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91595A



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

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Level 3 Dance, 2016

91595 Demonstrate understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 16 November 2016
Credits: Four

ANSWER BOOKLET

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.	Demonstrate perceptive understanding of the development of dance in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Use this booklet to answer the question you have chosen from Question Booklet 91595Q.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Excellence

TOTAL

8

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Question number: TWO

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Note: Space is provided on page 7 for diagrams and sketches to be included, if appropriate, in your answer.

Traditional Maori dance and Samoan cultural dance are two genres that incorporate percussive sounds and movements within their performances. ~~Haka~~ Kapa Haka is considered by some to be a genre of which styles such as Poi, Haka, waiata and waiata-a-ringa are classified under. The Haka is a famous war dance which contains strong features of percussive movements and sounds. Fa'ataupu is a style of Samoan dance that is traditionally performed by male dancers and also contains strong influences of percussive sounds and movements. Both these styles are important to New Zealand's (NZ) dance for cultural reasons and for developing ~~modern~~ ^{modern} dance.

The Haka is a style of ~~percussive~~ traditional dance which contains percussive sounds and movements. The Haka is a group dance which is typically performed by male (Tane) and has the purpose to scare and challenge their audience, ~~as well as act as~~ The Haka is a war dance which ~~is~~ typically performed in linear patterns and there is normally a leader of the group. The performers are able to scare the audience by their use of verbal sound (e.g. hissing), poking their tongues at the audience (pukhanga) and making their eyes bulge out by revealing the whites of their eyes. As well as hissing the performers call out both randomly and organised vocals. A famous Haka which is typically performed by the NZ national rugby team the All Blacks has the vocals in Te Reo saying "ka mate" twice the "ka ora" twice. The Te Reo used in this haka translates to "I must die" "I must live" said twice. Such vocalisations not only enhance the purpose of the Haka to challenge and scare the opponents but are rather enhanced with the percussive movements.

In the explained Haka, the male slip their thighs, chests and arms in unison while in a wide stance. The Haka is an important ^{Performer} style ~~for~~ to ~~the~~ Aotearoa as it incorporates NZ's culture and brings pride and identity to NZ. Peter ~~Shan~~ ^{ethnically} A Maori man Peter Shanks states that "our dance is not just a style, it's a living culture". Shanks is explaining how Maori dance such as the Haka is not just another style but contains history, identity and pride. ~~The Haka has~~. The use of percussive sounds and movements in the Haka not only enhance the dance but add ihi (excitement) to both the performers and the audience.

Fa'ataupati is a Samoan slap dance that is traditionally performed by male dancers at a ~~low~~ ^{low} base. Fa'ataupati is a dance style that contains much excitement ^{largely} due to its percussive aspect. Fa'ataupati can be performed with male dancers sitting cross-legged in a particular pattern. When it is performed, both the performers and audience will often be caught making cheering noises to support and encourage each other. Fa'ataupati features ^{percussive} movements such as ~~the~~ ^{the} walking ~~the~~ ground ~~with~~ with their hands, clapping and slapping their legs and arms. ~~The~~ ^{per} Fa'ataupati contains ~~steps~~ sounds such as native Samoan songs that are ^{often} ^{sung} ~~by~~ by the dancers. This style of dance is seen throughout NZ as it is an exciting to watch and entertaining due to the percussive sounds and movements. The reason that such a dance style is performed in NZ is mainly due to immigration of Pacific Islanders such as Samoan people. Because of immigration many ~~per~~ Pacific Islander dance like the Fa'ataupati are able to be performed in NZ thus developing NZ dance ~~as~~ in popularity of cultural percussive forms. Fa'ataupati is a traditional Samoan style of dance that incorporates percussive movements and sounds.

to increase the performances exciting and enjoyable while portraying a style of Samoan dance.

Percussive style have become important to ~~New Zealand~~ NZ as they are entertaining and contain cultural aspects. NZ ~~has~~ ^{is a} bicultural country which contains many different ethnicities and cultures.

Pacific cultural dance has greatly increased over the last forty to sixty years. It is estimated that around three quarter of NZ Populations are from a Pacific island decent and about 45% of these the Pacific Islanders living in NZ are classified to be under the age of twenty. Due to the increase of Pacific Islanders, Pacific cultural dance which often contains percussive aspects has greatly popularized.

Polyfest and Pasifika are two festivals that incorporate percussive styles of cultural dance. Polyfest is the biggest internationally ^{competitive} festival of its kind having an estimate audience of 80,000 per year.

Polyfest originally originated in Dunedin and was a competition between primary schools but it now has around 9,000 performers from a minimum of 62 different schools across NZ. ^{It is relevant that} Polyfest is held in Auckland at the ASB showcase theatres as Auckland has a population of around 195,000 Pacific Islanders which is about 64% of NZ Pacific Islanders population.

