

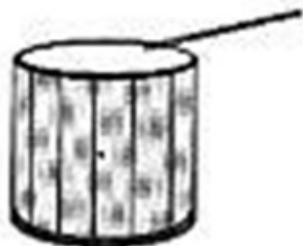
Apito



Tambourim



Repinique



Surdo



Caixa



Pandeiro



Ganza (shaker)



Rocar



Agogo



Cuica



Performance Questions

- ⇒ Am I holding the instrument/beater/stick properly?
- ⇒ Am I standing/sitting with good posture?
- ⇒ Am I playing the instrument(s) with the correct technique(s)?
- ⇒ Am I in time with the pulse?
- ⇒ Am I listening carefully and blending my part with the other players?
- ⇒ Am I playing the rhythm(s) accurately with no pauses or hesitations/gaps?
- ⇒ Am I following the directions given by the leader?

YEAR 6 UNIT 5: BRAZILIAN SAMBA

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



- ⇒ The origins of samba are linked to African drumming music. When people were transported to Brazil from Africa to be enslaved in the mines and sugar plantations, they brought aspects of their musical culture with them.
- ⇒ Samba style developed in the 1950s in the favelas and includes layering syncopated rhythms on multiple percussion instruments. Samba has many similarities to African drumming music such as polyrhythms and use of call and response.
- ⇒ Samba has a strong association to Carnival in Rio de Janeiro. The Carnival has been held every year since 1723 and lasts up to six days with over two million people lining the streets to watch. Local communities each have a float to decorate and are accompanied by their local samba school.

TERM	DEFINITION
SYNCOPIATION	<p>A rhythm which 'crosses over' the beats. e.g.</p>
RHYTHM	A pattern of note durations
BREAK	A contrasting section with different rhythms and texture, often showing off one of more different groups of instruments.
OSTINATO	A pattern (rhythmic or melodic) which is repeated over and over, many times
POLYRHYTHM	A musical texture where multiple different rhythms are played at the same time
CALL & RESPONSE	Where one person plays (or sings) a call, and the rest of the ensemble answers. The call and response may be the same music, or different (like a question and answer).