

TAP GLOSSARY

THEORY FOR THE GRADED STAGE BRANCH TAP EXAMINATIONS

Theoretical questions will be marked in the section entitled 'responses and knowledge of syllabus'. A candidate may be asked a maximum of three questions in any one examination (if it is felt that he/she was insecure and needed another chance to answer correctly). Candidates will be asked to demonstrate certain steps from the tap glossary and define them. The answers do not have to be an exact repetition of those written but should convey the same meaning.

Grade One

Terms and definitions

Straight tap:	strike ground with the ball of the foot and up (ankle only)
Forward tap:	strike ground with the ball of the foot forward and up (ankle only).
Backward tap:	strike ground with the ball of the foot backward and up (ankle only).
Hop:	stand on one foot, spring into air and land lightly on the ball of the same foot.
Jump:	feet together, flex knees, spring into air and land with feet together in any direction.
Spring:	stand on one foot spring into air and land lightly on the ball of the other foot.
Drop:	stand on one foot, spring into air and drop heavily on the ball or flat of the other foot.
Stamp:	heavy downward beat on to flat of foot. Weight on supporting foot or working foot.
Heel beat:	flex knee, strike ground with heel finishing on ground with a heavier tone. Can be given three ways: – standing on one foot; with ball of working foot on ground; as a sharp dig.
Toe tap:	bend knee, strike ground with toe and up sharply.
Step:	transfer of weight from one foot to ball of the other.
Shuffle:	a forward and backward tap given to the count of &1 or less.
Ballchange:	change of balance from the ball of one foot to the ball or flat of the other foot, in any direction to the count of &1 or less.
Tap step:	a forward tap followed immediately by a step. Weight on working or supporting foot.

Grade Two

Questions may be asked from the previous grade and from the following: -

Terms and definitions

- Heel tap: flex knee, strike ground with heel and up sharply. Can be given three ways: – standing on one foot; with ball of working foot on ground; as a sharp dig.
- Heel beat: flex knee, strike ground with heel finishing on ground with a heavier tone. Can be given three ways: – standing on one foot; with ball of working foot on ground; as a sharp dig.
- Toe beat: bend knee, strike ground with toe finishing down on ground with a heavier tone.
- Ball tap: strike ground with ball of foot and up sharply. Can be given three ways: – standing on one foot; with heel of working foot on ground; as a sharp dig.
- Ball beat: as in ball tap but ball finishes down on ground and is heavier in tone.
- Forward brush: broader movement than a forward tap as swing comes from knee and hip.
- Backward brush: broader movement than a backward tap as swing comes from knee and hip.
- Stomp: stand on ball of the foot, push foot forward finishing with a heavy heel beat.
- Scuff: a flat stamp carried forward and off ground, supporting knee flexed.
- Tap spring: a forward tap followed immediately by a spring. Travelled or on one spot and very lightly executed.
- Pick-up: stand with feet slightly apart, turn up toe of one foot, slap foot back hitting ground with ball of foot and removing heel.
- Pick-up step: pick-up followed immediately by a step. Can be repeated on alternate feet.
- 4-beat cramp roll: spring on to r.f; ball dig l.f; heel beat r.f; heel beat l.f.
- 5-beat cramp roll: tap spring on to r.f; ball dig l.f; heel beat r.f; heel beat l.f.

Grade Three

Questions may be asked from previous grades and from the following: -

Terms and definitions

Pick-up spring: a pick-up followed immediately by a spring. Cannot be repeated.

Pick-up hop: a pick-up followed immediately by a hop. Cannot be repeated.

Flap: a forward tap followed immediately by a stamp. Weight on working or supporting foot.