^{Polyfest} ~~Pasifika~~ features Samoan dance styles such as Fa'ataupeti, Tongan dance, Cook Island ~~Maori~~ and traditional Maori dance (e.g. Haka). Polyfest also ~~has~~ ^{features} Chinese traditional dance, Asian, Korean and Indian and many others. Such styles of dance contain many percussive aspects which make them entertaining while being popularized. Pasifika is another festival which majors in Pacific Islanders cultural ~~and~~ traditions and also features cultural dance furthermore popularizing the dance styles in NZ. Polyfest is a five stage competition that's purpose is to promote and popularize youth performance. Due to the quantities of Pasifika people in NZ and particularly

I ~~te~~ Te Matatini is also competition that such percussive Maori dance can be performed in a ~~stand~~ ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

In Auckland traditional percussive forms of dance have been popularized by the use of festivals such as polyfest and Pasifika.

The Kapa haka in particular has been popularized in NZ and has become important to dance in NZ as well as an aspect of culture. Traditional Maori forms of dance such as waiata-a-ringa and the Haka have become more popular ^{and important} ~~over the last~~ to Aotearoa's ~~ent~~ identity. Waiata-a-ringa is a contemporary action song dance which was popularized between World War One (WWI) and World War Two (WWII). This percussive dance style is traditionally performed as a farewell, praise to an individual or group or acts as a form of protest. The Haka has been popularized primarily due to the All Blacks performing it at the beginning of every match. It is thought to be that since the 1988-9 ~~tour of the~~ rugby tour of the United Kingdom and Australia, the All Blacks have performed a haka in front of their audience and opponents. The Haka ~~acts~~ became a popular form of Maori dance and as the website ~~the~~ NZ tours state "anyone is welcome to perform a haka". The popularization of the Haka was not only for the indigenous people of Aotearoa but for anyone that classified themselves as a kiwi (New Zealander). Both the waiata-a-ringa and the Haka can be performed for local community events, at weddings, funerals, competitions ~~and~~, at the end of speeches and other events. ~~1/1~~

~~Due to the acceptance of such styles that contain percussive movements and styles among individuals ^{and aspects} incorporated ^{and companies} form of~~

At Te Matatini competition there is a promotion of such styles as the Haka. In 2016 Hawiki tu won the competition and their goal is to have "one heart, one beat, one soul". One of the most amazing ^{aspects} about percussive dance is how it creates unity. Traditional Maori dance, some dance and styles such as tap are considered to join people groups together and create as Hawiki tu company states "one heart".

Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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QUESTION
NUMBER

Without the popularization of percussive dance styles ~~as~~ ^{like} the haka, there would be even less acceptance of cultural identity in New Zealand. In that sense percussive cultural dance acts as a medium between ~~the~~ genres such as contemporary and kapa-haka.

Percussive dance styles are entertaining and enjoyable as well as interesting. Polyrhythms are often used in ~~the~~ Pacific island dance as well as traditional Maori dance. Companies and individuals have thus been able to incorporate cultural links through the use of enjoyable percussive dance forms. Sued Mary-Jane O'Reilly is a Pakeha New Zealander and has in the past used percussive dance styles such as poi and haka in her choreography. Due to O'Reilly using percussive styles, she was also inspired to use Maori patterns such as the kawhai-whai, NZ landscape and traditional Maori weapons and symbolic objects such as a patu. Black Grace is ~~a~~ famous ^{internationally} ~~handwritten~~ and nationally for producing works that incorporate Pacific Island and ~~the~~ traditional Maori dance. An example of one of their ^{works} ~~pieces~~ is Mital, ^{originally} performed ~~at~~ in 1999 featuring the percussive style fa'ataupati. Neil Jeremiah the founder and director of Black Grace ~~also~~ used the contrasting of male dances performing fa'ataupati with light claps and vocals to three ~~for~~ female dancers who were Pakeha and performing feminine contemporary dance in front of the males. Another company which has successfully incorporated fusion is Atamira, which was founded by Jack Gray and is now directed by Moss Patterson. Atamira purpose is to promote and include traditional Maori ^{war dance} movements ~~and~~ themes that often contain

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Excellence exemplar 2016

Q	Grade score	Annotation
2	E8	<p>The candidate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• clearly identifies two different dance styles (Māori dance and Samoan cultural dance) that feature percussive sounds or movements• describes in detail the way that percussion is used in each dance• makes reference to the origin of the styles, the context of performance, the enjoyment of the beat and rhythm and links to the culture in which the dance comes from• critically discusses the ways in which percussive dance has become an important feature of dance in New Zealand• makes statements that are insightful and supported with detailed and thoughtful examples from the two different dance styles.