



"Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart"

Colossians 3:23



Samba

Year 6
Autumn 1

Key Knowledge:

To know that:

- Different amounts of layers in the music affect the texture of the music.
- A Buzz or a drag is a technique used to create a different sound on a drum.
- Breaks in the music are directed by the leader on the repinique.
- Samba originates from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
- The repinique, surdo, Caixa, tamborim, agogo bells and ganza make up the samba band.
- Samba Batucada is the rhythm played at Rio de Janeiro Mardi Gras, the world's largest street parade.
- Breaks are signalled by different sounds on the whistle or hand signals.
- Breaks are used to highlight different sections as solos.
- **Syncopated (off the beat) rhythms are a characteristic of South American music.**
- **Samba music is built up of ostinatos; a rhythm that is played repeatedly.**
- **The structure of Samba Batucada consists of different breaks and the main pattern which is called the groove.**



Key Vocabulary:

- Call and Response: Songs or instrumental pieces where the leader sings/plays a short phrase and everyone responds. Sometimes the response is a copy of the call, sometimes it is different.
- Rhythm—different patterns of long and short sounds
- Beats— the pulse of the music.
- Repinique, surdo, Caixa, cajon, agogos and tamborim.—the different names of the samba instruments.
- Skin shots - playing on the skin of the drum
- Rim shots— playing on the edge (rim of the drum
- Crotchet - a one beat note.
- Quaver - a half beat note
- Rest— a one beat rest.
- Notation- how music is recorded in visual form.
- Syncopation—off the beat patterns
- Drag/buzz— dragging the stick across the drum skin.
- Thumb break—a complete change in the music introduced by the whistle.
- Fusion—two or more types of music are combined.
- Groove—the main section of the music.