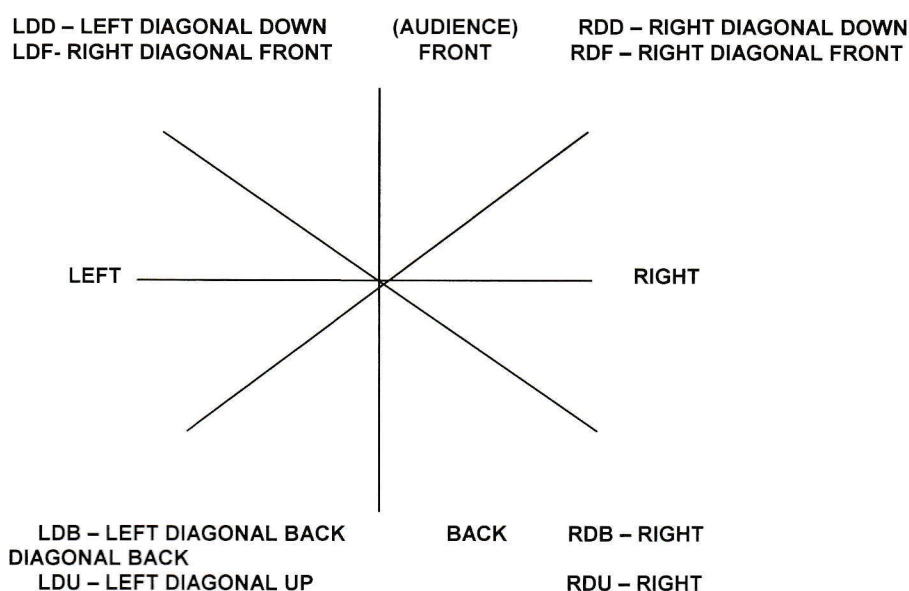
Knowledge of arms and direction

To prepare candidates to be able to follow the instructions given by the examiner for the unseen amalgamation, they must also understand the following: -

Arm lines

1. An opposition arm line i.e. The most natural of movements based upon the law of balance with both arms swinging in opposite directions. The direction of opposition is determined by the head.
2. A parallel arm line i.e. Both arms make two straight lines which move in the same direction, and are always an equal distance apart.
3. A coordinated arm line i.e. Both arms move in the same direction at the same time. The line may be taken low, medium or high.
4. A horizontal arm line i.e. An arm line forming a right angle to the body.

Direction



Grade Four

Questions may be asked from previous grades and from the following: -

- Pick-up change: stand on one foot, flex knee, turn up toe of same foot, slap foot back with elevation hitting ground with ball of foot, removing heel and land on the other foot.
- Pick-up on one foot: as in pick-up change but landing on the ball of same foot. Must not be travelled backwards.
- Pull back: pick-up on r.f; pick-up change l.f. on to r.f; ball dig l.f.
- 6-beat cramp roll: tap spring r.f; tap step l.f; heel beat r.f; heel beat l.f.

Grade Five

Questions may be asked from previous grades and from the following: -

- 3- beat ripple: stand on one foot; pick-up change preceded by a forward tap
- 3-beat riff: stand on one foot; forward brush; heel dig followed by a ball beat.
- Toe clip: stand with feet slightly apart. Lift the balls of both feet; clip the toes together and finish with a ball beat r. And ball beat l.
- Heel clip: stand with feet slightly apart. Lift the heels of both feet; clip the heels together and finish with a heel beat r. And heel beat l.
- Wing preparation: stand with feet together; using ankle slide r.f. out to side by scraping outside edge of foot finishing off the ground; with ball of r.f. tap ground inwards towards l.f. finishing with r.f. beside l.f.
- 3 – beat wing:
[from both feet] stand with feet together; flex knees; using ankles shoot both feet outward by scraping outside edges of feet finishing off ground; with balls of feet tap ground inwards landing on both balls of feet.
- 3 – beat wing:
[from one foot] stand on one foot; flex knee; using ankle shoot foot outward by scraping outside edge of foot finishing off ground; with ball of foot tap ground inwards landing on ball of same foot.
- 3 – beat wing:
[changing] stand on one foot; flex knee; using ankle shoot foot outward by scraping outside edge of foot finishing off ground; with ball of foot tap ground inwards landing on ball of other foot.