewarding experience, tapping into both visual and kinesthetic learning modalities. For the non-dance educator, however, the prospect can be intimidating.

Like any new concept and experience in the classroom, introducing dance is best done when scaffolded. The following are some helpful exercises to aid you in laying a foundation for integrating movement activities, such as the ones on page 14, into your classroom with success.

STEP 1: TALK ABOUT DANCE

Goal: To encourage students to realize that dance is for everyone and to lay the foundation to create a nonthreatening environment for movement exploration.

Explanation: In this activity, students will discuss their concepts of dance and will progressively explore how the body can convey emotion.

When: Prior to introducing movement to the classroom for the first time.

1. Explore what dance means. Ask questions like, "What is dance?", "What does dance mean to you?", "How do you dance?", "Who dances?"
2. Explain that dancing is for everyone and that it is a powerful means of human communication.
3. Now suggest several emotions for the students to show you without words or sounds. Call out happy, sad, love, fear, anger, etc., one at a time. Have the class show those emotions.
4. Repeat the exercise, this time without the use of any facial expression, and then without the use of different body parts, to encourage many different ways to express emotion.

STEP 2: SET EXPECTATIONS

Goal: To set expectations for class behavior during movement activities.

Explanation: To best ensure success, set collective rules of what is and is not appropriate during each movement activity. For example, keeping hands and feet to oneself, areas of the room that are off limits, when it is and is not okay to use our voices.

STEP 3: WARM-UP

Goal: To get students ready for movement activities.

Explanation: Warm-ups are important to warm up the muscles and prepare for physical activity; this helps prevent injury. Warm-ups also get us ready to focus and concentrate.

When: You should consider doing some sort of warm-up prior to each time you do a classroom movement activity. The following are two examples of warm-up activities that aid clarity and focus.

Name Game:

1. In a circle, have each student stand shoulder to shoulder, with a straight posture and hands out of their pockets.
2. Students one by one, will turn to their right, look that person in the eye and state their name with purpose and clarity.
3. When everyone in the circle has gone, evolve the activity by adding tempo (ex. Say your name but let's move through the circle faster, like the wind, or slow like molasses) or add a quality (ex. Say your name like a lion).
4. When ready to move on to another step, add the element of switching directions and saying names across the circle, using eye contact and a clear voice.
5. Make sure the students keep going, even with laughter, until a complete round is made with each variation.

Game of Ten:

1. Begin by having students walk around the space at varying tempos per the instructor's call.
2. Circle up.
3. Next, give different sets of movements to be done to a count of ten. You may choose to use some of the following examples.
 - ◇ Shake out hands, legs, arms, and whole body.
 - ◇ Stretch for 10 in various directions
 - ◇ Roll down through the spine to the floor for a count of 10
 - ◇ Push-ups, 10 times.
 - ◇ Roll over, sit ups, 10 times.
 - ◇ Stand up slowly for a count of 10, shake out the body again.
 - ◇ Repeat

Adapted from Diavolo's "Young Person's Concert Study Guide."

RESOURCES AND SOURCES



CLASSROOM RESOURCES

ArtsEdge from the Kennedy Center Web Site. <http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org>

Contains resources on national grade-level dance standards, lesson plans for integrating dance into core curriculum areas, and multimedia resources for students to explore various dance styles.

Dance Education Curriculum Guide. Perpich Center for Arts Education.

Frames dance as an integral part of learning for all students. For more information and to order, visit http://www.mcae.k12.mn.us/index.php?section=outreach_publications

“Fungus Canon in Super Slow Motion” Earth Unplugged. BBC.

Scientists investigate one of the fastest things on the planet — the fungus Pilobolus, from which the company takes its name. In this video, they explore whether a fungal spore gets quicker out of the blocks than a bullet.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8OAmcUnm4g>

Pilobolus YouTube Channel.

See videos highlighting Pilobolus’ work, including excerpts from pieces included in Rules@Play.
<https://www.youtube.com/user/PilobolusDance>

STUDY GUIDE SOURCES

Diavolo “Young Person’s Concert Study Guide.” Chisa Yamaguchi, Education Director.

Ordway Center for the Performing Arts: Dance Study Guide Materials <http://www.ordway.org/>

Pilobolus. *Rules@Play* Parent Guide and Study Guide.