

## **Technique Quality**

### **Posture**

General posture of the two dancers, as well as the dynamic posture - the position of the body and all of its parts during all movements.

### **Dance Holds**

The contact points, handholds and the way these move in relation to the couple.

### **Balance**

The conditions of stability (indicating the capacity of equilibrium) of the two dancers both in static positions and dynamic movement.

### **Foot Actions**

The way in which the feet are both moved and placed on the floor, including the alignment and shaping of the feet and ankles.

### **Latin Actions**

The correct execution of all dance specific actions described in the WDSF technique book in particular.

### **General Actions**

The ability to create general dance actions: stretching, bending, turning, stillness, balancing, over balancing, leaning, traveling, jumping, gesturing and transferring of weight.

### **Preparation - Action - Recovery**

The ability of the dancer to initiate, execute and finish a figure and combine this with the following movement efficiently.

### **Spins and Turns**

Execution of continuous spins, three step turns and other turning actions with an increased amount of turn

### **Isolation / Coordination**

The capability of each dancer to produce isolated actions in different areas of the body (actions that are not creating distortions in other areas) and combine them in coordinated movement.

### **Skilled Figures**

Abilities in executing figures with high degree of difficulties that require additional demanding skills.

### **Dynamics**

The capability of each dancer to produce actions associated with the use of Weight, Time, Direction and Energy.

### **Lines and Extended Lines**

Ability to create lines and shapes at the end of a movement, figures or a section of choreography.

## **Movement to Music**

### **Timing / Shuffle Timing**

The ability of the dancers to match actions/movements with the tempo of the music.

### **Rhythm**

The ability of the dancers to match their steps to the rhythmical structure of the music.

### **Musical Structure**

The ability of the dancers to dance to all other elements of the music (Phrase, Melody, Chorus, Intensity, etc.).

## **Partnering Skills**

### **Physical Communication**

Use of body action to indicate intentions through physical contact.

### **Overbalance / Counterbalance / Holds / Drops**

The use and coordination of connection in movements, figures and lines where one or both partners are not on their own balance.

### **Use of Space**

The management of the space between partners to allow efficiency in execution of movement.

### **Synchronization**

The timing and synchronization of steps that are mirrored, danced side by side, or timed together.

### **Consistency**

The ability of the dancer to maintain partnering skills throughout the performance.

## **Choreography and Presentation**

### **Structure and Composition**

The composition of dance figures, timing, use of space, partnering and varying degree of difficulties within a dance.

### **Non Verbal Communications**

Ability in producing relevant non verbal communications to communicate with audience and partner.

### **Positioning, Floor Craft**

The choice of position to perform the choreography and use of available space to perform choreography.

### **Characterization**

The ability to demonstrate the characteristics of each dance through the application of dance movement and expression.

### **Energy Application**

The ability of the dancer to create, apply and maintain effort during the performance.

### **Atmosphere**